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ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	House	Medical	Total
C. A. Stanley, Sr.	$1000.	$30.		$50.	$40.	$50.	$1170.00
C. E. Ewing	1000.	50.	414.29	50.	40.	50.	1604.29
McCann House					40.		40.00
Dr. C. W. Young	1100.	75.	50.	50.	40.		1315.00
C. Goodrich	1100.	50.	250.	50.			1450.00
W. S. Ament	1100.	60.		50.	40.		1250.00
W. P. Sprague	1000.			50.	40.	30.	1120.00
Vacant House					40.		40.00
Mark Williams	500.			25.	15.		540.00
J. H. Ingram	1000.	100.	291.	50.	40.		1481.00
G. D. Wilder	1000.	75.	360.66	50.	40.		1525.66
D. Z. Sheffield	500.	100.			40.		640.00
C. Ebeling	1000.	40.		50.	40.		1130.00
Mrs. Wilder	500.			10.			510.00
L. Porter	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.00
Goodrich House					40.		40.00
W. S. Aiken	1000.	70.	150.	50.	40.		1310.00
H. P. Perkins	1000.		150.	50.	40.		1240.00
Dr. F. F. Tucker	1000.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1265.00
C. A. Stanley, Jr.	1000.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1265.00
A. H. Smith	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.00
E. W. Ellis	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.00
J. H. McCann	1000.	25.	200.	50.			1275.00
House (?) 40.							40.00
Total, Salaries, American Board							23745.95

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

TIENTSIN			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$427.50		
Chapel keeping	32.		
Chapel fuel	50.	$509.50	
Education			
Boarding School	350.		
Station Class	25.	375.00	
Buildings			
Repairs; General	40.		
" Schools, 25; Chapels, 50	75.		
Taxes	100.	215.00	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	125.		
Attending Annual Meeting	20.		
Gatemen, watchmen	120.		
Incidentals	15.	280.00	$1379.50
PEKING			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$635.		
Chapel keeping	120.		
Chapel fuel	75.	$830.00	
Education			
Day Schools	220.		
Boarding School	700.		
Station Class	75.	995.00	
Buildings			
Repairs		200.00	
Medical Supplies		300.00	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	150.		
Attending Annual Meeting	10.		
Gatemen, watchmen	75.		
Incidentals	15.	250.00	2575.00
		Forward	$3954.50

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK			
		Forward	$3954.50
KALGAN			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$320.		
Student Helpers	45.		
Chapel keeping	100.		
Chapel fuel	60.	$525.00	
Education			
Day Schools	25.		
Boarding School	200.		
Station Class	25.	250.00	
Buildings			
Repairs: Chapel	25.		
School	10.		
Rent	100.		
Taxes	5.	140.00	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	80.		
Attending Annual Meeting	30.		
Gatemen, watchmen	40.		
Incidentals	15.	165.00	$1080.00
T'UNG-CHOU			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$448.		
Student Helpers	50.		
Chapel keeping	133.		
Chapel fund	50.	$681.00	
Education			
College	2500.		
Boarding School	319.		
Station Class	15.	2834.00	
Buildings			
Repairs: General	20.		
Chapel	50.		
Hospital	50.		
College	200.		
Rent	75.	395.00	
Medical			
Supplies	200.		
Assistants	180.		
Fuel	40.		
Incidentals	75.	495.00	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	50.		
Gatemen, watchmen	150.		
Incidentals	15.	215.00	$4620.00
		Forward	$9654.50

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$9654.50
PAOTINGFU			
Native Agency			
Heplers	$650.		
Student helpers	75.	$725.00	
Education			
Day Schools	40.		
Boarding School	450.		
Station Class	60.	550.00	
Buildings			
Repairs, Schools	40.		
Taxes	25.	65.00	
Medical supplies		250.00	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	100.		
Attending Annual Meeting	30.		
Gatemen, watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	15.	180.00	$1770.00
PANG CHUANG			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$1200.		
Chapel fuel	25.	$1225.00	
Education			
Day Schools	150.		
Boarding School	750.		
Station Class	75.	975.00	
Buildings			
Repairs: Chapel	60.		
Schools	80.		
Hospital	75.		
Rent	160.		
Taxes	15.	360.00	
Medical			
Supplies	550.		
Assistant	130.		
Fuel	30.		
Incidentals	70.	780.00	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	250.		
Attending Annual Meeting	60.		
Gatemen, watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	15.	360.00	$3700.00
		Forward	$15124.50

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$15124.50
LINTSING			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$747.50		
Student helpers	30.		
Chapel keeping	90.	$867.50	
Education			
Day Schools	60.		
Boarding School	265.		
Station Class	100.	425.00	
Buildings			
Repairs: Chapels	70.		
Schools	15.		
Rent	50.	135.00	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	165.		
Attending Annual Meeting	30.		
Gatemen, watchmen	60.		
Incidentals	15.	270.00	$1697.50
GENERAL			
For North China Union Theological Seminary Students			230.00
For Expenses of Treasurer's Office and Mission Secretary			100.00
Total, General Work, American Board			$17152.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

AMERICAN BOARD

SPECIALS

TIENTSIN
(To be taken from sale of property)

For roads and grounds	$200.	
For remodeling old chapel for station class use	200.	
For completing Ewing house	300.	$700.00

PEKING

For students in N. C. U. Medical College		300.00

PANG CHUANG

For Men's Hospital Building	5000.	
For a family house	2500.	
For purchase of land	1000.	
For walls to enclose same	1500.	10000.00

LINTSING (from Indemnity)

For Domestic Chapel	5000.	
For two houses	7000.	
For purchase of additional lands	1500.	
For walls and gate houses	1000.	
For houses for native pastor and teachers	750.	
For Dispensary assistant's home	250.	
For Dispensary	2000.	17500.00

From Western Hills Indemnity (China Indemnity) for sanitarium at Western Hills	1500.00
Total, Specials, American Board	$30000.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES

	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	
Miss Reed	$500.	$20.	$10.	$20.	$550.00
Miss Chapin	500.	15.	10.	40.	565.00
Miss Browne	500.	60.	10.		570.00
Miss Russell	500.		10.		510.00
Miss Miner	500.	50.	10.	15.	575.00
Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.	15.	575.00
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		540.00
Miss Porter	500.		10.	20.	530.00
Miss E. G. Wyckoff	500.		15.	20.	535.00
Miss Lyons	500.	50.	15.	20.	585.00
Miss Ellis	500.	60.	15.		575.00
Miss Jones	500.	50.	20.		570.00
Dr. Tallmon	500.	60.	15.	10.	585.00
Paotingfu House				40.	40.00
Total, Salaries, Woman's Boards					$7305.00

TIENTSIN

Native Agency			
Bible Women		$75.	
Education			
Boarding School	$300.		
Repairs	25.		
Day School	30.		
Station Class	30.	385.	
Miscellaneous			
Touring	35.		
Medical supplies	10.	45.	$505.00
		Forward	$505.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK			Forward	$505.00
		B. TUNG-CHOU		
Native Agency				
Bible Women			$90.00	
Education				
Boarding School		$350.		
Repairs		25.		
Day Schools		150.		
Repairs		15.		
Station Class		75.		
Repairs		15.	630.00	
Miscellaneous				
Touring		75.		
Medical: Supplies	190.			
Assistants	50.			
Fuel	25.			
Repairs	25.	290.	365.00	$1085.00
		B. PAOTINGFU		
Native Agency				
Bible Women			$50.00	
Education				
Boarding School		$350.		
Repairs		10.		
Day School		100.		
Station Class		50.	510.00	
Miscellaneous				
Touring			80.00	$640.00
		C. KALGAN		
Native Agency				
Bible Women			$25.00	
Education				
Pupils in Bridgman School			25.00	
Miscellaneous				
Touring			50.00	100.00
			Forward	$2330.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK			Forward	$2330.00
PEKING				
Native Agency				
Bible Women			$240.00	
Education				
Bridgman School	1400.			
Repairs	150.			
Drugs	50.			
Girls in Hospital	15.	1615.		
Kindergarten		50.		
Bible Women's Training School		150.		
do. Repairs		25.		
Station Class		65.		
do. Repairs		25.		
E. A. Memorial School		200.		
South Church School		100.		
Cho Chou School		150.	$2380.00	
Miscellaneous				
Touring			125.00	$2745.00
PANG CHUANG				
Native Agency				
Bible Women			$150.00	
Education				
Kindergarten		$40.		
Day Schools		30.		
Station Class		125.		
Boarding School		475.		
Training Class		50.	720.00	
Miscellaneous				
Repairs, General		35.		
Outstations		30.		
Incidentals		15.		
Meedical, Drugs		250.		
Assistants		50.		
Touring		250.	630.00	$1500.00
			Forward	$6575.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$6575.00
	LINTSING		
Native Agency			
Bible Women		$35.00	
Education			
Day Schools	$30.		
Station Class	50.		
Boarding School	200.	280.00	
Miscellaneous			
Touring	50.		
General Repairs	15.		
Medical, Drugs	100.		
Assistant	25.	190.00	505.00
Total, General Work, Woman's Boards			$7080.00

SPECIALS

	TIENTSIN	
Ladies' House	$3500.	
School Building	2500.	
Woman's Building	800.	
Walls, etc.	500.	$7300.00
	PEKING	
Elementary School		1500.00
	LINTSING	
Dispensary	$2000.	
Ladies' House	3500.	5500.00
Total, Specials, Woman's Boards		$14300.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1909

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	
Salaries	$23,745.95	$7,305.00	$31,050.95
General Work	17,152.00	7,080.00	24,232.00
	$40,897.95	$14,385.00	$55,282.95
Specials	30,000.00	14,300.00	44,300.00
	$70,897.95	$28,685.00	$99,582.95

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	House	Medical	Total
C.A.Stanley,Sr.	$500.	$30.		$25.	$40.	$25.	$620.
C. E. Ewing	1000.	50.	700.	50.	40.	125.	1965.
Treasurer's House					40.		40.
Dr. C. W. Young	1100.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1365.
C. Goodrich	1100.	50.	250.	50.			1450.
W. B. Stelle	1100.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1365.
Mr. Martin	1100.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1365. 682.50
Mark Williams	500.			25.			525.
J. H. Ingram	1000.	100.	300.	50.	40.		1490.
G. D. Wilder	1000.	75.	550.	50.	40.		1715.
H. S. Galt	1000.	75.	212.	50.	40.		1377.
C. Ebeling	1000.	40.	50.	50.	40.		1180.
Mrs. Wilder	500.			25.			525.
L. Porter	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
W. S. Aiken	1000.	60.	50.	50.	40.	50.	1250.
H. P. Perkins	500.		75.		40.		615.
F. F. Tucker	1000.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1265.
C. A. Stanley,Jr.	1000.	75.	100.	50.	40.		1265.
A. H. Smith	500.			25.			525.
A. B. DeHaan	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
E. W. Ellis	1000.	75.		50.	20.		1145.
J. H. McCann	1000.	75.	250.	50.	40.		1415.
V. P. Eastman	1000.	75.		50.	40.		1165.
Vacant houses at Kalgan					80.		80.
Corbett and Williams houses					55.		55.
Total, Salaries, American Board							$ 26092.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

TIENTSIN

Native Agency			
Helpers	$360.		
Student helpers	35.		
Chapel keeping	110.		
Chapel fuel	50.	$555.	
Education			
Day schools	60.		
Boarding schools	360.		
Station class	25.	445.	
Buildings			
Repairs, Chapels	70.		
" Schools	25.		
Taxes	70.	165.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	90.		
Attending annual meeting	20.		
Gatemen, watchmen	80.		
Incidentals	15.	205.	$1370.

PEKING

Native Agency			
Helpers	$635.		
Chapel keeping	120.		
Chapel fuel	75.	$830.	
Education			
Day schools	220.		
Boarding schools	700.		
Station class	75.	995.	
Buildings			
Repairs		200.	
Medical supplies		300.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	150.		
Attending annual meeting	10.		
Gatemen, watchmen	75.		
Incidentals	15.	250.	2575.
		Forward	$3945.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK	Forward		$3945.00
KALGAN			
Native Agency			
Helpers			1000.00
TUNGCHOU			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$448.		
Student helpers	50.		
Chapel keeping	133.		
Chapel fuel	50.	681.	
Education			
College	2500.		
Boarding schools	319.		
Station class	15.	2834.	
Buildings			
Repairs: General	20.		
Chapels	50.		
Hospital	50.		
College	200.		
Rent	75.	395.	
Medical			
Supplies	200.		
Assistants	180.		
Fuel	40.		
Incidentals	75.	495.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	50.		
Gatemen, watchmen	150.		
Incidentals	15.	215.	4620.00
Forward			$9565.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK	Forward		$9565.00
PAOTINGFU			
Native Agency			
Helpers	~~$650.~~	$650.	
Education			
Day schools	$ 40.		
Boarding schools	450.		
Station class	60.	550.	
Buildings			
Repairs: Schools	40.		
Taxes	25.	65.	
Medical supplies		250.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	100.		
Attending annual meeting	15.		
Gatemen, watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	15.	165.	1680.00
LINTSING			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$740.		
Student helpers	30.		
Chapel keeping	90.	860.	
Education			
Day schools	60.		
Boarding schools	350.		
Station class	100.	510.	
Buildings			
Repairs: Chapels	70.		
Schools	15.		
Rent	50.	135.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	165.		
Attending annual meeting	60.		
Gatemen, watchmen	60.		
Incidentals	15.	300.	1805.00
	Forward		$13050.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK	Forward		$13050.00

PANG CHUANG

Native Agency			
Helpers	$1200.		
Chapel fuel	25.	1225.	
Education			
Day schools	150.		
Boarding schools	750.		
Station class	75.	975.	
Buildings			
Repairs: Chapels	60.		
Schools	50.		
Hospital	75.		
Rent	160.		
Taxes	15.	360.	
Medical			
Supplies	550.		
Assistants	130.		
Fuel	30.		
Incidentals	70.	780.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	250.		
Attending annual meeting	60.		
Gatemen, watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	15.	360.	3700.00

GENERAL

For North China Union Theological Seminary Students	230.00
For expenses of Treasurer's Office and Mission Secretary	100.00

Total, General Work, American Board	$17080.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

SPECIAL

TIENTSIN		
Salary for Business Agent		$500.00
PEKING (from indemnity)		
For Sanitarium at Western Hills		1500.00
TUNGCHOU (from indemnity)		
For completing well	$500.	
For Union College Press	500.	1000.00
LINTSINGCHOW (from indemnity)		
Boys' School dormitories	$1000.	
" " building	2000.	
" " dining room and kitchen	500.	
" " furnishings	250.	3750.00
Total, Specials, American Board		$6750.00

ESTIMATES -- NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	
Miss MacGown (?)					$610.00
Miss Reed	$500.	$20.	$10.	$20.	550.00
Miss Chapin	500.				500.00
Miss Browne	500.	50.	10.	40.	600.00
Miss Russell	500.		10.	20.	530.00
Miss Miner	500.	50.	10.	30.	590.00
Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.		560.00
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		540.00
Miss Porter	500.		10.		510.00
Miss E. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	550.00
Miss Lyons	500.	50.	15.	20.	585.00
Miss Ellis	500.	50.	15.	10.	575.00
Miss Jones	500.	25.	15.		540.00
Dr. Tallmon	500.	60.	15.	10.	585.00
Total, Salaries, Woman's Boards					$7825.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK

TIENTSIN B.

Native Agency

Bible Women		$75.	

Education

Boarding School	$300.		
Repairs	25.		
Day school	30.		
Station class	30.	385.	

Miscellaneous

Touring	35.		
Medical supplies	10.	45.	$505.00

TUNG-CHOU B

Native Agency

Bible Women		90.	

Education

Boarding school	$350.		
Repairs	25.		
Day school	150.		
Repairs	15.		
Station class	75.		
Repairs	15.	630.	

Miscellaneous

Touring			75.		
Medical:	Supplies	190.			
	Assistants	50.			
	Fuel	25.			
	Repairs	25.	290.	365.	1085.00

Forward	$1590.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$1590.00
PAOTINGFU B			
Native Agency			
Bible women		$50.	
Education			
Boarding school	$350.		
Repairs	10.		
Day school	100.		
Station class	50.	510.	
Miscellaneous			
Touring	80.		
Medical supplies	25.	105.	665.00
PEKING I			
Native Agency			
Bible Women	300.		
" " Training School	150.		
" " " " repairs	25.	475.	
Education			
Bridgman School $1400.			
Repairs 150.			
Drugs 50.			
Girls in Hospital 15.	1615.		
Kindergarten	50.		
Station Class	65.		
" " repairs	25.		
Primary Schools	350.		
Cho Chon School	150.	2255.	
Miscellaneous			
Touring		125.	2855.00
KALGAN I			
Education			
Bridgman School			100.00
		Forward	$5210.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK	Forward		$5210.00
PANG-CHUANG			
Native Agency			
Bible Women		$150.	
Education			
Kindergarten	$40.		
Day Schools	60.		
School repairs	15.		
Station Class	125.		
Boarding School	550.		
Training Class	50.	840.	
Miscellaneous			
Touring	250.		
Repairs - General	35.		
Outstations	30.		
Incidentals	15.	330.	
Medical			
Drugs	250.		
Assistants	75.	325.	1645.00
LINTSING			
I **Native Agency**			
Bible Women		45.	
I **Education**			
Day Schools	$50.		
School repairs	15.		
Station Class	60.		
Boarding School	275.	400.	
I **Miscellaneous**			
Touring	70.		
Repairs, General	15.	85.	
P **Medical**			
Drugs	200.		
Assistants	50.	250.	780.00
Total, General Work, Woman's Boards			$7635.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SPECIALS

TIENTSIN

Ladies' House	$3500.	
School Building	2500.	
Woman's Building	800.	
Walls, etc.	500.	$7300.00

TUNG-CHOU

Woman's Work Building at Hsi Chi		125.00

PANG-CHUANG

New Boarding School Building	$3000.	
" " " Dormitory	3000.	
Expansion of Compound	1000.	7000.00

LINTSING

Land	1000.	
Compound Wall	500.	
Erection of Dormitory section of Girls' School	1000.	
Ladies' House	3500.	
Purchase of small piece of land	150.	
Balance of Girls' School	2500.	
To complete Dispensary fund	500.	
For Hospital	5000.	14150.00

Total, Specials, Woman's Boards	$28575.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1910

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	
Salaries	$26,092.00	$7,825,00	$33,917.00
General Work	17,080.00	7,635.00	24,715.00
	$43,172.00	$15,460.00	$58,632.00
Specials	6,750.00	28,575.00	35,325.00
	$49,922.00	$44,035.00	$93,957.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	Medical	House	Business agency	Total
C. E. Ewing	$1000.	$50.	$450.	$50.	$125.	$40.	$24.	$1739.00
Stanley House						40.		40.00
Treasurer's House						40.		40.00
C. Goodrich	1100.	50.	250.	50.			24.	1474.00
W. B. Stelle	1100.	75.	100.	50.		40.	24.	1389.00
G. D. Wilder	(?) 1100.	75.	600.	50.			24.	1849.00
Mrs. Wilder	500.			25.			12.	537.00
Vacant Houses, Kalgan						80.		80.00
W. S. Aiken	1000.	75.	95.75	50.	50.	40.	24.	1334.75
Perkins House						40.		40.00
C. A. Stanley, Jr.	1000.	75.	100.	50.	50.	40,	24.	1339.00
A. B. DeHaan	1000.	75.		50.	50.	40.	24.	1239.00
Tucker House						40.		40.00
Mark Williams	500.			25.		15.	12.	552.00
J. H. Ingram	1000.	100.	335.48	50.		40.	24.	1549.48
C. Ebeling	1000.	40.	50.	50.			24.	1164.00
Corbett House						40.		40.00
Wilder House						40.		40.00
D. Z. Sheffield	(?) 500.	50.		25.		40.	12.	627.00
E. W. Ellis	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.00
J. H. McCann	1000.	75.	225.	50.		40.	24.	1414.00
V. P. Eastman	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.00
H. S. Galt	1000.	75.	50.	40.		250.	24.	1439.00
L. C. Porter	1000.	75.	50.	40.		50.	24.	1239.00
C. W. Young	1100 ~~1000.~~	75.	100.	50.		40.	24.	1389.00
		Total, Salaries, American Board						$22972.23

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

TIENTSIN			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$500.		
Student Helpers	35.		
Chapel keeping	200.		
Chapel fuel	20.	$755.	
Education			
Day Schools	50.		
Boarding Schools	350.	400.	
Buildings			
Repairs, Chapels	100.		
" Schools	30.		
Taxes	50.	180.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	90.		
Attending annual meeting	20.		
Gatemen; watchmen	65.		
Incidentals	15.	190.	$1525.00
PEKING			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$975.		
Chapel keeping	120.		
Chapel fuel	75.	1170.	
Education			
Day Schools	220.		
Boarding Schools	350.		
Station Classes	75.	645.	
Medical			
Supplies	300.		
Assistants	60.	360.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	100.		
Attending annual meeting	10.		
Gatemen; watchmen	75.		
Incidentals	15.	200.	
Buildings - repairs		200.	2575.00
		Forward	$4100.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

AMERICAN BOARD

Forward $4100.00

GENERAL WORK — KALGAN

Native Agency			
Helpers	$400.		
Chapel keeping	40.		
Chapel fuel	120.	$560.	
Education			
Day Schools	20.		
Boarding Schools	400.		
Station Classes	30.	450.	
Buildings			
Repairs	30.		
Rent	60.		
Taxes	5.	95.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	60.		
Attending annual meeting	10.		
Gatemen; watchmen	30.		
Incidentals	15.	115.	$1220.00

TUNG-CHOU

Native Agency			
Helpers	$580.		
Student helpers	50.		
Chapel keeping	200.		
Chapel fuel	45.	875.	
Education			
Station Classes	20.		
Boarding Schools	320.	340.	
Buildings			
Chapel Repairs	50.		
Hospital "	50.		
Rent	100.		
Taxes	10.	210.	
Medical			
Supplies	200.		
Assistants	180.		
Fuel	40.		
Incidentals	75.	495.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	25.		
~~Attending annual meeting~~			
Gatemen;watchmen	25.		
Incidentals	15.	65.	1985.00

Forward $7305.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$7305.00
PAOTINGFU			
Native Agency			
Helpers	$610.		
Student helpers	40.	$650.	
Education			
Day Schools	40.		
Boarding Schools	450.		
Station Classes	60.	550.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Schools	40.		
Rent	70.		
Taxes	25.	135.	
Medical - supplies		250.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	100.		
Attending annual meeting	15.		
Gatemen; watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	15.	165.	1750.00
LINTSING			
Native Agency			
Helpers	500.		
Student helpers	40.		
Chapel keeping	170.		
Chapel fuel	25.	735.	
Education			
Day Schools	35.		
Boarding Schools	375.		
Station Classes	100.	510.	
Buildings			
Repairs, General	50.		
Chapels	105.		
Schools	40.		
Rent	60.		
Taxes	15.	270.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	250.		
Attending annual meeting	60.		
Gatemen; watchmen	100.		
Incidentals	15.	425.	1940.00
		Forward	$10995.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$10995.00

PANG-CHUANG

Native Agency			
Helpers	$1200.		
Chapel keeping	200.		
Chapel fuel	25.	$1425.	
Education			
Day Schools	150.		
Boarding Schools	750.		
Station Classes	75.	975.	
Buildings			
Repairs, Chapels	60.		
Schools	50.		
Hospitals	75.		
Rent	160.		
Taxes	15.	360.	
Medical			
Supplies	550.		
Assistants	130.		
Fuel	30.		
Incidentals	70.	780.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	250.		
Attending annual meeting	60.		
Gatemen; watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	15.	360.	3900.00

GENERAL

Union Theological College. Support of Students	1000.00
For expenses of Treasurer's Office and Mission Secy.	100.00

Total, General Work, American Board	$15995.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

AMERICAN BOARD

SPECIALS

PEKING

House for Dr. Goodrich		$3500.00

PANGKIACHUANG

Rebuilding Physician's House	$2500.00	
Rebuilding another house	2500.00	
Academy Dining Room and Kitchen	1000.00	$6000.00

LINTSING

Roads and trees for Compound	350.00	
Wells or cisterns	300.00	
Completing wall and gatehouse	500.00	1150.00

TUNGCHOU

Completing well		500.00

Total, Specials, American Board	$11150.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Business Agency	
B Miss MacGown	$500.	75.	10.		12.	$597.00
B Miss Andrews	500.	40.	10.		12.	562.00
B Miss Browne	500.	50.	10.	40.	12.	612.00
B Miss Leavens	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.00
B Miss Chapin	500.	15.	15.		12.	542.00
I Miss Porter	500.		10.		12.	522.00
I Miss Miner	500.	20.	10.	30.	12.	572.00
I Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		12.	552.00
I Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.		12.	572.00
I Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.00
I Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.	20.	12.	602.00
I Miss Russell	500.		10.	20.	12.	542.00
I Miss Lyons	500.	30.	15.	20.	12.	577.00
I Miss E. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		12.	542.00
I Miss H. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	12.	562.00
I Miss Ellis	500.	40,	15.	20.	12.	587.00
B Dr. Tallmon	500.	45.	15.	20.	12.	592.00
I Miss ("						
B " Phelps						

Total, Salaries, Woman's Bds. $9699.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK

TIENTSIN		
Boarding School	$300.	
Repairs	15.	
Day School	60.	
Bible Women	110.	
Station class	20.	
Touring	35.	
Medical supplies	15.	$555.
TUNG-CHOU		
Boarding School	$350.	
Repairs	25.	
Day School	200.	
Day School repairs	15.	
Bible Women	120.	
Station class	75.	
Station class repairs	15.	
Touring	75.	
Medical supplies	290.	1165.
PAOTINGFU		
Boarding School	$350.	
Repairs	10.	
Day School	100.	
Bible women	50.	
Station class	50.	
Touring	80.	
Medical supplies	25.	665.
KALGAN		
Student Bible women	$30.	
Boarding School	200.	230.
Forward		$2615.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK		
	Forward	$2615.
PEKING		
College and Academy	$1400.	
Repairs	150.	
Girls in Hospital	15.	
Drugs	50.	
Kindergarten	60.	
Bible women	300.	
Training School	150.	
Repairs	25.	
Touring	125.	
Day Schools	60.	
Station Class	65.	
Repairs	25.	
Primary Boarding School	350.	
Lecture Room	100.	2875.
PANG-CHUANG		
Kindergarten	$ 40.	
Bible women	150.	
Touring	300.	
Day Schools	170.	
Station class	125.	
Boarding school	550.	
Repairs, General	35.	
Outstations	30.	
Training class	50.	
Incidentals	15.	
Medical: Drugs	250.	
Assistants	75.	1690.
LINTSING		
Bible women	$ 90.	
Touring	120.	
Day schools	50.	
Station class	80.	
Boarding school	300.	
Repairs	30.	670.
Medical:		
Hospital Assistant	50.	
Woman nurse	20.	
Coolie	20.	
Gate-keeper	20.	
Matron	20.	
Drugs	200.	
Repairs and incidentals	25.	
Fuel and light	10.	365.
Total, General Work, Woman's Boards		$8215.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SPECIALS

TIENTSIN		
Building Ladies' House	$3500.00	
Finishing Girls' School	800.00	$4300.00
TUNG-CHOU		
Enlarging Boarding School	750.00	
School-house for Day School	125.00	875.00
PEKING		
College Dormitory, furnishings	5000.00	
Additional house room	3500.00	
Sanatorium for Girls' School	500.00	9000.00
PANG-CHUANG		
Expansion of Compound	1000.00	
Boarding School Building	3000.00	
Boarding School dormitory	3000.00	7000.00
LINTSING		
Girls School, building	2500.00	
Girls School, dormitory	1000.00	
Woman's Hospital	5000.00	8500.00
Total, Specials, Woman's Boards		$29675.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	
Salaries	$22,972.23	$9,699.00	$32,671.23
General Work	15,995.00	8,215.00	24,210.00
	$38,967.23	$17,914.00	$56,881.23
Specials	11,150.00	29,675.00	40,825.00
	$50,117.23	$47,589.00	$97,706.23

HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

North China Union College of Arts	$6268.59	
do. do. Specials	11250.00	$17518.59
North China Union College of Medicine		2163.74
		$19682.33

(For details see preceding page)

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES	Salary	Writer	Children	Health	Medical	House	Bus. Ag'cy	Total
C. E. Ewing	$500.	$50.		$25.	$25.		$12.	$612.00
R. E. Chandler	1000.	100.		50.	50.	40.	24.	1264.00
H. S. Martin	1100.	100.	100. 2@5	50.		40.	24.	1414.00
W. B. Stelle	1100.	75.	(2) 179.63	50.		40.	24.	1468.63
Mrs. Wilder	500.			25.			12.	537.00
C. W. Young	1100.	75.	100.00	50.		40.	24.	1389.00
G. D. Wilder	1100.	100.	718.42	50.			24.	1992.42
M. S. Frame	500.	75.		25.			12.	612.00
O. H. Love	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.00
C. Ebeling	1000.	40.	150.00	50.		40.	24.	1304.00 (1404 in accts)
D. S. Sheffield	1000.	100.		50.		40.	24.	1214.00
H. S. Galt	1000.	75.	250.00	50.		40.	24.	1439.00
L. C. Porter	1000.	75.	~~100.00~~ 50	50.		40.	24.	1289.00
Miss Andrews (½)	250.	20.		5.			6.	281.00
J. H. McCann	1000.	75.	450.00 2-5 2-10 = 300.	50.	50.	40.	24.	1689.00
E. W. Galt	1000.	100.	50.00	50.	50.	40.	24.	1314.00
C. A. Stanley	1000.	75.	100.00 2@5	50.		40.	24.	1289.00
A. B. DeHaan	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.00
F. F. Tucker	1000.	75.	100.00	50.		40.	24.	1289.00
E. W. Ellis	1000.	75.	50.00	50.		40.	24.	1239.00
V. P. Eastman	1000.	75.		50.		40.	24.	1189.00
Vacant Houses - Kalgan								80.00
Corbett House - Tungchou								40.00
Galt Annex - Tungchou								15.00

Total Salaries - American Board $25338.05

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

TIENTSIN

Evangelistic			
Preachers	$415.		
Student Preachers	50.		
Chapel keeping	175.		
Chapel fuel	30.	$670.	
Educational			
Day Schools	50.		
Boarding Schools	320.	370.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Chapels	100.		
Schools	30.		
Taxes	100.	230.	
Medical			
Supplies		50.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	100.		
Attending An. Meeting	20.		
Gatemen; watchmen	70.		
Incidentals	15.	205.	$1525.00

PEKING

Evangelistic			
Preachers	975.		
Chapel keeping	120.		
Chapel fuel	75.	1170.	
Educational			
Day Schools	220.		
Boarding Schools	350.		
Station Classes	75.	645.	
Medical			
Supplies	300.		
Assistants	60.	360.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	100.		
Attending An. Meeting	10.		
Gatemen; watchmen	75.		
Incidentals	15.	200.	
Buildings			
Repairs		200.	2575.00
		Forward	$4100.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK — Forward $4100.00

KALGAN

Evangelistic			
Preachers	$400.		
Chapel keeping	40.		
Chapel fuel	120.	$560.	
Educational			
Day Schools	20.		
Boarding Schools	400.		
Station Classes	30.	450.	
Buildings			
Repairs	30.		
Rent	60.		
Taxes	5.	95.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	60.		
Attending annual meeting	10.		
Gatemen;watchmen	30.		
Incidentals	15.	115.	1220.00

TUNGCHOU

Evangelistic			
Preachers	580.		
Student preachers	50.		
Chapel keeping	200.		
Chapel fuel	45.	875.	
Educational			
Boarding Schools	320.		
Station Classes	20.	340.	
Buildings			
Chapel repairs	50.		
Hospital repairs	50.		
Rent	100.		
Taxes	10.	210.	
Medical			
Supplies	200.		
Assistants	180.		
Fuel	40.		
Incidentals	75.	495.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	25.		
Attending annual meeting	15.		
Gatemen;watchmen	25.	65.	1985.00

Forward $7305.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK — Forward $7305.00

PAOTINGFU

Evangelistic			
Preachers	$600.		
Student preachers	50.	650.	
Educational			
Day Schools	40.		
Boarding Schools	450.		
Station Classes	60.	550.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Schools	40.		
Rent	70.		
Taxes	25.	135.	
Medical			
Supplies		200.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	150.		
Attending annual meeting	15.		
Gatemen; watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	15.	215.	1750.00

LINTSING

Evangelistic			
Preachers	540.		
Student preachers	40.		
Chapel keeping	170.		
Chapel fuel	25.	775.	
Educational			
Day Schools	35.		
Boarding Schools	375.		
Station Classes	100.	510.	
Buildings			
Repairs - General	50.		
Chapels	140.		
Schools	40.		
Rent	25.		
Taxes	15.	270.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	250.		
Attending annual meeting	20.		
Gatemen;watchmen	100.		
Incidentals	15.	385.	1940.00

Forward $10995.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$ 10995.00

PANGCHUANG

Evangelistic			
Preachers	1440.		
Chapel keeping	200.		
Chapel fuel	25.	1665.	
Educational			
Day Schools	150.		
Boarding Schools	650.		
Station Classes	75.	875.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Chapels	60.		
Schools	50.		
Hospital	75.		
Rent	20.		
Taxes	15.	220.	
Medical			
Supplies	550.		
Assistants	130.		
Fuel	30.		
Incidentals	70.	780.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	250.		
Attending annual meeting	60.		
Gatemen; watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	15.	360.	3900.00

GENERAL

For Expenses of Treasurer's Office and Mission Secy.		150.00
N.C.Union Theological College - Support of students		1000.00
N.C.Union College of Arts	1276.	
Tungchou Academy	1024.	
Tungchou Academy and College Repairs	200.	2500.00

Total General Work American Board $18545.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD

SPECIALS

TIENTSIN

Boys' School - Wall and Teacher's House (To be taken from Tientsin Property Fund)		$400.00

PANGKIACHUANG

To complete physician's house	$1000.	
Building another house	3500.	
Academy dining room and kitchen	1000.	5500.00

LINTSING

Roads and trees for Compound	350.	
Wells or cisterns	300.	
Completing wall	500.	1150.00

TUNGCHOU

For school for missionaries' children		1750.00

Total Specials American Board	$8800.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Business Agency	Medical	
Miss MacGown	$500.	$75.	$10.	$40.	$12.		$637.00
Miss Davis	500.	75.	10.		12.		597.00
Miss Reed	500.	30.	10.	20.	12.		572.00
B. Miss Andrews (½)	250.	20.	5.		6.		281.00
Miss Browne	500.	50.	10.	40.	12.		612.00
Miss Leavens	500.	30.	10.		12.		552.00
Miss Chapin	500.	15.	15.	40.	12.	$25.	607.00
Miss Phelps	500.	75.	15.		12.	25.	627.00
Miss Miner	500.		10.	30.	12.		552.00
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		12.		552.00
Mrs. Ament	500.	15.	10.	20.	12.		557.00
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		12.		582.00
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.		12.		582.00
I. Miss Russell	500.		10.		12.		522.00
Miss Lyons	500.	30.	15.	20.	12.		577.00
Miss E.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		12.		542.00
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	12.		562.00
Miss Ellis	500.	40.	15.	20.	12.		572.00
P. Dr. Tallmon	500.	40.	15.	20.	12.		587.00
			Total Salaries Woman's Boards				$10672.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK

B TIENTSIN

Boarding School	$300.	
" " Repairs	15.	
Day School	90.	
Bible Women	110.	
Station Class	20.	
Train. School Pupils	15.	
Touring	25.	
Medical supplies	25.	$600.00

B TUNGCHOU

Boarding School	$450.	
" " Repairs	25.	
Day School	240.	
" " Repairs	20.	
Bible Women	150.	
Station Class	75.	
" " Repairs	15.	
Touring	75.	
Medical supplies	290.	1340.00

B. PAOTINGFU

Boarding School	450.	
" " Repairs	10.	
Day School	100.	
Bible Women	75.	
Station Class	50.	
Touring	80.	
Medical Supplies	25.	790.00

J KALGAN

Student Bible Women	30.	
Primary boarding school	200.	230.00

Forward $2960.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK — Forward $2960.00

PEKING

College and Academy	$1400.	
Repairs	150.	
Girls in Hospital	15.	
Drugs	50.	
Kindergarten	100.	
Bible women	300.	
Training School	150.	
" " Repairs	25.	
Touring	125.	
Day schools	160.	
Station class	65.	
Repairs (out-station)	25.	
Primary boarding school	350.	
Boarding school repairs	10.	
Evangelistic Tent Work	25.	
Lecture Room	100.	3050.00

PANGCHUANG

Kindergarten	40.	
Bible Women	150.	
Touring	300.	
Day Schools	150.	
Station class	125.	
Primary boarding school	550.	
Repairs - General	35.	
" Outstations	30.	
Training class	50.	
Incidentals	15.	
Medical: Drugs	250.	
Assistants	75.	1770.00

LINTSING

Bible Women	90.	
Touring	120.	
Day Schools	50.	
Station Class	80.	
Primary Boarding School	400.	
Boarding School repairs	30.	770.00

Medical Work:

Hospital Assistant	50.	
Woman nurse, 20; Coolie, 20	40.	
Gate-keeper, 20; Matron, 20	40.	
Drugs, 200; Fuel & Light, 10,	210.	
Repairs and incidentals	25.	
Evangelistic hospital work	20.	385.00

Total General Work Woman's Boards $8935.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1911

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SPECIALS

TIENTSIN

Building Ladies' House		$3500.00

TUNGCHOU

House for Day School		135.00

PEKING

College Dormitory and furnishings	5000.	
Additional house room	3500.	
Sanatorium for Girls'School	500.	9000.00

PANGKIACHUANG

Land in Techow	1000.	
Boarding School Building	3000.	
Boarding School Dormitory	3000.	7000.00

LINTSING

Boarding School, building	2500.	
" " dormitory	1000.	3500.00

Total Specials Woman's Boards	$23135.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1912

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	
Salaries	$25338.05	$10672.00	$36010.05
General Work	18545.00	8935.00	27480.00
	$43883.05	$19607.00	$63490.05
Specials	8800.00	23135.00	31935.00
	$52683.05	$42742.00	$95425.05

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1913

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES	Fixed Salary	Child-	Health	House Fund	Teacher Writer	Medical	Business Agency	TOTAL
Mr.& Mrs.Chandler Tientsin	$1100		$24	$40	$100	$50	$24	$1338.00
" " " De Haan	1000		45		75		24	1144.00
" " " Eastman	1000	50	65	40	75		24	1254.00
" " " Ellis(1/3 yr)	335	17		40	25		8	425.00
Mr. Ewing Tientsin	550		12	40	45	25	12	684.00
Mr. Frame	500		19½		100		12	631.50
Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000		50	40	100	50	24	1264.00
" " " Goodrich Tientsin & Peking	1100		24			50	24	1198.00
Dr." " Ingram(½ sal)	500	235.04	45½	20	50		12	862.54
Dr." " Love	1100		36		100		24	1260.00
Mr." " Martin	1100	100.	54	40	100		24	1418.00
Dr." " Smith in or near capital	1000		39		75	Traveling Expenses 125.	24	1263.00
Mr." " Stanley(1/3 yr)	335	50			25		8	418.00
Mr." " Stelle	1100	217.39	60	40	100		24	1541.39
Dr." " Tucker	1000	150	67½		75		24	1316.50
Mr." " Wickes Tungchow	1000		39	40	100		24	1203.00
Mrs. F. D. Wilder	500		18				12	530.00
No.China Union College of Arts - Mr. and Mrs. Galt	1000	250	68½	40	100		24	1482.25
Mr.& Mrs. Porter	1000	100	58½	40	100		24	1322.50
Mr. Shaw Tungchow	500		19½		50		12	581.50
Dr.& Mrs.Sheffield	1000		39.	40	100		24	1203.00
No.China Union Med.Col. - Dr.& Mrs.Ingram(½ sal.)	500	235.05	45½	20	50		12	862.55
Dr.& Mrs.Young (1/3 yr)	367	41.92		40	25		8	481.92
No.China Union Theol.Col. Mr. and Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1100	750.	81.		100		24	2055.00
Houses: Kalgan				(80)				
Paotingfu,McCann				40)				175.00
Tungchow, Corbett & Galt annex				55)				
Total- Salaries - Am.Bd.								$25914.65

24 222.95

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1913

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

TIENTSIN

Evangelistic			
Preachers	$475.		
Student Preachers	50.		
Chapel Keeping	275.		
Chapel Fuel	40.	$840.	
Educational			
Day Schools	80.		
Boarding Schools	375.	455.	
Buildings			
Chapel repairs	200.		
School "	30.		
Rent	100.	330.	
Medical			
Supplies		50.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	100.		
Gatemen, Watchmen	85.		
Incidentals	30.	215.	$1890.00

PEKING

Evangelistic			
Preachers	$975.		
Chapel Keeping	120.		
Chapel Fuel	75.	1170.	
Educational			
Day Schools	220.		
Boarding Schools	350.		
Station Classes	75.	645.	
Buildings			
General Repairs		200.	
Medical			
Supplies	300.		
Assistants	60.	360.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	100.		
Gatemen, Watchmen	75.		
Incidentals	25.	200.	2575.00
		Forward	$4465.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1913

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$4465.00
KALGAN			
Evangelistic			
Preachers	$360.		
Chapel Keeping	20.		
Chapel Fuel	30.	$410.	
Educational			
Day Schools	20.		
Boarding Schools	200.	220.	
Buildings			
Repairs	15.		
Rent	60.		
Taxes	5.	80.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	40.		
Gatemen, Watchmen	20.		
Incidentals	10.	70.	780.00
TUNGCHOW			
Evangelistic			
Preachers	$800.		
Student Preachers	50.		
Chapel Keeping	200.		
Chapel Fuel	45.	1095.	
Educational			
Day Schools	100.		
Boarding Schools	400.		
Station Classes	50.	550.	
Buildings			
Chapel repairs	50.		
Hospital repairs	50.		
Rent	100.		
Taxes	10.	210.	
Medical			
Supplies	200.		
Assistants	180.		
Fuel	40.		
Incidentals	75.	495.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	25.		
Gatemen, Watchmen	25.		
Incidentals	30.	80.	2430.00
		Forward	$7675.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1913

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$7675.00
PAOTINGFU			
Evangelistic			
Preachers	$900.		
Student Preachers	100.		
Chapel Keeping	150.	1150.	
Educational			
Day Schools	75.		
Boarding Schools	450.		
Station Classes	100.	625.	
Buildings			
School repairs	50.		
Rent	100.		
Taxes	25.	175.	
Medical			
Supplies		100.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	150.		
Gatemen, Watchmen	45.		
Incidentals	30.	225.	2275.00
PANG-CHUANG			
Evangelistic			
Preachers	1175.		
Chapel Keeping	200.		
Chapel Fuel	25.	1400.	
Educational			
Day Schools	150.		
Boarding Schools	950.		
Station Classes	75.	1175.	
Buildings			
Chapel repairs	60.		
School "	50.		
Hospital "	75.		
Rent	20.		
Taxes	15.	220.	
Medical			
Supplies	700.		
Assistants	400.		
Fuel	70.		
Incidentals	130.	1300.	
Miscellaneous - Tours	250.		
Gatemen, watchmen	35.		
Incidentals	40.	325.	4420.00
		Forward	$14370.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1913

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$14370.00
	LINTSING		
Evangelistic			
Preachers	$600.		
Student Preachers	100.		
Chapel Keeping	150.		
Chapel Fuel	25.	$875.	
Educational			
Day Schools	100.		
Boarding Schools	500.		
Station Classes	150.	750.	
Buildings			
Chapel repairs	100.		
School "	50.		
General "	50.		
Rent	25.		
Taxes	15.	240.	
Medical			
Supplies	50.		
Assistants	150.	200.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	300.		
Gatemen, Watchmen	100.		
Incidentals	35.	435.	2500.00
			$16,870.

GENERAL

Expenses of Treasurer's Office	200.00
N.C.Union Theological College Students' Support	1000.00
" " College of Arts " "	1276.00
Tungchow Academy	1024.00
" " and College repairs	200.00
special (?) For Sunday School Work (as per vote 70)	50.00
Total General Work American Board	$20620.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1913

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES	Salary	Writer	Health	Medical	House	Business Agency	Total
Miss Andrews	$500.	$40.	$10.			$12.	$562.00
Miss Chapin	500.	10.	15.	25.	40.	12.	602.00
Miss Davis	500.	75.	10.	25.	40.	12.	662.00
Miss Leavens	500.	30.	10.			12.	552.00
Miss Phelps	500.	70.	15.	25.		12.	622.00
Miss Reed	500.	15.	10.		20.	12.	557.00
Mrs. Ament	500.	15.	10.		20.	12.	557.00
Miss Corbett	500.	15.	10.			12.	537.00
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.			12.	582.00
Miss Miner	500.	15.	10.		30.	12.	567.00
Miss Miske	500.	60.	10.			12.	582.00
Miss Payne	500.	15.	10.			12.	537.00
Miss Sawyer	500.	75.	15.			12.	602.00
Miss Tallmon	500.	75.	15.		20.	12.	622.00
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.			12.	582.00
Miss E.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.			12.	542.00
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.			12.	542.00
Dr. S. B. Tallmon	500.	40.	15.		20.	12.	587.00
Total Salaries Woman's Boards							$10396.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1913

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK

B TIENTSIN

Bible Women	$135.	
Day Schools	90.	
Boarding Schools	335.	
Station Classes	25.	
Boarding School repairs	25.	
Medical supplies	15.	
Tours	25.	$650.00

B TUNGCHOW

Bible Women	$175.	
Day Schools	240.	
Boarding Schools	400.	
Station Classes	75.	
Kindergarten	50.	
Station Class repairs	15,	
Boarding School "	25.	
Day School "	25,	
Medical supplies	290.	
Tours	75.	1370.00

B PAOTINGFU

Bible Women	$ 75.	
Day Schools	75.	
Station School	200.	
Union School	300.	
Station Classes	50.	
Boarding School repairs	10.	
Medical supplies	25.	
Attendance at Presbyterian Hospital	70.	
Tours	80.	
Gatemen, Watchmen	35.	920.00

I KALGAN

Boarding Schools		100.00
	Forward	$3040.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA - 1913

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$3040.00
I. PEKING			
Bible Women		$350.	
Bible Training School		150.	
Evangelistic Tent Work		25.	
Lecture Room		50.	
Day Schools		160.	
Boarding Schools		350.	
College and Academy		1400.	
Kindergarten		100.	
Station Classes		65.	
Repairs - Outstations		25.	
" Boarding Schools		10.	
" College and Academy		150.	
" Training School		25.	
Medical supplies		50.	
Care in Hospital for school girls		15.	
Tours		125.	$3050.00
I. PANG-CHUANG			
Bible Women		$150.	
Day Schools		120.	
Boarding Schools		550.	
Kindergarten		60.	
Training Class		50.	
Station Classes		125.	
Repairs - General		35.	
" Outstations		30.	
Medical supplies		250.	
" assistants		75.	
Tours		300.	
Incidentals		15.	1760.00
LINTSING			
Bible Women		$90.	
Day Schools		50.	
Boarding Schools		300.	
Station Classes		80.	
Repairs, Boarding Schools		30.	
Tours		120.	
Medical:			
Supplies -Drugs	$200.		
Assistants	50.		
Nurse	20.		
Matron	20.		
Coolie	20.		
Gatekeeper	20.		
Repairs & Incidentals	25.		
Fuel and Light	10.		
Evangelistic Hospital work	20.	385.	1055.00
Total General Work Woman's Boards			$8905.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1913

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SPECIALS

B TIENTSIN

For Ladies' House	$3500.	
For repairs on school after summer rains	25.	$3525.00

B TUNGCHOW

For House for Day School	$138.	
For Boarding School Dormitory	500.	638.00

I LINTSING

Boarding School Building	$2500.	
" " Dormitory	1000.	3500.00

I PANG-CHUANG

Land in Tehchow	$1000.	
Boarding School Building	3000.	
" " Dormitory	3000.	7000.00

I PEKING

Finishing College Dormitory and furnishings	$3000.	
Additional house room	3500.	
Sanatorium for Girls' School	500.	7000.00

Total Specials Woman's Boards	$21663.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA - 1913

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	Total
General Work	$25914.65	$10396.00	$36310.65
Salaries	20620.00	8905.00	29525.00
	$46534.65	$19301.00	$65835.65
Specials	-----	21663.00	21663.00
	$46534.65	$40964.00	$87498.65

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1914

AMERICAN BOARD

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Teacher	Med.	Bus. Agy.	Total
Mr.& Mrs.Chandler	$1100.		$24.	$40.	$100.	$50.	$24.	$1338.00
Mr.& Mrs.DeHaan	1000.		45.		75.		24.	1144.00
Mr.& Mrs.Eastman	1000.	50.	65.	40.	75.		24.	1254.00
Mr.& Mrs.Ellis	1000.		65.	40.	75.		24.	1204.00
Mr. Ewing (1/3)	183.			40.	15.		6.	244.00
Mr. Frame	500.		19.50	40.	100.		12.	671.50
Mr.& Mrs.Hubbard	1000.		50.		100.	50.	24.	1224.00
Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000.		50.	40.	100.		24.	1214.00
Mr.& Mrs.Ingram (½)	500.	212.50	45.50	20.	50.		12.	840.00
Dr.& Mrs.Love	1000.		65.		100.		24.	1189.00
Mr.& Mrs.Martin	1100.	137.27	54.	40.	100.		24.	1455.27
Mrs.Sheffield	500.		19.50	40.	30.		12.	601.50
Mr.& Mrs.McCann	1000.	350.	100.	40.	100.	50.	24.	1664.00
Dr.& Mrs.Smith	1000.		39.		75.	125.	24.	1263.00
Mr.& Mrs.Stanley	1100.	165.48	32.	40.	100.	50.	24.	1511.48
Mr.& Mrs.Stelle	1100.	275.	60.	40.	100.		24.	1599.00
Dr.& Mrs.Tucker	1000.	220.41	67.50		75.		24.	1386.91
Mr.& Mrs.Wickes	1000.		39.	15.	100.		24.	1178.00
Mrs.F.D.Wilder (½)	250.						6.	256.00
Mr.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1000.	298.51	68.25	40.	100.		24.	1530.76
Mr.& Mrs.Porter	1000.	100.	58.50	40.	100.		24.	1322.50
Mr.Shaw	500.		19.50		50.		12.	581.50
Dr.& Mrs.Ingram (½)	500.	212.50	45.50	20.	50.		12.	840.00
Dr.& Mrs.Young	1100.	165.	54.	40.	100.		24.	1483.00
Mr.& Mrs.Wilder (½)	550.	275.			50.		12.	887.00
T'ungchow, Corbett House				40.				40.00
Total Salaries American Board								$27,922.42

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1914

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchow	Pao-tingfu	Pang-chuang	Lint-sing	Total
Evangelistic	$600	$1200.	$900.	$900.	$1545.	$900.	$6045.
Educational	325.	700.	500.	500.			2025.
Buildings	70.	200.	210.	75.	120.	200.	875.
Medical	30.	360.	495.	145.	1375.	200.	2605.
Miscellaneous	175.	115.	55.	200.	280.	400.	1225.
	$1200.	$2575.	$2160.	$1820.	$3320.	$1700.	$12775.

Expenses Treasurer's Office		$ 200.	
North China Theological College		1000.	
North China Union College of Arts		1276.	
Tungchow Academy		1024.	
Tungchow Academy and College repairs		200.	
* Grinnell-China Educational Movement			
Pangchuang Schools	$1100.		
Lintsing Schools	600.	1700.	5400.
Total General Work American Board			$18175.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1914

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES	Salary	Writer	Health	House	Business Agency	Medical	
Miss Andrews	$500.	$20.	$10.	$40.	$12.		$582.
Miss Browne	500.		10.		12.		522.
Miss Davis	500.	75.	10.	40.	12.	25.	662.
Miss Leavens	500.	50.	10.		12.		572.
Miss Phelps	500.	70.	15.	40.	12.	25.	662.
Miss Reed	500.	20.	10.	20.	12.		562.
Miss Sewall	500.	75.	10.		12.	25.	622.
Mrs. Ament	500.	20.	10.	20.	12.		562.
Miss Huggins	500.	75.	15.		12.		602.
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		12.		582.
Miss Miske	500.	75.	10.		12.		597.
Miss Payne	500.	60.	10.	20.	12.		602.
Miss Sawyer	500.	75.	15.	20.	12.		622.
Miss Tallmon	500.	75.	15.	40.	12.		642.
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.	20.	12.		602.
Miss E.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	12.		562.
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		12.		542.
" Ethel M. Long							
Total Salaries Woman's Boards							$10,099.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1914

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK

B TIENTSIN

Evangelistic			
Bible Women		$135.	
Educational			
Day Schools	$90.		
Boarding Schools:			
Station schools	350.		
Station Classes	25.	465.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Boarding Schools		25.	
Medical			
Supplies		15.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours		25.	$665.

B TUNGCHOW

Evangelistic			
Bible Women		$200.	
Educational			
Day Schools	$250.		
Boarding Schools:			
Station Schools	400.		
Station Classes	75.		
Kindergarten	60.	785.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Day School	25.		
Station class	15.		
Boarding Schools	25.	65.	
Medical			
Supplies		150.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours		75.	1275.

B PAOTINGFU

Evangelistic				
Bible Women		$75.		
Lecture room and a worker		100.	175.	
Educational				
Day Schools		100.		
Boarding Schools:				
Station schools	250.			
Union school	200.	450.		
Station Classes		50.		
Kindergarten		60.	660.	
Forward			$835.	$1940.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1914

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK

Forward $1940.

PAOTINGFU (Contd.)

" Forward		$835.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Boarding Schools		10.	
Medical			
Supplies	25.		
Attendance at Presb.Hosp,	70.	95.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours		80.	1020.

I PEKING

Evangelistic			
Bible Women	$350.		
Bible Training School	150.		
Evangelistic Work	25.		
Lecture room	50.	$575.	
Educational			
Day Schools	200.		
Boarding Schools	350.		
College and Academy	1400.		
Kindergarten	100.		
Station Class	65.	2115.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Outstations	25.		
Boarding Schools	10.		
College and Academy	150.		
Training School	25.	210.	
Medical			
Supplies	50.		
Care in hospital for school girls	15.	65.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours		125.	3090.

Forward $6050.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1914

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK		Forward	$6050.
PANGKIACHUANG			
Evangelistic			
Bible Women		$150.	
Educational			
Country Boarding Schools	120.		
Boarding Schools	600.		
Kindergarten	60.		
Training Class	50.		
Station Classes	125.	955.	
Buildings			
Repairs - Outstations	30.		
Board. Schools	35.	65.	
Medical			
Supplies	250.		
Assistants	75.	325.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	300.		
Incidentals	15.	315.	1810.
LINTSING			
Evangelistic -Bible Women		$90.	
Educational			
Day Schools	50.		
Boarding Schools	300.		
Kindergarten	60.		
Station Classes	80.	490.	
Buildings - Repairs Bdg. Schls.		30.	
Miscellaneous - Tours		120.	
Medical			
Supplies, Drugs	$200.		
Assistants	50.		
Nurse	20.		
Matron	20.		
Coolie	20.		
Gatekeeper	20.		
Repairs and Incidentals	25.		
Fuel and light	10.		
Evangelistic, hospital	20.	385.	1115.
Total General Work Woman's Boards			$8975.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1914

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SPECIALS

B TIENTSIN

For Ladies' House at Tientsin	$4000.	
For Day School and Kindergarten, Tientsin	1000.	
For Heating Plant for Tientsin Boarding School	75.	$5075.00

B PAOTINGFU

For New Roof for Ladies' House at Paotingfu		325.00

I LINTSING

Boarding School Building	$2500.	
Boarding School Dormitory	1000.	3500.00

I TECHOW

Land	$1000.	
Share of Compound Wall	1000.	
Woman's Work Buildings	2000.	
Boarding School Building	3000.	
Boarding School Dormitory	3000.	10,000.00

I PEKING

Finishing College Dormitory and furnishings	$4000.	
Additional House Room	3500.	
Sanatorium for Girls' School	500.	
Land and Buildings for Bible Woman's training school	4000.	
Sleeping porch for ladies' house	150.	
Land and building for day school at South Church	3500.	15650.00
Total Specials Woman's Boards - - - - - - -		$34550.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1914

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	
Salaries	$27,922.42	$10,099.00	$38,021.42
General Work	18,175.00	8,975.00	27,150.00
	$46,097.42	$19,074.00	$65,171.42
Specials	- - - - - -	34,550.00	34,550.00
	$46,097.42	$53,624.00	$99,721.42

1914

Notes for the Treasurer

1. No station shall receive less than last year in case the appropriations are the same.

2. Any increase shall be divided equally among the five stations, exclusive of Peking.

3. The appropriations heretofore applied on the Kalgan work shall be divided as follows:-
   $200 gold shall be applied on the Medical Work at Lintsing and the balance shall be divided equally among the five stations, exclusive of Peking.

*4. With regard to the Educational work of Pangchuang and Lintsing it is known that the total amount asked for will be supplied by Grinnell.

Last year Pangchuang received 76.83% of what it asked for educational work, or $845.13.

Lintsing asked for $600 but received only 57.04% of its request, or $342.

The balance in both of these cases was made up from money asked for evangelistic work. It is confidently hoped that the $254,87 for Pangchuang and the $257.76 for Lintsing heretofore taken from evangelistic funds and used on education will be added by the Prudential Committee to the General work receipts of these stations since this sum is made up by Grinnell.

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1909

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

Mr. Paul L. Corbin:			
Salary	$1000.		
Teacher	75.		
Children	100.		
Health Change	50.		
House Fund	50.	1275.	
Dr. W. A. Hemingway:			
Salary	1000.		
Teacher	75.		
Children	100.		
Health Change	50.		
House Fund	50.	1275.	
Dr. I. J. Atwood:			
Salary	1000.		
Teacher	70.		
Child	250.		
Health Change	50.		
House Fund	50.	1420.	
Mabel in Shanghai			
Mr. Watts O. Pye:			
Salary	500.		
Teacher	75.		
Health Change	25.		
House Fund	25.	625.	$4595.

GENERAL WORK

Fen Cho Fu			
Boys' Boarding School	200.		
Opening two outstations, rent, helpers, etc.	100.		
Chapel-keeper	58.		
Gatemen (3)	87.		
Fuel	50.		
Repairs	200.		
Touring	25.	720.	
Medical Work			
Supplies	200.		
First Assistant	40.		
Second Assistant	20.		
Touring	25.	285.	
Forward		$1005.	$4595.

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1909

AMERICAN BOARD

		Forward	$1005.	$4595.
GENERAL WORK				
Tai Ku				
Medical Work				
Supplies	$200.			
First Assistant	78.			
Second Assistant	46.			
Student in Peking Med.Col.	75.			
Fuel	60.			
Repairs	30.			
Touring	25.	$514.		
Evangelistic Work				
Helpers				
Hua-er-yuan-tzu preacher	46.80			
Tung-Yang helpers (2)	62.40			
Shang-Chuang helper	31.20			
Chapel-keeping, rent, fuel, etc.				
Tung-Yang	24.00			
Shang-Chuang	19.47			
Tun-Fang	3.60	187.47		
Education				
Day-schools				
Ch'ing-Yuan	60.00			
Chang-T'ou	54.00			
Nan-Ch'ing-Tui	60.00	174.00		
Boarding-schools				
(1) Memorial Middle School				
Teachers	175.50			
Servants	39.00			
Food, fuel, etc.	436.50	651.00		
(2) Fu Yin Yuan School				
Teacher	30.90			
Food, fuel, etc.	132.00	162.90		
(3) North China College Students		285.60		
Sundries				
Touring	25.00			
Gatemen (4)	124.80			
Taxes	16.44	166.24	2141.21	3146.21
Total, American Board				$7741.21

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1909

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES

Miss Flora K. Heebner:				
Salary	$500.			
Teacher	50.			
Health Change	20.		$570.00	
Miss Daisie P. Gehman:				
Salary	500.			
Teacher	50.			
Health Change	20.		570.00	$1140.00

GENERAL WORK

T'ai Ku				
Boarding-school, including students in Union College	545.			
Hsi Ku Day-school	30.			
Station Classes	10.	585.		
Miscellaneous				
Touring	20.			
Medical Work	100.			
House Fund	40.	160.	745.	
Fen Cho Fu				
Student in Union Women's College, Peking	30.			
Station Classes	10.			
Two Bible Women	55.	95.		
Medical Work		200.	295.	1040.00

Total, Woman's Boards. $2180.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1909

SUMMARY

	AMERICAN BOARD	WOMAN'S BOARDS	Total
Salaries	$4595.00	$1140.00	$5735.00
General Work	3146.21	1040.00	4186.21
	$7741.21	$2180.00	$9921.21

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

W. A. Hemingway:			
Salary	$1000.00		
Teacher	75.00		
Children	100.00		
Health change	50.00		
House fund	50.00	$1275.00	
Paul L. Corbin:			
Salary	1000.00		
Teacher	75.00		
Health change	50.00		
House fund	40.00	1165.00	
A. W. Staub:			
Salary	1000.00		
Teacher	100.00		
Child	50.00		
Health change	50.00		
House fund	50.00	1250.00	
Percy T. Watson:			
Salary	1000.00		
Teacher	100.00		
Health change-	50.00		
House fund	50.00	1200.00	
Watts O. Pye:			
Salary	500.00		
Teacher	120.00		
Health change	25.00		
House fund	25.00	670.00	$5560.00

GENERAL WORK

		Taiku	
Evangelistic			
Helpers	$303.00		
Chapel-keeping	67.70	370.70	
Education			
Day schools	108.00		
Boarding school	290.00		
N.C.U. College fees	504.00	902.00	
Forward		$1272.70	$5560.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

connection with the above estimates that they represent the actual needs of the work for the next year. The Oberlin Memorial Association hopes some day to take over the entire educational work at Fenchoufu also. Until that time the Prudential Committee cannot refuse to meet its obligations to this work. The above estimates do not include the salary of one teacher met by the interest from the Atwater Fund. That is accounted for by itself."

The Committee on Estimates would add the following: The above estimates for Fenchoufu are based on the actual cost of the existing work and make no provision for any advance except in two instances: first, the equipment of a chapel at Chi Ts'un, the helper to be stationed there being already under employment. Second, the request for funds for a primary boarding school. The Mission feels that this is an acute need, in order to care for the children of church members, and to provide a feeder for the Atwater Memorial Grammar School.

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1910

AMERICAN BOARD

		Forward (Salaries)		$5560.00
GENERAL WORK	* Taiku	" $1272.70		
Sundries				
Touring	25.00			
Gatemen (4)	103.40			
Taxes	30.00	158.40		
Medical				
Supplies	300.00			
Assistants	130.00			
Student in Med.Col.	75.00			
Fuel and repairs	90.00			
Touring	25.00	620.00	$2051.10	
	⊙ Fenchoufu			
Evangelistic				
Helpers	$280.00			
Chapel-keeping	130.00	410.00		
Education				
Grammar school	450.00			
Primary school	138.00	588.00		
Sundries				
Gatemen (4)	100.00			
Touring	10.00	110.00		
Medical				
Supplies	300.00			
Hospital chaplain	58.00			
Assistants	60.00			
Fuel	85.00	503.00	1611.00	3662.10 To G-W
		Total, American Board		$9222.10

* Note. The above estimates are based on the actual cost of the existing work and make no provision for any advance except in the following instances: first, the outstations of Tun Fang and Tung Yang are at present without helpers in charge. This budget provides for helpers for these outstations. Second, the number of pupils provided for in the estimates for the Fu Yin Yuan boarding school is 20, though the number of pupils actually enrolled at present is but 14. Third, the number of students provided for in the estimates for North China Union College fees is twelv for while but seven students from the Shansi Mission are at present enrolled in the College, the senior class of the Taiku Academy, numbering five, will be ready for matriculation in the College early in 1910.

⊙ Note. The missionary in charge of the Fenchoufu station writes, after submitting his estimates for educational work, "It should be noted in

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1910

WOMAN'S BOARDS I.

SALARIES I.

Miss Flora K. Heebner:			
Salary	$500.00		
Teacher	50.00		
Health change	20.00	$570.00	
Miss Daisie P. Gehman:			
Salary	500.00		
Teacher	50.00		
Health change	20.00	570.00	$1140.00

GENERAL WORK

	TAIKU	I.		
Education				
Bridgman Acady fees	210.00			
Boarding school	350.00			
Day school-	30.00			
Station classes	10.00	600.00		
Sundries				
Touring	30.00			
House fund	40.00	70.00		
Medical Work		150.00	820.00	

	FENCHOUFU	I.		
Evangelistic				
Bible woman	30.00			
Women in Peking Bible School	60.00	90.00		
Education				
Station classes	10.00			
Day school	70.00	80.00		
Medical work		150.00	320.00	1140.00

Total, Woman's Boards $2280.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1910

SUMMARY

	AMERICAN BOARD	WOMAN'S BOARDS	Total
Salaries	$5560.00	$1140.00	$6700.00
General Work	3662.10	1140.00	4802.10
	$9222.10	$2280.00	$11502.10

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1911

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemingway:		
Salary	$1000.	
Teacher	75.	
Children	100.	
House fund	50.	$1225.00
Rev. and Mrs. Paul L. Corbin:		
Salary	1000.	
Teacher	50.	
Children	100.	
Health change	50.	
House fund	50.	1250.00
Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Staub:		
Salary	1000.	
Teacher	100.	
Child	50.	
Health change	50.	
House fund	50.	1250.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Fairfield:		
Salary	1000.	
Teacher	100.	
Health change	50.	
House fund	50.	1200.00
Rev. Watts O. Pye:		
Salary	500.	
Teacher	120.	
Health change	25.	
House fund	25.	670.00
Dr. and Mrs. Percy T. Watson:		
Salary	1000.	
Teacher	100.	
Child	50.	
Health change	50.	
House fund	50.	1250.00
Total, Salaries, American Board		**$6845.00**

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1911

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

TAIKUHSIEN STATION

Evangelistic	$317.00	
Education	324.00	
Medical	754.00	
Sundries	130.00	$1525.00

FENCHOW STATION

Evangelistic	$855.50	
Education	473.00	
Medical	540.00	
Sundries	121.00	1989.50

Total, General Work, American Board $3514.50

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1911

WOMAN'S BOARDS I.

SALARIES (Fenchow)

Mrs. Alice M. Williams:			
Salary	$500.		
Teacher	50.		
Health change	20.	$570.00	
Miss Gertrude Chaney:			
Salary	500.		
Teacher	50.		
Health change	20.	570.00	
Miss Grace McConnaughey:			
Salary	500.		
Teacher	50.		
Health change	20.	570.00	$1710.00

GENERAL WORK I.

TAIKUHSIEN STATION

Evangelistic	$45.		
Education	580.		
Medical	150.	775.00	

FENCHOW STATION

Evangelistic	$125.		
Education	245.		
Medical	150.		
Sundries	60.	580.00	1355.00

Total, Woman's Boards	$3065.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1911

OBERLIN-SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

TAIKUHSIEN STATION

Academy and Grammar School			
Current expenses	$1800.		
Manual training (new)	500.		
Laboratory equipment	500.	$2800.	
Primary Schools (3)		300.	$3100.00

FENCHOW STATION

Grammar School	$493.		
(Less interest from Atwater fund)	90.	403.	
Day Schools		88.	491.00

Total, Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association $3591.00

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Board	Total
Salaries	$6845.00	$1710.00	$8555.00
General Work	3514.50	1355.00	4869.50
	$10359.50	$3065.00	$13424.50
Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association			3591.00
			$17015.50

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES	Fixed Salary	Children	Health and Medical	House Fund	Teacher or Writer	Business Agency	TOTAL
*Rev.& Mrs. P.L.Corbin	$1000.	2@5% $100.	25.	60.22	52.	$24.	$1261.22
Rev.& Mrs. W.C.Fairfield	1000.		87.50*	50.	100.	24.	1261.50
Rev. Watts O. Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.00
Dr.& Mrs. P.T.Watson	1000.	1@5% 50.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1274.00
*Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1000.	2@5% 100.			100.	24.	1224.00
Flower Garden House in Taikuhsien				50.			50.00
Price House in Fenchow				50.			50.00
	Total, Salaries, American Board						$5802.72

* Medical 37.50
Health change 50.00

*Note Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway expect to be absent on furlough for the first half of the year 1912. Rev. and Mrs. Corbin expect to be absent on furlough for the second half of the year 1912.

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1912

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

T'AIKUHSIEN

Native Agency			
Helpers	$409.80		
Chapel, Fuel	75.00	$484.80	
Education			
Boarding Schools	195.00		
Day Schools	30.00	225.00	
Buildings			
Repairs	75.00		
Rents	28.80		
Taxes	20.00	123.80	
Medical Work			
Supplies	300.00		
Assistants	565.20		
Fuel	90.00		
Incidentals	55.00	1010.20	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	25.00		
Gatemen	201.60		
Opening New Work	75.00		
Incidentals	15.00	316.60	2160.40

FENCHOW

(For additional details see estimates recd. July 20, 1911)

Native Agency			
Helpers	$989.00		
Chapel, Keeping	110.00	1099.00	
Education			
Boarding Schools	402.00		
Day Schools	389.00		
Station Classes	100.00	891.00	
Buildings			
Repairs	190.00		
Rents	9.00		
Taxes	5.00	204.00	
Medical Work			
Supplies	350.00		
Assistants	303.00		
Fuel	80.00		
Incidentals	20.00	753.00	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	25.00		
Gatemen	78.00		
Incidentals	47.00	150.00	3097.00
Total, General Work, Am. Board			**$5257.40**

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1912

WOMAN'S BOARD

SALARIES	Fixed Salary	Health and Medical	Teacher or Writer	Business Agency	TOTAL	
Miss Heebner	$500.00	$38.75	$50.00	$12.00	$600.75	
Mrs. Williams	500.00	38.75	50.00	12.00	600.75	
Miss Chaney	500.00	20.00	100.00	12.00	632.00	
Miss McConnaughey	500.00	20.00	100.00	12.00	632.00	$2465.50 Total Salaries

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GENERAL WORK

T'AIKUHSIEN

Educational			
Bridgman Academy	$210.00		
Boarding School	350.00		
Day School	40.00		
Station Classes	10.00	610.00	
Evangelistic			
Bible Woman	30.00		
Touring	15.00	45.00	
Medical		150.00	
House Fund		50.00	855.00

FENCHOW

Educational				
Bridgman Academy		$30.00		
Boarding School:				
Teachers	238.			
Servants	78.			
Fuel	100.			
Equipment	100.	516.00	546.00	
Evangelistic				
Two Bible Women in Peking		50.00		
" " " Fenchow		70.00		
Station Classes		20.00		
Touring		20.00		
Equipment in Woman's Bldg.		50.00		
Coal		35.00	255.00	
Medical			150.00	
House Fund			50.00	1001.00	1856.00 Total General Work

Total, Salaries and General Work, Woman's Board. $4321.50

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1912

OBERLIN-SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

PERSONAL

H. H. K'ung -	Salary	$1000.00	
	Health	50.00	
	Medical	37.50	
	Agency	24.00	$1111.50

GENERAL WORK

T'aikuhsien			
Academy:			
Teaching	$950.00		
Servants	275.00		
Heat and light	300.00		
Books and stationery	180.00		
Equipment	150.00		
Repairs and care grounds	75.00		
Incidentals	100.00	2030.00	
Primary Schools:			
Chang T'ou	125.00		
Ch'ing Yuan	150.00		
Nan Ch'ing Tui	125.00		
T'aikuhsien	100.00	500.00	
Academy Needs:			
Repairs	300.00		
Laboratory Equipment	280.50		
Manual Training Equipment	500.00		
Buildings	5000.00	6080.50	8610.50
Fenchow (For further details see estimates need July 20, 1911)			
Grammar and Primary:			
Teachers	$759.00		
Servants	182.00		
Heat and light	410.00		
Equipment	85.00		
Supplies	100.00		
Repairs	140.00		
Incidentals	150.00	1826.00	
Out-Station Schools:			
Teachers	574.00		
Servants	52.00		
Supplies	60.00		
Fuel and light	130.00	816.00	
Grammar School Needs:			
Teachers' Home, - Bath, Assembly Room, etc.		500.00	
Less income from Atwater Memorial Fund		3142.00	
		104.00	3038.00	11648.50
Total, Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association			$12760.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1912

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Board	Total
Salaries	$5802.72	$2465.50	$8268.22
General Work	5257.40	1856.00	7113.40
	$11060.12	$4321.50	$15381.62
Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association			12760.00
			$28141.62

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1913

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

	Fixed Salary	Children	Health and Medical	House Fund	Teacher or Writer	Bus. Agy.	
Rev.& Mrs. P.L.Corbin	$1000.	$100.	$50.	$50.	$52.	$24.	$1276.
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1000.	100.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1324.
Rev. Watts O. Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1000.		50.	100.	100.	24.	1274.
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1000.	100.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1324.
Rev.& Mrs. Jesse B.Wolfe	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.
Rev. W. R. Leete	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.

Total Salaries American Board $ 7766.

Fuel 120.
Incidentals 80. 1040.80

Miscellaneous
Tours 60.
Satamen 120.
Incidentals 12.
Opening new work 168. 360. $2270.80

Teachers

Native Agency
Helpers $1045.
Chapel keeping 215. $1260.

Education
Boarding Schools 224.
Day Schools 424.
Station Classes 111. 759.

Buildings
Repairs 180.
Rents 12.
Taxes 12. 212.

Medical Work
Supplies 300.
Assistants 480.00
Fuel 80.
Incidentals 80. 920.00

Miscellaneous
Tours 40.
Satamen 72.
Incidentals 68. 180. $3565.80

Total, General Work, American Board---- $5935.40

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1913

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

Taikuhsien

Native Agency			
Helpers	$450.		
Chapel keeping	100.	$550.	
Education			
Boarding Schools	200.		
Day Schools	200.	400.	
Station Classes			
Buildings			
Repairs	25.		
Rents	30.		
Taxes	25.	80.	
Medical Work			
Supplies	350.		
Assistants	565.20		
Fuel	100.		
Incidentals	50.	1065.20	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	40.		
Gatemen	120.		
Incidentals-	15.		
Opening new work	100.	275.	$2370.20

Fenchow

Native Agency			
Helpers	$1045.		
Chapel keeping	235.	$1280.	
Education			
Boarding Schools	254.		
Day Schools	454.		
Station Classes	275.	983.	
Buildings			
Repairs	180.		
Rents	22.		
Taxes	10.	212.	
Medical Work			
Supplies	350.		
Assistants	480.20		
Fuel	80.		
Incidentals	20.	930.20	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	40.		
Gatemen	72.		
Incidentals	48.	160.	$3565.20

Total, General Work, American Board---- $5935.40

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1913

WOMAN'S BOARD

SALARIES

	Salary	Health and Medical	Teacher or Writer	Business Agency		
Miss Heebner	$500.	$20.	$50.	$12.	$582.	
Miss Chaney	500.	20.	100.	12.	632.	
Miss McConnaughey	500.	20.	100.	12.	632.	$1846.00

GENERAL WORK

Taikuhsien

Educational				
Bridgman Academy	$180.			
Boarding School	400.			
Day School	60.			
Station Classes	15.	$655.00		
Evangelistic				
Bible Woman	30.			
Touring	15.	45.00		
Medical		150.00		
House Fund (Rent)		50.00	$900.00	

Fenchow

Educational				
Bridgman Academy	$60.			
Boarding School	516.	576.00		
Evangelistic				
Bible Women (2)	70.			
Station Class	20.			
Touring	20.			
Fuel	35.			
Books	30.			
Equipment of Woman's Bldg.	50.	225.00		
Medical		150.00		
House Fund		50.00	1001.00	1901.00

Total, Salaries and General Work, Woman's Board $3747.00

WORK SUPPORTED BY THE OBERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

1-Personal

H. H. K'ung-Salary	$1000.		
Health	50.		
Business Agency	24.		$1074.00

2-General

Taikuhsien

Academy:			
Teaching	$950.		
Servants	350.		
Coal and light	320.		
Books and stationery	180.		
Equipment	150.		
Repairs and care of grounds	100.		
Incidentals	100.	$2150.	
Primary Schools:			
Chang T'ou	125.		
Ch'ing Yuan	150.	275.	
Nan Ch'ing Tui	100.		
Tun Fang	100.	200.	$2625.00

Fenchow

Grammar and Primary:				
Teachers (10)	$735.			
Servants	172.			
Heat and light	330.			
Equipment	120.			
Supplies	200.			
Repairs	70.			
Incidentals	260.	$1887.		
Out-Station Schools:				
Liu Lin Chen (Boarding)	380.			
Shang Ta	122.			
P'ei Hui Chen	180.	682.		
Chi T'sun Chen		92.		
		2661.		
Less income from Atwater Fund - amount received 1911		280.	2381.00	5006.00

Total asked from Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association	$6080.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1913

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Board	Total
Salaries	$7766.00	$1846.00	$9612.00
General Work	5935.40	1901.00	7836.40
	$13701.40	$3747.00	$17448.40

Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association $6080.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1914

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES	Fixed Salary	Children	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Bus. Agy.	
Rev.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	$1000.	$150.	$50.	$50.	$52.	$24.	$1326.
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1000.	150.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1374.
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1000.	150.	50.	100.	100.	24.	1424.
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.
Mr.& Mrs. J.B.Wolfe	1000.		50.	100.	100.	24.	1274.
Rev. Watts O. Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.
Rev. W.R.Leete	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.
Rev. Mark Williams							

Total Salaries American Board $7,966.

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1914

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

TAIKUHSIEN

Evangelistic			
Native Agency	$400.		
Chapel Keeping	100.	$500.	
Education			
Boarding Schools	200.		
Day Schools	250.	450.	
Station Classes			
Buildings			
Repairs	25.		
Rent	60.		
Taxes	20.	105.	
Medical Work			
Supplies	350.		
Assistants	734.		
Fuel	100.		
Incidentals, repairs	50.	1234.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours	40.		
Gatemen	72.		
Incidentals	40.		
Opening new work	150.	302.	$2591.00

FENCHOW

Evangelistic			
Native Agency	$1275.		
Chapel Keeping	235.	1510.	
Education			
Boarding Schools	446.		
Day Schools	492.		
Station Classes	245.	1183.	
Buildings			
Repairs	100.		
Rent	31.		
Taxes	10.	141.	
Medical Work			
Supplies	600.		
Assistants	480.		
Fuel	80.		
Incidentals, repairs	100.	1260.	
Miscellaneous			
Tours, 30; Gatemen, 52.	82.		
Incidentals	50.	132.	4226.00
Total, General Work, American Board			$6817.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1914

WOMAN'S BOARD

SALARIES	Fixed Salary	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Bus. Agy.		
Miss Heebner	$500.	$20.	$20.	$50.	$12.	$602.	
Miss Connelly	500.	20.	20.	100.	12.	652.	
Miss Chaney	500.	20.	25.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss McConnaughey	500.	20.	25.	100.	12.	657.	$2568.00

GENERAL WORK

TAIKUHSIEN

Educational			
Bridgman Academy	$170.		
Boarding School	400.		
Day Schools	100.	$670.	
Evangelistic			
Bible Women	30.		
Station Classes	15.		
Touring	15.		
Building improvements	50.		
Books and literature	20.	130.	
Medical		150.	$950.

FENCHOW

Educational			
Bridgman Academy	$90.		
Boarding School	516.	606.	
Evangelistic			
Bible women	100.		
Station Classes	20.		
Touring	10.		
Fuel	30.		
Books and literature	20.	180.	
Medical		150.	936.

1886.00

Total, Salaries and General Work, Woman's Board $4454.00

WORK SUPPORTED BY THE OBERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

(Estimates for 1914)

PERSONAL

H. H. K'ung - Salary	$1000.		
Health	50.		
House	50.		
Agency	24.		$1124.00

GENERAL

TAIKUHSIEN

Academy and Grammar School				
Teaching		$1000.		
Servants		300.		
Heat and Light		360.		
Text-books and stationery		200.		
Equipment		150.		
Repairs		200.		
Boarding Dept.& incidentals		200.	$2410.	
Out-Station Schools				
Day Schools:				
Chang T'ou		150.		
Ch'ing Yuan		150.	300.	2710.00

FENGHOW

Academy and Grammar School					
Teaching		$750.			
Servants		140.			
Heat and Light		330.			
Text-books & stationery		200.			
Equipment		120.			
Repairs		170.			
Boarding Dept.& incidentals		200.	$1910.		
Out-Station Schools					
Boarding (Liu Lin Chen)		280.			
Day Schools:					
Shang Ta	222.				
Pei Hwei Chen	180.	402.	682.	2592.00	5302.00

Total to Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association $6426.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1914

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Board	
Salaries	$7966.00	$2568.00	$10534.00
General Work	6817.00	1886.00	8703.00
	$14783.00	$4454.00	$19237.00
Oberlin-Shansi Assn.			6426.00
			$25663.00

ESTIMATES - SHANSI MISSION - 1914

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Board	
Salaries	$7966.00	$2568.00	$10534.00
General Work	6817.00	1886.00	8703.00
	$14783.00	$4454.00	$19237.00
Oberlin-Shansi Assn.			6426.00
			$25663.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Writer	Medical	Bus. Agy.	
Rev.& Mrs.R.Chandler	$1100.	$55.	$30.	$40.	$100.	$50.	$24.	$1399.00
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1100.	275.	42.	40.	100.	50.	24.	1631.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1100.	275.	63.	40.	100.		24.	1602.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	220.	63.	40.	100.		24.	1547.00
Dr.& Mrs.G.W.Young	1100.	165.	54.	420.*	100.		24.	1863.00
Dr.& Mrs.Ingram	1100.	385.	84.	40.	100.		24.	1733.00
Rev.M.S.Frame	500.		19.50	40.	100.		12.	671.50
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1000.	50.	48.75	40.	100.		24.	1262.75
Mrs.Sheffield	500.		19.50	40.	30.		12.	601.50
Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1000.		39.		75.	(Travel 125.	24.	1263.00
Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1000.		39.	15.	100.		24.	1178.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1000.	350.	68.25	40.	100.		24.	1582.25
Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1000.	100.	58.50	40.	100.		24.	1322.50
Mr.E.T.Shaw	500.		19.50		50.		12.	581.50
House #32				40.				40.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000.		50.	30.	100.	50.	24.	1254.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1000.		50.	30.	100.	50.	24.	1254.00
Rev.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1000.	388,50	104.15	40.	75.	50.	24.	1681.65
			852.15			250. = 1102		

Total Salaries, American Board, Chihli District - - - $22,467.65

Note:- See Vote 41

* House Rent at L.M.S. Compound for Dr. Young ?

Vote 14 140. c 8.1. 1 24

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES (Continued)

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Writer	Bus. Agy.	
Rev.& Mrs.A.B.DeHaan	$1000.		$45.	$40.	$75.	$24.	$1184.00
Rev.& Mrs.Eastman	1000.	100.	78.	40.	75.	24.	1317.00
Rev.& Mrs.Ellis	1000.		52.	40.	75.	24.	1191.00
Dr.& Mrs.Tucker	1000.	250.	78.75	40.	75.	24.	1467.75
Total Salaries, American Board, Shantung District - - -							$5,159.75

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Writer	Bus. Agy.	
Rev.& Mrs.Corbin	$1000.	$150.	$50.	$50.	$70.	$24.	$1344.00
Dr. & Mrs.Hemingway	1000.	200.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1424.00
Dr. & Mrs.Watson	1000.	150.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1374.00
Rev.& Mrs.Fairfield	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.00
Mr. & Mrs.Wolfe	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.00
Rev.Watts O.Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.00
Rev.W.R.Leete	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.00
Mr. & Mrs.Hummell	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.00
Rev. Mark Williams	250.		25.	50		12.	287.00 50.00
Total Salaries, American Board, Shansi District - - -							$9,445.00 9,495.00

SUMMARY - SALARIES

Chihli District	$22,487.65
Shantung District	5,159.75
Shansi District	9,445.00
Total Salaries,A.B. North China Mission	$37,092.40

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchou	Paotingfu	
Evangelistic	$650.	$1100.	$1275.	$1225.	
Educational	500.	800.	300.	660.	
Buildings	170.	200.		125.	
Medical	50.	360.	500.	145.	
Miscellaneous	200.	115.	50.	265.	
	$1570.	$2575.	$2125.	$2420.	$8690.

College	$1200.	
Academy	800. (Tungchou)	
Laboratory Equipment	300.	
Buildings	200.	2500.
Treasurer and Secretary, Expenses		200.
		$11,390.

SPECIALS

House Rent	$140.	
Land and Residence	5000. H	
Hsiku School, Enlargement	1550. - from Tientsin Prop Fund	
Paotingfu School, Equipment	150. " "	$6,840.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

AMERICAN BOARD

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

GENERAL WORK

	Tehchow	Lintsing	
Evangelistic	$1545.	$1100.	
Educational	1100.	600.	
Buildings	120.	200.	
Medical	1375.	200.	
Miscellaneous	280.	200.	
	$4420.	$2300.	$6720.

SPECIALS

Equipment Williams Hospital Tehchow	$1000.	
Tehchow Residence	3500. H	
Lintsing Boys' School Equipment	1500.	
Tehchow Residence	3500. H	$9500.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Taikuhsien	Fenchow	
Evangelistic	$573.	$1568.	
Educational	320.	1467.	
Buildings	91.	141.	
Medical	1416.	1988.	
Miscellaneous	381.	202.	
	$2781.	$5366.	$8147.

SPECIALS

Land and Building, Liu Chen Church	$1500.	
Plant at Ch'ing Yuan	800.	
Chapel Chi K'ou Chen	300.	
Two residences, Fenchow	7000. H	
Land for Hospital, Fenchow	1500.	
Bible and Med.Training School,Fenchow	2000.	
Street Chapel and City work, Fenchow	1200.	
Book Shop, Taiku	250.	
Parish House, Fenchow	1500.	
Summer School,etc., Yu Tao Ho	1000.	
Two Summer Cottages, Yu Tao Ho	1200. H	
Land east of Hospital, Taiku	500.	
Sunday School expansion (per year,3 yrs.)	500.	$19,250.

Summary General Work American Board

Chihli District	$11,390.	
Shantung District	6,720.	
Shansi District	8,147.	$26,257.

Summary Specials American Board

Chihli District	$6,840.	
Shantung District	9,500.	
Shansi District	19,250.	$35,590.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

WOMAN'S BOARDS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SALARIES	Salary	Writer	Health	House	Medical	Business Agency	
Miss Andrews	$500.	$20.	$10.			$12.	$542.
Miss Chapin	500.	10.	15	40.	25.	12.	602.
Miss Davis	500.	75.	10.	40.	25.	12.	662.
Mrs. Frame	500.		10.			12.	522.
Miss Leavens	500.	50.	10.	40.		12.	612.
Miss Phelps	500.	70.	15.		25.	12.	622.
Miss Reed	500.	20.	10.	20.		12.	562.
Miss Sewall	500.	75.	10.		25.	12.	622.
Mrs. Ament	500.	20.	10.	20.		12.	562.
Miss Mead	500.	50.	10.			12.	572.
Miss Mickey	500.	75.	10.			12.	597.
Miss Miner	500.	50.	10.	20.		12.	592.
Miss Miske	500.	75.	10.			12.	597.
Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.	20.		12.	592.
Miss Vanderslice	500.	50.	10.	20.		12.	592.
							$8,850.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

SALARIES	Salary	Health	House	Writer	Agency	
Miss Sawyer	$500.	$15.	$20.	$100.	$12.	$647.
Miss Huggins	500.	15.		100.	12.	627.
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.		15.	12.	542.
Miss E.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	20.	15.	12.	562.
Miss Tallmon	500.	15.	20.	75.	12.	622.
Miss Long	500.	15.		100.	12.	627.
Dr. Tallmon	500.	15.	20.	50.	12.	597.
						$4,224.

SHANSI DISTRICT

SALARIES	Salary	Health	House	Teacher	Agency	
Miss Heebner	$500.	$25.	$10.	$50.	$12.	$597.
Miss Connelly	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.
Miss Kaufmann	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.
Miss Chaney	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.
Miss McConnaughey	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.
						$3,225.

Summary	Salaries	Woman's Boards
Chihli District	$8,850.	
Shantung District	4,224.	
Shansi District	3,225.	$16,299.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

WOMAN'S BOARDS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

GENERAL WORK

	Paotingfu	Tientsin	Tungchou	
Repairing Schools	$450.	$600.	$400.	
Repairs	10.	15.	25.	
Day Schools	100.	60.	250.	
Bible Women	100.	120.	125.	
Station Classes	50.	10.	75.	
Touring	80.	20.	75.	
B. Medical Supplies	25.	15.		
Kindergartens	60.		50.	
Lecture room and worker	125.		100.	
Repairs Day Schools			25.	
Repairs Station Class Rooms			15.	
Dispensary			75.	
	$1000.	$840.	$1215.	$3055.

	Peking	
Bible Women	$350.	
Training School	150.	
Evangelistic Work	25.	
Lecture Hall	50.	
Educational:		
Day Schools	250.	
Elementary Boarding Schools	350.	
College and Academy	1400.	
Kindergarten	100.	
Station Classes	65.	
Buildings;		
Repairs, Outstations	25.	
Repairs, Boarding Schools	10.	
College and Academy	150.	
Training School	25.	
Medical:		
Supplies	50.	
Hospital, School girls	15.	
Miscellaneous:		
Tours	125.	$3140.

Total General Work Chihli District Woman's Boards - - - - $6,195.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

GENERAL WORK	Techow	Lintsing	
Evangelistic:			
Bible Women	$150.	$90.	
Educational:			
Boarding School	600.	300.	
Country Boarding School	120.		
Kindergarten	60.	60.	
Day Schools		50.	
Training Class	50.		
Station Classes	125.	80.	
Buildings:			
General Repairs	35.	30.	
Outstation Repairs	30.		
Medical:			
Supplies	250.		
Assistants	75.		
Nurses' Training	250.		
Miscellaneous:			
Tours	300.	120.	
Incidentals	15.		
	$2060.	$730.	$2790.

Medical: - Lintsing

Supplies, Drugs	$200.	
Assistants	150.	
Nurse	20.	
Matron	20.	
Coolie	20.	
Gate Keeper	20.	
Repairs and Incidentals	25.	
Fuel and Light	10.	
Hospital Evangelism	20.	
Nurses' Training	125.	610.
Total General Work Shantung District Woman's Bds.		$3,400.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SHANSI DISTRICT

GENERAL WORK	Taikuhsien	Fenchow	
Educational:			
Bridgman Academy	$80.	$120.	
Boarding Schools	550.	600.	
Day Schools	150.	150.	
Evangelistic:			
Bible Women	95.	144.	
Station Classes	15.	45.	
Touring	15.	15.	
Fuel		60.	
Building Improvements		20.	
Books and Literature	10.	30.	
Woman's School		252.	
Medical:	205.	150.	
	$1120.	$1586.	$2706.

Total General Work Shansi District Woman's Boards $2706.

Summary	General Work Woman's Boards North China Mission
Chihli District	$6,195.
Shantung District	3,400.
Shansi District	2,706.
	$12,301.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

WOMAN'S BOARDS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SPECIALS

B	Ladies' House, Tientsin	$3500.
	Day School and Kindergarten, Tientsin	1000.
	Lecture Center, Tungchou	100.
I	Land and Building for Day School at Teng Shih Kou	3500.
	Additional House Room	3500.
	Land and Buildings for Bible Woman's Training School	4000.
	Sleeping Porch for Ladies' House	150.
	Sanatorium for College and Academy	500.
	Finishing Academy Dormitory and Furnishings	4000.
	Land and Buildings for Union Woman's College	50000.
		$70,250.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

I	Land and Walls, Tehchow	$3500.
	Equipment, Porter Hospital	1000.
	Girls' School Building, Tehchow	3000.
	School Dormitories, Tehchow	3000.
	Girls' School Building, Lintsing	2500.
	Woman's Work Buildings, Tehchow	2000.
	Girls' School Dormitory, Lintsing	1000.
	Nurses' Training Home, Tehchow	1000.
P.	Hospital Equipment	2000.
		19,000.

SHANSI DISTRICT

I	Dormitory Precious Dew School	$1500.
	Dormitories, Bible School, Taiku	1500.
	School for Women	3000.
	Day School and Kindergarten Bldg, Taiku	1500.
	Land for Women's Hospital, Fenchow	1500.
	Buildings for do.	7000.
	Woman's Hospital, Taiku	5000.
	Equipment of do.	2000.
	Primary School and Kindergarten, Fenchow	1500.
	Ladies' Bungalow, Yu Tao Ho	1000.
		25,500.

Total Specials North China Mission Woman's Boards $114,750.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1915

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	
Salaries	$37,072.40	$16,299.00	$53,371.40
General Work	26,257.00	12,301.00	38,558.00
	$63,329.40	$28,600.00	$91,929.40
Specials	35,590.00	114,750.00	150,340.00
	$98,919.40	$143,350.00	$242,269.40

WORK SUPPORTED BY THE OBERLIN-SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION

Estimates for 1915

PERSONAL	Salary	Health	House	Writer	
H. H. Kung	$500.	$25.	$25.	$100.	$650.

GENERAL	Taiku	Fenchow		
Academy and Grammar Schools				
Teaching	$900.	$840.		
Servants	300.	155.		
Heating and Light	400.	330.		
Text Books and Stationery	200.	200.		
Equipment	250.	120.		
Repairs	200.	300.		
Incidentals	150.	200.		
	$2400.	$ 2145.	$4545.	
Outstation Schools				
Boarding (Liu Lin Chen)		$280.		
Day Schools				
Chang T'ou	75.			
Ch'ing Yuan	50.			
Pei Hui Chen		180.		
Shang Ta		222.		
Nan Ch'ing Tui*	55.			
Tun Fang*	55.			
	$235.	$682.	$917.	5462.
Total asked from the O.S.M.A.				$6112.

* Taken over this year.

SPECIALS	
Recitation Building for Academy	$8000.
Land to complete Atwater Grammar School	2000.
Dormitories for the same	4000.
Repairs for Flower Garden	300.
Land adjoining Flower Garden	5000.
Teachers' Homes for Academy	1000.
Industrial equipment for Academy	200.
Land for T'ai Ho Ch'iao school, Fenchow	600.
Total Specials	$21100.

Vote 19 - From Minutes of Annual Meeting
North China Mission:-

"Voted, that it is the sense of the Mission that the securing of the face of the estimates is of paramount importance, taking preference over calls for specials."

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

AMERICAN BOARD

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SALARIES

	Salary	Children	Health	House Fund	Writer	Medical	Bus. Agy.	
Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	$1100.	55.	30.	50.	100.	16.	24.	$1,375.00
M.S.Frame(Mrs.F-WBM)	500.	50.	29.25	50.	100.	8.	12.	749.25
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000.		50.	40.	100.	16.	24.	1,230.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1000.	400.	78.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,668.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1000.		50.	40.	100.	16.	24.	1,230.00
Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1100.	429.75	72.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,791.75
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1000.	100.	58.50	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,348.50
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	267.50	54.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,611.50
Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1000.	400.	108.25	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,698.25
Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter (Ama)	333.34	50.		50.	33.33	5.33	6.	478.00
Mrs. Sheffield (?)	500.		19.50	50.	30.	8.	12.	619.50
Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1000.	(Travel $125.)	39.		75.	16.	24.	1,279.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle (?)	1100.	275.	63.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,628.00
Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1000.		39.		100.	16.	24.	1,179.00
Rev.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1100.	165.	48.		100.	16.	24.	1,453.00
Dr.& Mrs.C.W.Young	1100.	217.40	54.	420.	100.	16.	24.	1,931.40
House #32 Tungchow				50.				50.00
House #35A "				50.				20.00
			792.50			229.33		
Total Salaries American Board Chihli District						= 1021		$21,340.15

See votes re House Fund + medical allowance

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES — SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Writer	Med. Fund	Bus. Agy.	
Rev.& Mrs.A.B.DeHaan	$1000.		45.	50.	75.	16.	24.	$1,210.00
Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1000.	100.	78.	50.	75.	16.	24.	1,343.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Ellis	1000.		52.	50.	75.	16.	24.	1,217.00
Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1000.	250.	78.75	50.	75.	16.	24.	1,493.75
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1000.	250.	78.75	50.	75.	16.	24.	1,493.75
Total Salaries American Board Shantung District								$6,757.50

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Writer	Med. Fund	Bus. Agy.	
Rev.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	$1000.	200.	50.	50.	70.	16.	24.	1,410.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1000.	50.	50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,290.00
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1000.	250.	50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,490.00
Mr.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1000.		50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,240.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.R.Leete	1000.		50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,240.00
Rev. Watts O.Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	8.	12.	690.00
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson (2nd 6 mos)	500.	87.90	82,68 for last 6 mo (2)	50.	50.	8.	12.	707.90
Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1000.	50.	50.	50.	100.	16.	24.	1,290.00
Rev. Frank B. Warner	500.		25.	25.	100.	8.	12.	670.00
Dr. Mark Williams	250.		25.			8.	12.	295.00
Yütaohe House ®				50				50
Total Salaries American Board Shansi District								$10,322.90
								10.372.90

® Read in letter from Gale. Oct. 4. 1915

SUMMARY - SALARIES (American Board)

Chihli District	$21,340.15	
Shantung District	6,757.50	
Shansi District	10,322.90	$38,420.55
North China American School (for Missionary children)		500.00
		$38,920.55

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchow	Paotingfu
Evangelistic Work	$800.	$1100.	$1170.	$1186.
Educational "	560.	800.	500.	791.
Medical "	50.	360.	500.	145.
Buildings & sites	115.	200.		126.
Miscellaneous	150.	115.		107.
	$1675. +	$2575. +	$2170. +	$2355. =
			Stations Total--	$8,775.

Union College of Arts:					
Current expenses	$1200.				
Equipment	300.				
Repairs Bldgs.	200. (?)		$1700.		
Academy - Tungchow			800.		
Union Theological Seminary			230.	2,730.	$11,505.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT	Techow	Linstingchow	
Evangelistic Work	$1545.	$1100.	
Educational "	1100.	600.	
Medical "	1375.	200.	
Buildings & sites	120.	200.	
Miscellaneous	280.	200.	
	$4420.	$2300.	6,720.00

SHANSI DISTRICT	Taikuhsien	Fenchowfu	
Evangelistic Work	$722.	$823.	
Educational "	356.87	1400.	
Medical "	759.70	988.	
Buildings & sites	58.60	415.50	
Miscellaneous	5.00		
	$1902.17	$3626.50	5,528.67

For Mission Treasurer and Mission Secretary expenses	220.00
Total General Work American Board (Chihli, Shantung, Shansi)	$23,973.67

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

AMERICAN BOARD

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SPECIALS

Paotingfu

Chapel Kao I city	$350.	(Local Christians have already pledged over $100 and will, we hope, subscribe a sum equal to that asked for).
Teacher's residence	200.	
Equipment Primary School Bldg.	50.	
City Chapel	1000.	(Local Church will add present property, value $400, present quarters entirely inadequate).
Chapel at Tingchow city	600.	
Parish House at Paotingfu	750.	

Tungchow

Equipment for Hospital	$3000.	From Rockefeller Funds

Tientsin

Drainage of Hsiku Compound	$550.
Preacher's House (4 rooms)	275.
New Gate and Keepers House (2 rooms)	180.
Parish House	3000.
Rebuilding Pei Ts'ang Chapel	300.
Kindergarten and Day School Building	1200.

Peking

Chapel, North Church	$1000.
Chapel, Ch'i Hua Men	1000.
Land and Buildings Boys' School	5000.
Registration of Deeds	500.

Total Specials Chihli District (American Board) $18,955.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

AMERICAN BOARD

SPECIALS

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Equipment, Williams' Hospital, Tehchow		$1000.
Church Building	"	3500.
Men's Hospital, Lintsing		10000.
Chapels, School Bldgs.etc.	Enhsien, Tehchow	2500.
" " " "	Kao Tang, "	2500.
" " " "	Hsia Chin "	1000.
" " " "	Wu Ch'eng "	3000.
" " " "	Chiu Ch'eng "	1500.
" " " "	Cheng Chia K'ou, Tehchow	2000.
" " " "	Sang Yuan "	2000.
" " " "	Wu Ch'iao "	3000.
" " " "	Ling Hsien "	3000.
" " " "	P'ing Yuan "	2500.
Men's Work Building, Tehchow		2000.
Chapels, School Bldgs.etc.	Tung Ch'ang Fu, Lintsing	3000.
" " " "	Ch'iu Hsien "	1000.
" " " "	Ch'ing P'ing "	1000.
" " " "	Poa P'ing "	1500.
" " " "	Ch'ih P'ing "	2000.
" " " "	Eh Ch'eng "	500.
" " " "	Yu Fang "	500.
Total Specials Shantung District American Board		$49,000.

SHANSI DISTRICT

Land for Hospital	Taiku	$500.
Towards cost of plant at Ch'ing Yuan	"	1500.
Extension of plant at Nan Ch'ing Tui	"	200.
Towards cost of church at Hsiku Ts'un	"	200.
Improvement of plant at Tung Fang	"	300.
Towards cost of plant at Chang T'ou	"	300.
To open three new outstations	"	300.
Land for Hospital	Fenchow	4000.
Men's Hospital	"	7600.
Bible and Medical School	"	2000.
Parish House	"	1500.
Street Chapel	"	1200.
Summer School plant at Yü Tao Ho	"	1000.
Towards plant at Ssu Ma Ts'un	"	500.
" " " Ch'i Kan Chen	"	300.
Aid for " " Hsiang Tzu Yuan	"	225.
" " " " Kuan Ts'un	"	200.
" " " " Hsiang Loa Chen	"	100.
" " Outstation plant at Liu Lin Chen.	"	1500.
Total Specials Shansi District American Board		$23,425.

(For addition Specials see next page)

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

AMERICAN BOARD

SPECIALS (Passed at An.Meeting May 6,1915)

(District Specials on preceding pages)

Equipment for North China American School		$750.	special appeal in Missy. Herald
Safe for Mission Treasurer		150.	Voted P.C
Residence for Educational Missionary,	Tehchow	3500.	– H ✓ Grimell
" " Evangelistic "	"	3500.	– H ✓ DeHaan
" " Physician	Lintsing	3500.	– H G. Vromanle
" " "	Taiku	3500.	– H
Land for Physician's residence	"	500.	– H
Summer cottage at Yü Tao Ho	"	600.	– H
Residence for Physician	Fenchow	3500.	– H
" " Evangelistic Missionary	"	3500.	– H
Summer cottage at Yü Tao Ho	"	600.	– H
		$23,600.	
Expenses An.Meeting Council and Mission		150.	
		$23,750.	

SUMMARY SPECIALS AMERICAN BOARD

Chihli District	$18,955.	
Shantung District	49,000.	
Shansi District	23,425.	$91,380.
Exp.An.Meeting		150.
General - Houses, etc.		23,600
		$115,130.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

WOMAN'S BOARDS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SALARIES	Salary	Health	House Fund	Writer	Medical	Business Agency		
Miss Andrews	$500.	$10.		$20.	$8.	$12.	$550.	
Miss Chapin	500.	15.	$50.	10.	8.	12.	595.	
Miss Davis	550.	10.	25.	75.	8.	12.	680.	
Mrs. Frame	500.	10.			8.	12.	530.	
Miss Leavens	500.	10.	50.	50.	8.	12.	630.	
Miss Phelps	500.	15.		50.	8.	12.	585.	
Miss Reed	500.	10.	25.	20.	8.	12.	575.	
Miss Sewall	550.	10.	25.	75.	8.	12.	680.	4825
Miss Crane	500.	10.	25.	75.	8.	12.	630.	
Miss Mickey	500.	10.		75.	8.	12.	605.	
Miss Miner	500.	10.	25,	50.	8.	12.	605.	
Miss Miske	500.	10.	25.	75.	8.	12.	630.	
Miss Payne	500.	10.	25.	50.	8.	12.	605.	3075
							$7,900.	

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

SALARIES	Salary	Health	House Fund	Writer	Medical	Business Agency	
Miss Huggins	$500.	$15.	$25.	$100.	$8.	$12.	$660.
Miss Long	500.	15.		100.	8.	12.	635.
Miss Sawyer	500.	15.	25.	100.	8.	12.	660.
Miss Tallmon	500.	15.	25.	75.	8.	12.	635.
Dr. Tallmon	500.	15.	25.	50.	8.	12.	610.
							$3,200.

SHANSI DISTRICT

Miss Chaney	500.	25.	25.	100.	8.	12.	670.
Miss Connelly	500.	25.	25.	100.	8.	12.	670.
Miss Heebner	500.	25.	25.	50,	8.	12.	620.
Miss McConnaughy	500.	25.	25.	100.	8.	12.	670.
							$2,630.

SUMMARY SALARIES WOMAN'S BOARDS

Chihli District	$7,900.	
Shantung District	3,200.	
Shansi District	2,630.	$13,730.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

WOMAN'S BOARDS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

GENERAL WORK

	Tientsin	Tungchow	Paotingfu	
Boarding Schools	$450.	$450.	$548.	
Repairs	25.	25.	10.	
Day Schools	100.	250.	28.	
Repairs		25.		
Bible Women	125.	125.	180.	
Station Classes	20.	75.	75.	
Repairs	20.	15.	10.	
Touring	15.	75.	100.	
Medical Supplies	15.	290.	25.	
Kindergartens		75.		
Lecture-room Worker		100.	100.	
Scholarships	75.			
Delegates Expenses	10.	10.	10.	
Rents			75.	
	$855.	$1515.	$1161.	$3531.00

B.

Peking

Evangelistic	Bible Women	$350.		
	Evangelistic Tent Work	10.		
	Lectures	25.		
	Tours	100.	$485.	
Educational	Day Schools	300.		
	Boarding Schools	230.		
	Kindergarten	120.		
	Station Classes	30.		
	Bible Training School	275.	955.	
Bridgman Academy	Salaries	500.		
	Heating, etc.	300.		
	Equipment	50.		
	Scholarships	75.	925.	
College	Salaries	400.		
	Heating	150.		
	Equipment	100.	650.	
Repairs	Outstation	25.		
	Boarding School	10.		
	Bible Training School	25.		
	Bridgman Academy	150.		
	College	100.	310.	
Medical	Supplies	50.		
	Hospital, School girls	15.	65.	3390.00
Total General Work Chihli District Woman's Bds.				$6,921.00

I.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

GENERAL WORK	Tehchow	Lintsing	
Evangelistic	$150.	$100.	
Boarding Schools	600.	500.	
Kindergarten	60.	100.	
Day Schools		75.	
Country Boarding Schools	120.		
Station Classes	125.	80.	
Medical Tehchow (WBMP)	575.		
Repairs	65.	30.	
Training Class	50.		
Miscellaneous	315.	120.	
	$2060.	$1005.	$3065.00

I.

P. Medical Work, Lintsing (W.B.M.P). 620.00

Total General Work Shantung District, Woman's Bds. $3,685.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SHANSI DISTRICT

GENERAL WORK

Taiku

Evangelistic	Salaries	$115.		
	Station Class	45.		
	Books	10.	$170.	
Educational	Boarding School	550.		
	Peking Girls	80.		
	Day Schools	90.	720.	
Medical			150.	$1040.00

Fenchow

Evangelistic	Bible Women	$144.		
	Station Classes	53.		
	Touring	15.		
	Books, etc.	30.	242.	
Woman's School-	Fuel	60.		
	Salaries	137.50		
	Servants	48.		
	Repairs	20.		
	Supplies	22.	287.50	
Educational	Bridgman Academy	120.		
	Day Schools (5)	150.		
Boarding School:				
	Salaries	368.		
	Servants	90.		
	Fuel - Oil	150.		
	Repairs	75.		
	Supplies	60.	1013.	
Medical			150.	1692.50

Total General Work Shansi District Woman's Boards $2,732.50

Summary General Work Woman's Boards

North China Mission

	B.	I.	P.	
Chihli District	$3531	$3390.	-----	$6921.00
Shantung District	-----	3065.	620.	3685.00
Shansi District	-----	2732.50	-----	2732.50
	$3531.	$9187.50	$620.	$13,338.50

Total - Genl Work - Woman's Boards

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

WOMAN'S BOARDS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SPECIALS

	Paotingfu		
B.	For Woman's Work Buildings	$1000.	
	Peking		
	Land and Bldgs.,Girls' Elementary School	3500.	
	Administration & Recitation Rooms for Woman's Bible School	2500.	
I	Bridgman Academy to purchase Angell Mem.rooms	1500.	
	Finishing School Sanitarium	200.	
	Land and completing Jane Chapin Hall	4000.	
	Land, buildings,etc., Woman's College	36000.	$48,700.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Techow		
	Land and walls	$3500.	
	Women's Work quarters	2000.	
	Nurses' Home	1000.	
I.	Heating Plant for Girls' School	1000.	
	Lintsing		
	Kindergarten Building	500.	
	Girls' School Building	3500.	
P	Hospital Equipment	2000.	13,500.

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Taiku		
	To complete Dormitories, Girls' School	$1500.	
	" " " Women's School	1500.	
	Building and Equipment, Women's Hospital	7000.	
	Kindergarten and Primary School plant	2500.	
	Toward cost of Ch'ing Yuan plant	450.	
	" " Hsiku Ts'un "	350.	
I	" " Tung Yang "	500.	
	Fenchow		
	Land for Women's Hospital	4000.	
	Kindergarten plant	2500.	
	School for Married Women	3000.	
	Women's Hospital and Equipment	7000.	
	Women's Industrial School Equipment	200.	31,500.
	Bungalow at Yü Tao Ho (passed at an. meeting May 6. '15)	1000.	
	Total Specials North China Mission - Woman's Boards		**$93,700.**

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1916

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	
Salaries	$38,9~~2~~7~~0~~.55	$13,730.00	$52,~~6~~70~~0~~.55
General Work	23,973.67	13,338.50	37,312.17
	$62,894.22	$27,068.50	$89,962.72
Specials	115,130.00	93,700.00	208,830.00
	$178,024.22	$120,768.50	$298,792.72

(x) 6/50 to be added - came in later than estimates

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

AMERICAN BOARD

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SALARIES

	Salary	Children	Health	Medical	House Fund	Writer	Bus. Agy.	
Mr.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1000.		$36.	$20.	$50.	$100.	$24.	$1230.00
Mr. D.M.Beers	500.		19.50	10.		50.	12.	591.50
Mr.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	1100.	55.	30.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1379.00
Mr.M.S.Frame	500.	50.	29.25	10.	50.	100.	12.	751.25
Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000.	50.	62.50	20.	40.	100.	24.	1296.50
Dr.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1000.	411.70	84.50	20.	50.	100.	24.	1690.20
Dr.& Mrs.Goodrich	1100.		36.	20.	300.	100.	24.	1580.00
Mr.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1000.	50.	50.	20.	40.	100.	24.	1234.00
Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1100.	440.	78.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1812.00
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1000.	100.	58.50	20.	50.	100.	24.	1352.50
Mr.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	220.	72.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1586.00
Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1000.	415.84	108.33	20.	50.	100.	24.	1718.17
Mr.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1000.	150.	58.50	20.	50.	100.	24.	1402.50
Mr.& Mrs.Robinson	1000.		36.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1230.00
Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1000.		39.	20.	(Travel) 125.	75.	24.	1283.00
Dr.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1000.		39.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1233.00
Dr.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1100.	165.	45.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1504.00
Mr.E.J.Woodall	500.		19.50	10.	20.	50.	12.	611.50
Dr.& Mrs.C.W.Young	1100.	220.	54.	20.		100.	24.	1518.00
House #32, Tungchow					50.			50.00

955.58 + 350 = 1305

Total Salaries American Board Chihli District $25,053.12

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Salary	Children	Health	Medical	House Fund	Writer	Bus. Agy.	
Mr.& Mrs.A.B.DeHaan	$1000.	$50.	$45.	$20.	$50.	$ 75.	$24.	$1264.00
Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Ellis	1000.	50.	52.	20.	50.	75.	24.	1221.00
Mr.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1000.	250.	78.75	20.	50.	75.	24.	1497.75
Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1000.	300.	78.75	20.	50.	75.	24.	1547.75
Eastman House					50.			50.00
Total Salaries American Board Shantung District								$5,580.50

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Salary	Children	Health	Medical	House Fund	Writer	Bus. Agy.	
Mr.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	$1000.	$250.	$50.	$20.	$50.	$75.	$24.	$1469.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1000.	50.	50.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1294.00
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1000.	250.	50.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1494.00
Mr.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1000.		50.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1244.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.R.Leete	1000.	50.	50.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1294.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.O.Pye	1000.		50.	20.	50.	120.	24.	1264.00
Mr.& Mrs.Warner	1000.		50.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1244.00
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1000.	200.	50.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1444.00
Dr.Williams	250.		25.	10.			12.	297.00
Mr.& Mrs.Wolfe	1000.	50.	50.	20.	50.	100.	24.	1294.00
Yutaohe Houses					50.			50.00
Total Salaries American Board Shansi District								$12,388.00

SUMMARY - SALARIES (American Board)

Chihli District	$25,053.12	
Shansi District	12,388.00	
Shantung District	5,580.50	
Mr. J. V. W. Bergamini	800.00	
North China American School	500.00	$44,321.62

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchou	Paotingfu	
Evangelistic Work	$800.	$1100.	$1125.	$1187.	
Educational Work	560.	800.	500.	791.	
Medical Work	50.	360.	500.	145.	
Buildings & Sites	114.	200.	45.	126.	
Miscellaneous	150.	115.		107.	
	$1674.	$2575.	$2170.	$2356.	$8775.

North China Union College:			
Expenses	$1200.		
Equipment	300.		
Repairs	300.	$1800.	
Lu Ho Academy, Tungchou		800.	
Union Theological College		230.	2830. $11,605.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT	Tehchow	Lintsing	
Evangelistic Work	$1545.	$1100.	
Educational Work	1100.	600.	
Medical Work	1375.	200.	
Buildings & Sites	120.	200.	
Miscellaneous	380.	200.	
	$4520.	$2300.	6,820.00

SHANSI DISTRICT	Taikuhsien	Fenchow	
Evangelistic Work	$830.	$1180.50	
Educational Work	595.20	1509.80	
Medical Work	704.80	988.	
Buildings & Sites	59.20	303.	
Miscellaneous	30.	30.	
	$2219.20	4011.30	6,230.50

Traveling Expenses, North China Council Delegates	160.00
Mission Treasurer, Office Expenses	225.00
Mission Secretary, " "	34.00
Total General Work American Board (Chihli, Shantung, Shansi)	$25,074.50

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

AMERICAN BOARD

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SPECIALS

Tientsin

Letter R. E. Chandler June 26, 1916 + Sep. 15, 1916

For grading Hsiku compound (or estimate of Mission Architect)	$1000.	
For participation in Union Hospital	4000.+	
For Preacher's residence	275.	
For new gate and gate-house	180.	
For Parish House	3000.	
For participation in Union Hospital	4000.+	$12,455.

Peking

For Chapel, North Church	$5000.	
For Chapel, Ch'i Hua Men	1000.	
For Land and Buildings, Yu Ying Boys' Schools	30000.	
For Registration of Deeds	500.	36,500.

Paotingfu

For Kao I City Chapel	$450.	
For Tingchow City Chapel	700.	
For Paotingfu City Chapel	1500.	
For Paotingfu, 2 Teachers' Residences	500.	
For Paotingfu Parish House	900.	
For Paotingfu Primary School equipment	150.	4,200.
Equipment for Tungchow School		750.
Total Specials Chihli District American Board		**$53,905.**

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

AMERICAN BOARD

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

SPECIALS		Tehchow		
Chapel, School Buildings, etc.		Enhsien	$2500.	
"	"	Kaot'ang	2500.	
"	"	Hsiaching	1000.	
"	"	Wuch'eng	3000.	
"	"	Chiuch'eng	1500.	
"	"	Chengchiakou	2000.	
"	"	Sangyuan	2000.	
"	"	Wuch'iao	3000.	
"	"	Linghsien	3000.	
"	"	P'ingyuan	2500.	
Men's Work Building, Tehchow			2000.	
Chapel, Tehchow			1000.	$26,000.
		Lintsing		
Men's Hospital			10000.	
Chapel, School Buildings, etc.		Tungch'angfu	3000.	
"	"	Ch'iuhsien	1000.	
"	"	Ch'ingp'ing	1000.	
"	"	Pop'ing	1500.	
"	"	Ch'ihp'ing	2000.	
""	"	Ench'eng	500.	
"	"	Yufang	500.	19,500.
Residence for physician, Lintsing				3,500. H.
Total Specials Shantung District American Board				$49,000.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

AMERICAN BOARD

SHANSI DISTRICT

SPECIALS

Taikuhsien

Plant at Ch'ingyuan	$1500.-	
Capital for Taikuhsien Bookshop	200.-	
Enlargement of plant at Nanch'ingtui	500.-	
Completion of plant at Hsikuts'un	150.-	
Chapel at Hsikuts'un	300.-	
Repairs and improvements at Tunfang	400.-	
Chapel at Changt'ou	300.-	
Chapel at Tungyang	500.-	
Opening three new outstations	450.-	
Out-station preaching tent	25.	
Two graphophones for evangelistic work	24.	
City Church, Taikuhsien	10000.	
Station Class Building, Taikuhsien	1500.	
Equipment of branch dispensaries in out-stations	150.	$15,999.

Fenchow

Parish House and Sunday School rooms	$2500.	
Enlarging plant for street chapel and city work	1500.	
Bible and Medical School	1000.	
Strengthening plant at T'ient'unchen	250.	
Equipment of chapel at Szumats'un	500.	
Equipment of chapel at Ch'ik'ouchen	300.	
Street chapel and school rooms for Hsiangtzuyuan	225.	
Fitting up chapel and school premises at Hsiaoyichen	200.	
Repairs on Kuants'un property	200.	
Buildings, summer school and preachers' retreat, Yutaoho	1000.	
Aid in providing a plant at Liulinchen	1500.	
Aid for plant at Hsianglets'un	250.	9,425.
Summer cottages at Yutaohe - Taiku and Fenchow 600 each		1,200 H.

Total Specials Shansi District American Board $26,624.

SUMMARY SPECIALS AMERICAN BOARD

Chihli District	$53,905.
Shantung District	49,000.
Shansi District	26,624.
TOTAL SPECIALS AM. BOARD	$129,529.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

WOMAN'S BOARDS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SALARIES	Salary	Health	Medical	House Fund	Writer	Bus. Agy.	
Miss Andrews	$500.	$10.	$10.	$25.	$20.	$12.	$577.
Miss Chapin	500.	15.	10.	50.	10.	12.	597.
Miss Davis	550.	10.	10.	25.	60.	12.	667.
Mrs. Frame	500.	10.	10.			12.	532.
Miss Phelps	500.	15.	10.		50.	12.	587.
Miss Reed	500.	10.	10.	25.	20.	12.	577.
Miss Sewall	550.	10.	10.	25.	75.	12.	682.
							4219
Mrs. Ament	500.	10.	10.	25.	20.	12.	577.
Miss Crane	500.	10.	10.	25.	75.	12.	632.
Miss Mead	500.	10.	10.		50.	12.	582.
Miss Metcalf	500.	10.	10.		75.	12.	607.
Miss Mickey	500.	10.	10.		75.	12.	607.
Miss Miner	500.	10.	10.	25.	50.	12,	607.
Miss Miske	500.	10.	10.		75.	12.	607.
Miss Payne	500.	10.	10.	25.	50.	12.	607.
Miss Tenney	500.	10.	10.		75.	12.	607.
Miss Connelly	500.	10.	10.		50.	12.	582.
							6015

Total Salaries Woman's Boards Chihli District $10,234.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

SALARIES	Salary	Health	Medical	House Fund	Writer	Bus. Agy.	
Miss Huggins	$500.	$15.	$10.	$25.	$100.	$12.	$662.
Miss Long	500.	15.	10.	25.	100.	12.	662.
I. Miss Sawyer	500.	15.	10.	25.	100.	12.	662.
Miss Tallmon	500.	15.	10.	25.	75.	12.	637.
P. Dr. Tallmon	500.	15.	10.	25.	50.	12.	612.
Total Salaries Woman's Boards Shantung District							$3,235.

SHANSI DISTRICT

Miss Heebner	500.	25.	10.	25.	50.	12.	622.
Miss Munger	500.	25.	10.	25.	100.	12.	672.
I. Miss Horn	500.	25.	10.	25.	100.	12.	672.
Mrs. Pye					100.		100.
Yutaohe Houses				50.			50.
Total Salaries Woman's Boards Shansi District							$2,116.

SUMMARY - SALARIES (Woman's Boards)

Chihli District	$10,234.	
Shantung District	3,235.	
Shansi District	2,116.	$15,585.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

WOMAN'S BOARDS

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	B Tientsin	B Tungchow	B Paotingfu	
Evangelistic				
Salaries	$135.	$125.	$300.	
Touring	25.	75.	100.	
Incidentals	7.			
Educational				
Salaries, Boarding School	$200.	450.	—	
Supplementary, Boarding School	150.	—	500.	
Day Schools	85.	250.	300.	
Lecture Room and Helper	—	—	125.	
Station Classes	10.	75.	75.	
Kindergarten	—	75.	60.	
Medical	15.	290.	25.	
Buildings and Sites				
Repairs, Schools	25.	50.	15.	
Repairs, General	3.	15.	10.	
Rents	—	—	75.	
Miscellaneous				
Delegates expenses	10.	& 10.	10.	
	$665.	$1415.	$1595.	$3,675.

I Peking

Evangelistic	Salaries	$385.	
	Touring	100.	
Educational	Day Schools	300.	
	Kindergarten	120.	
	Station Classes	30.	
	Bible School	275.	
	Boarding Schools	230.	
Bridgman Academy	Salaries	500.	
	Heating, etc.	300.	
	Equipment	50.	
	Scholarships	75.	
College	Salaries	400.	
	Heating	150.	
	Equipment	100.	
Repairs	Outstation	25.	
	Boarding School	10.	
	Bible Training School	25.	
	Bridgman Academy	150.	
	College	100.	
Medical	Supplies	50.	
	Hospital School Girls	15.	3,390.
Total General Work Chihli District Woman's Boards			$7,065.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

GENERAL WORK	I. Tehchow	I. Lintsing		
Evangelistic	$150.	$240.		
Educational	955.	785.		
Medical	575.			
Buildings and Sites	65.	15.		
Miscellaneous	315.	60.		
	$2060.	1100.	$3160.	
Medical Work, Lintsing (WBMP)			720.	$3880.

SHANSI DISTRICT

		I. Taikuhsien	I Fenchow	
Evangelistic	Salaries	$108.	$144.	
	Station Classes	10.	53.	
	Books & Literature	10.	30.	
	Touring	15.	15.	
Educational	Pupils to Academy	80.	120.	
	Day Schools	162.40	150.	
	Boarding Schools	650.	743.	
	Kindergarten	—	142.50	
Woman's School	Fuel		60.	
	Salaries		137.50	
	Servants		48.	
	Repairs		20.	
	Supplies	200.	22.	
Medical		317.	150.	
		$1552.40	1835.00	$3387.40

SUMMARY - GENERAL WORK (Woman's Boards)

I.	P.			
$3390.	—	Chihli District	$7,065.00	
3160.	720.	Shantung District	3,880.00	
3387.40	—	Shansi District	3,387.40	$14,332.40

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

WOMAN'S BOARDS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

SPECIALS

Paotingfu

8.	For Woman's Work Buildings	$15,000.	

Peking

	Land and Bldgs. Girls' Elementary School	3,500.	
	Administration & Class Rooms, Woman's Bible School	2,500.	
I.	Bridgman Academy, to purchase Angell Mem. Rooms	1,500.	
	Land, and completion of Jane Chapin Hall	4,000.	
	Land, Buildings, etc., Woman's College	36,000.	$62,500.
	Sleeping Porch for House 21 (Peking)		150.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Tehchow

	Woman's Work Quarters	$2,000.	
I.	Nurses Home	1,000.	
	Girls' School Heating Plant	1,000.	

Lintsing

	Girls' School Buildings	6,000.	
I.	Kindergarten Equipment	200.	
	Outstation Primary Schools	200.	
P.	Hospital Equipment (WBMP)	2,000.	12,400.

SHANSI DISTRICT

Taiku

	Completion of Girls' School Plant	$1,500.	
	Woman's School dormitories	1,500.	
	Primary and Kindergarten building	2,500.	
	Woman's Work and School Plant, Ch'ingyuan	500.	
I.	Woman's Work & School Plant, Hsikuts'un	350.	
	Purchase of Woman's Work Plant, Tunfang	50.	
	Woman's Work & School Plant, Nanch'ingtui	300.	
	Woman's Hospital, Taikuhsien	7,000.	

Fenchow

	Kindergarten and Primary School Building	1,000.	
I.	School for Married Women	1,500.	
	Equipment for Industrial School	200.	16,400.
	Bungalow at Yutaohe		1,000.

Total Specials North China Mission	Woman's Boards	$92,450.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1917

SUMMARY

	American Board	Woman's Boards	
Salaries	$44,321.62	$15,585.00	$59,906.62
General Work	25,074.50	14,332.40	39,406.90
	$69,396.12	$29,917.40	$99,313.52
Specials	129,529.00	92,450.00	221,979.00
	$198,925.12	$122,367.40	$321,292.52

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1918

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

CHIHLI DISTRICT	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agy.	
Mr.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1200	$60	$100.	$30.	$30. 20	$50.	$24.	$1494.00
Mr.D.M.Beers (6 mos)	300		25.	9.75	7.50		6.	348.25
Mr.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler (6 mos)	600	30	50.	15.	15.	50.	12.	772.00
Mr.M.S.Frame (6 mos) (Mrs.F.- WBM)	300	30	50.	22.50	7.50	50.	6.	466.00
Mr.& Mrs. E.W.Galt (4 mos)	400	40	33.34	25.	10.	40.	8.	556.34
Mr.& Mrs.H.S.Galt (4 mos)	400	60 80	33.33	18.	10.	50.	8.	579.33
Dr.& Mrs.C.Goodrich	1200		100.	36.	30.	300.	24.	1690.00
Mr.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1200	60	100.	62.50	30.	40.	24.	1516.50
Dr.& Mrs.J.W.Ingram	1200	553	100.	78.	30.	50.	24.	2035.00
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love (6 mos)	600	60	50.	29.25	15.	50.	12.	816.25
Mr.& Mrs.H.S.Martin (4 mos)	400	80	33.33	22.75	10.		8.	554.08
Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1200	390	100.	44.	30.	50.	24.	1838.00
Mr. and Mrs.L.C.Porter	1200	240	100.	58.50	30.	50.	24.	1702.50
Mr.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson	1200		100.	50.	30.	50.	24.	1454.00
Mrs.E.W.Sheffield	600		30.	18.	15.		12.	675.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1200	360 240	100.	71.50	30.	50.	24.	1835.50
Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1200	125 (Travel)	75.	39.	30.		24.	1493.00
Mr.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1200	60	100.	39.	30.	50.	24.	1443.00
Mr.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1200	180	100.	48.	30.	50.	24.	1632.00
Mr.E.J.Woodall (6 mos)	300		25.	9.75	7.50	20.	6.	368.25
House #32 Tungchou				726.50	427.50	50.		50.00
" #35 "	17,300	2063		427.50		50.		50.00
				1154				

Total Salaries American Board Chihli District $23,369.00

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1918

AMERICAN BOARD

SALARIES

SHANTUNG DISTRICT	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agy.	
Mr.& Mrs.L.V.Cady	$1200.		$100.	$45.	$30.	$50.	$24.	$1449.00
Mr.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1200.	120.	100.	78.	30.	50.	24.	1602.00
Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Ellis	1200.		100.	52.	30.	50.	24.	1456.00
Mr.& Mrs.P.N.McEachron	1200.	60.	100.	56.25	30.	50.	24.	1520.25
Dr.& Mrs.L.M.Miles	1200.	60.	100.	56.25	30.	50.	24.	1520.25
Mr.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1200.	360.	100.	93.75	30,	50.	24.	1857.75
Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker (6 mos)	600.	180.	50.	46.87	15.	50.	12.	953.87
Mr. A.H.Buschman	600.	—	100.	22.50	15.		12.	749.50
	8400	780		450.62	210.			
Total Salaries American Board Shantung District								$11,108.62

SHANSI DISTRICT								
Mr.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	$1200.	~~360~~ 300.	$ 75.	50.	30.	50.	24.	1789.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield (4 mos)	400.	20.	33.34	16.66	10.	50.	8.	538.00
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1200.	360.	100.	50.	30.	50.	24.	1814.00
Mr.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1200.	60.	100.	50.	30.	50.	24.	1514.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.R.Leete	1200.	~~60.~~ 120.	100.	50.	30.	50.	24.	1514.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.O.Pye (4 mos)	400.		33.34	16.66	10.	50.	8.	518.00
Mr.& Mrs.F.B.Warner	1200.	60. 180	100.	50.	30.	50.	24.	1514.00
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1200.	267.50	100.	50.	30.	50,	24.	1721.50
Dr.Mark Williams	300.			25.	15.		12.	352.00
Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1200.	60.	100.	50.	30.	50.	24.	1514.00
Yu Tao Ho Houses						50.		50.00
	9500	1307.50		408.32	245			
Total Salaries American Board Shansi District								$12,838.50

SUMMARY - SALARIES (American Board)

Chihli District	$23,369.00	
Shantung District	11,108.62	
Shansi District	12,838.50	
Mr.J.V.W.Bergamini	800.00	
North China American School	500.00	$48,616.12

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1918

AMERICAN BOARD

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Tientsin	Peking	Tungchou	Paotingfu	
Evangelistic	$800.	$1100.	$1000.	$1312.	$4212.
Educational	560.	800.	500.	791.	2651.
Medical	50.	360.	500.	145.	1055.
Buildings	114.	200.	45.	126.	485.
Miscellaneous	150.	115.		107.	372.
	$1674.	$2575.	$2045.	$2481.	$8775.

Lu Ho Academy	$2600	
Union Theological College	230.	2830.
Total Chihli District		$11,605.

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1918

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES

CHIHLI DISTRICT	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agy.	
Miss Andrews	$600.	$20.	$10.	$15.	$25.	$12.	$682.00
Miss Breck	600.	100.	15.	15.		12.	742.00
Miss Chapin	600.	10.	15.	15.	50.	12.	702.00
Mrs. Frame	600.		10.	15.		12.	637.00
Miss Huggins	600.	120.	10.	15.		12.	757.00
Miss Phelps (4 mos)	200.	16.67	5.	5.		4.	230.67
Miss Reed	600.	20.	10.	15.	25.	12.	682.00
Miss Sewall	600.	75.	10.	15.	25.	12.	737.00
Miss Smith	600.	100.	10.	15.	50.	12.	787.00
Mrs. Ament (6 mos)	300.	10.	5.	7.50	25.	6.	353.50
Miss Crane	600.	75.	10.	15.	25.	12,	737.00
Miss Mead (6 mos)	300.	25.	5.	7.50	25.	6.	368.50
Miss Mickey	600.	75.	10.	15.		12.	712.00
Miss Miner	600.	50.	10.	15.	25.	12.	712.00
Miss Miske	600.	75.	10.	15.	25.	12.	737.00
Miss Payne	600.	50.	10.	15.	25.	12.	712.00
Miss Tenney	600.	75.	10.	15.		12.	712.00

Total Salaries Woman's Boards Chihli District $11,000.67

ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1918

WOMAN'S BOARDS

SALARIES

SHANTUNG DISTRICT	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agy.	
Miss Huggins	$600.	$100.	$15.	$15.	$25.	$12.	$767.00
Miss Long	600.	50.	15.	15.	25.	12.	717.00
Dr.Amy Metcalf	600.	100.	15.	15.	25.	12.	767.00
Miss Reed	600.	100.	15.	15.	25.	12.	767.00
Miss Sawyer	600.	100.	15.	15.		12.	742.00
Miss Tallmon (6 mos)	300.	37.50	7.50	7.50	25.	6.	383.50
Dr. S.B.Tallmon-Sargent	600.	50.	15.	15.	50.	12.	742.00
Total Salaries Woman's Boards Shantung District							$4,885.50

SHANSI DISTRICT							
Miss Atzel	600.	50.	25.	15.		12.	$702.00
Miss Neebner	600.	50.	25.	15.	25.	12.	727.00
Miss Horn	600.	100.	25.	15.	25.	12.	777.00
Miss McConnaughey	600.	100.	25.	15.	25.	12.	777.00
Miss Munger	600.	100.	25.	15.	25.	12.	777.00
Miss Tolman	600.	100.	25.	15.	25.	12.	777.00
Yutaoho Houses					50.		50.00
Total Salaries Woman's Boards Shansi District							$4,587.00

SUMMARY (Woman's Boards)

(Salaries)

Chihli District	$11,000.67	
Shantung District	4,885.50	
Shansi District	4,587.00	$20,473.17

From Minutes - Mission Meeting.

Special Requests from A.B.C.F.M.

Shantung District

**For Physician's House at Lintsing	$4000
**For Educator's House at Tehchou	4000

**Amounts subject to approval of Mission Property Committee

Shansi District

For 2 Cottages at Yutaoho for Taiku	$600
For 2 Cottages at " " Fenchow	600.

Special Request from W.B.M.I.

Shansi District

For Bungalow at Yutaoho	$1000.

For special requests for bldgs - A.B + W.B.M.I
" W. B.M + W.B.M.I Evang Work Estimates for 1918 } for Chihli Dist
See Chihli District Minutes, April 1917

REC'D JUL 22 1918

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Personal Estimates for 1919.

A. B. C. F. M.
Chihli District.

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agy	Totals
Mr.&Mrs. E.H.Ballou	$1200	$60	$100	$30	$20	$225	$24	$1659
Mr. D.M.Beers(6 mo.)	275		25	9.75	5		6	320.75
Mr.&Mrs. R.E.Chandler (4 mos.)	400	20	33.34	10	6.66	50	8	528
Mr. M.S.Frame(4 Mo.) (Mrs. Frame,W.B.M.)	200	20	35	~~1.34~~	3.34		4	262.34
Mr. R.M.Cross	600		100	18	10		12	740
Mr.&Mrs. E.W Galt	1100	110	100	75	20	40	24	1469
Mr.&Mrs. H.S.Galt	1200	180	100	36	20	50	24	1610
Dr.&Mrs. C.Goodrich	1200		100	36	20	50	24	1430
Mr.&Mrs. H.W.Hubbard	1100	55	100	62.50	20	40	24	1401.50
Dr.&Mrs. J.H.Ingram	1200		100	66	20	50	24	1460
Mr.&Mrs. H.S.Leiper	1200	60	100	30	20	200	24	1634
Dr.&Mrs. O.H.Love (4 mo.)	366.67	36.70	33.33	19.50	6.66		8	470.86
Mr.&Mrs. H.S.Martin	1100	220	100	62.50	20	50	24	1576.50
Mr.&Mrs. J.H.McCann	1200	420	100	44	20	50	24	1858
Miss M. P.Mickey	600		50	18	10		12	690
Mr.&Mrs. L.C.Porter	1200	240	100	55	20	50	24	1689
Mr.&Mrs. H.W.Robinson	1100	55	100	62.50	20	50	24	1411.50
Mrs. E.W.Sheffield	600		30	18	10		12	670
Dr.&Mrs. A.H.Smith (6 mo.)	550	62.50 (Travel)	37.50	19.50	10		8	687.50
Mr.&Mrs. C.A.Stanley	1200	330	100	30	20	50	24	1754
Mr.&Mrs. W.B.Stelle	1100	220	100	62.50	20	50	24	1576.50
Mr.&Mrs. D.R.Wickes (6 mo.)	600	30	50	18	10		12	720
Dr. G.D.Wilder	600		100	18	10		12	740
House#32 Tunghsien						50		50
" #33 "						50		50
" #34 "						50		50
" #36 "						50		50
~~Carried Forward~~		$2056.70		$800.75		$1205	$406	$26558.45

Chihli District Totals $19891.67 $1794.17 $341.66
(Travel) $62.50

REC'D JUN 18 1918

19a

Personal Estimates of the Shansi District for 1919.

A.B.C.F.M.

	Salary	Children	House	Health	Medical	Teacher	B.A.	Total
Dr.Hemingway	1100.	275.	50.	50.	20.	100.	24.	1619.-
Dr.Williams	275.			25.	10.		12.	347.-
Mr.Fairfield	1100.	55.	50.	50.	20.	100.	24.	1399.-
Mr.Corbin	1100.	220.	50.	50.	20.	75.	24.	1539.-
Dr.Watson	1100.	330.	50.	50.	20.	75.	24.	1649.-
Mr.Pye	1100.		50.	50.	20.	100.	24.	1344.-
Mr.Leete	1100.	110.	50.	50.	20.	100.	24.	1454.-
Mr.Warner	1100.	110.	50.	50.	20.	100.	24.	1454.-
Mr.Hummel	1100.	55.	50.	50.	20.	100.	24.	1399.-
Yutaoho Houses			50.					50.
								12,204.

W.B.M.I.

Miss Heebner	550.			25.	10.	50.	12.	647.-
Miss McConnaughey	550.			25.	10.	35.	12.	632.-
Miss Horn	550.		50.	25.	10.	60.	12.	707.-
Miss Munger	550.		50.	25.	10.	50.	12.	697.-
Miss Atzel	550.			25.	10.	50.	12.	647.-
Miss Pierce	550.			25.	10.	100.	12.	697.-
Miss Williams	550.			25.	10.	100.	12.	697.-
Miss Walton	550.			25.	10.	100.	12.	697.-
Dr.Nutting	550.			25.	10.	100.	12.	697.-
Yutaoho Houses			500					50.-
								6168

W.B.M.

Miss McClure	600.			25.	10.	100.	12.	697.

Farm

Personal Estimates for 1919.

A. B. C. F. M.
Shansi District.

Name	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agy	Total
Mr.&Mrs. P.L.Corbin	$1100	$220	$ 75	$50	$20	$50	$24	$1539
Mr.&Mrs. W.C.Fairfield	1100	55	100	50	20	50	24	1399
Dr.&Mrs. W.A.Hemingway	1100	275	100	50	20	50	24	1619
Mr.&Mrs. A.W.Hummel	1100	55	100	50	20	50	24	1399
Mr.&Mrs. W.R.Leete	1100	110	100	50	20	50	24	1454
Mr.&Mrs. W.O.Pye	1100		100	50	20	50	24	1344
Mr.&Mrs. F.B.Warner	1100	110	100	50	20	50	24	1454
Dr.&Mrs. P.T.Watson	1100	330	75	50	20	50	24	1649
Dr. M. Williams	275			25	10		12	322
Yü-tao-ho Houses						50		50
Shansi District Totals	$9075	$1155	$750	$425	$170	$450	$204	$12229

Shantung District

Mr.&Mrs. L.V.Cady	1100	55	100	56.25	20	50	24	1405.25
Mr.&Mrs. V.P.Eastman	1100	110	100	78	20	50	24	1482
Mr.&Mrs. E.W.Ellis	1100		100	52	20	50	24	1346
Mr.&Mrs. A.D.Heininger	1100		100	45	20	50	24	1339
Mr.&Mrs. P.N.McEachron	1100	55	100	56.25	20	50	24	1405.25
Dr.&Mrs. L.M.Miles	1100	55	100	56.25	20	50	24	1405.25
Dr.&Mrs. F.F.Tucker (6 mo.)	550	330	50	39	10	50	12	1041
Shantung District Totals	$7150	$605	$650	$382.75	$130/	$350	$156	$9423.75

General

Mr. J.V.W.Bergamini	800							800
Mr.&Mrs. J.B.Wolfe	1100	55	100	50	20	50	12	1387
North China American School	500							500
General Totals	$2400	$55	$100	$50	$20	$50	$12	$2687

District Totals									
Chihli	$19891.67	$2056.70	$1794.17	$800.75	$341.66	$1205	$406	$62.50	$26558.45
Shansi	9075.00	1155.00	750.00	425.00	170.00	450	204		12229.00
Shantung	7150.00	605.00	650.00	382.75	130.00	350	156		9423.75
General	2400.00	55.00	100.00	50.00	20.00	50	12		2687.00
Grand Totals	$38516.67	$3871.70	$3294.17	$1658.50	$661.66	$2055	$778	$62.50	$50898.20

Special Requests - from A.B.C.F.M.
Chihli District

Peking Residence — Gold $4000 at 2:1

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, BOSTON.

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medi-cal	House Fund	Bus. Agy.	Total
Chihli District							
Miss Andrews	$550	$ 20	$10	$15	$25	$12	$632
Miss Breck	550	100	15	15		12	692
Miss Chapin	550	10	15	15	50	12	652
Mrs. Frame (4 mo.)	185		5	15		4	209
Miss A.M.Huggins	550	75	10	15		12	662
Miss Phelps	550	50	15	15		12	642
Miss Reed	550	20	10	15	25	12	632
Miss Smith	550	75	10	15	50	12	712
Miss Sewall(Tientsin)	600	75	10	10	50	12	757
Shansi District							
Miss MacClure	550	100	25	10		12	697
Totals	$5185	$525	$125	$140	$200	$112	$6287

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC

Shantung

Miss Munger	600	75	15	10		12	712
Doctor to take Dr. Sargent's place	600	100	15	10		12	737
Totals	$1200	$175	$30	$20		$24	$1449

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR.

Chihli District

Mrs. Ament (4 mo.)	185	10		5		4	204
Miss Crane	550	50	10	15	25	12	662
Miss Lum	550		10	15		12	587
Miss Mead (6 mo.)	275	25	5	7.50	25	6	343.50
Miss Miner	550	50	10	15	25	12	662
Miss Miske	550	75	10	15	25	12	687
Miss Tenney	550	75	10	15	25	12	687
Miss Payne	550	20	10	10	25	12	~~637~~ 627
	$3760	$305	$65	$97.50	$150	$82	$4469.50

Shansi District

Miss Atzel	550	50	25	10		12	647
Miss Heebner	550	50	25	10		12	647
Miss Horn	550	60	25	10	50	12	707
Miss McConnaughey	550	35	25	10		12	632
Miss Munger	550	50	25	10	50	12	697
Dr. Nutting	550	100	25	10		12	697
Miss Pierce	550	100	25	10		12	697
Miss Walton	550	100	25	10		12	697
Miss Williams	550	100	25	10		12	697
Yü-tao-ho Houses					50		50
	$4950	$645	$225	$90	$150	$108	$6168

Specials For Bungalow at Yü-tao-ho $1000

Woman's Board of Missions of the Interior

Shantung District

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agy	Total
Miss Anderson	$550	$100	$15	$10	$20	$12	$707
Miss M.I.Huggins	550	100	15	10		12	687
Miss Long	550	50	15	10	50	12	687
Dr. Metcalf	550	100	15	10	20	12	707
Miss Reed	550	100	15	10	20	12	707
Miss Sawyer(6 mo.)	275	50	15	10	20	12	382
Miss Tallmon(6 mo.)	275	25		5		6	311
	$3300	$525	$90	$65	$130	$78	$4188

Chihli District Totals	$3760	$305	$ 65	$ 97.50	$150	$82	$4469.50
Shansi District Totals	4950	645	225	90.	150	108	6168.00
Shantung District Totals	3300	525	90	65	130	78	4188.00
Grand Total	$12010	$1475	$380	$252.50	$430	$268	$14825.50

SCHEDULE OF FURLOUGHS

Chihli District

1918-
- Mrs. Ament
- Mr.&Mrs. R.E.Chandler
- Mr.&Mrs. M.S.Frame
- Dr.&Mrs. OLH.Love
- Mrs. G.D.Wilder
- Dr.&Mrs. C.W.Young

1919-
- Dr.&Mrs. A.H.Smith
- Dr.&Mrs. J.H.Ingram
- Dr.&Mrs. D.R.Wickes
- Miss J.E.Payne
- Miss L.I.Mead
- Miss B.P.Reed

1920-
- Dr. &Mrs. C.Goodrich
- Mr.&Mrs. H.W.Hubbard
- Miss C.T.Sewall

1921-
- Mr.&Mrs. J.H.McCann
- Miss A.G.Chapin
- Miss M.P.Mickey
- Miss L.Miner
- Miss K.P.Crane

1922-
- Dr.G.D.Wilder
- Miss A.Tenney

1923-
- Mr.&Mrs. E.H.Ballou
- Mr.&Mrs. H.W.Robinson
- Mr.&Mrs. L.C.Porter

1924-
- Mr.&Mrs. W.B.Stelle
- Miss M.A.Smith
- Miss G.M.Breck
- Miss A.M.Huggins
- Mrs. Sheffield
- Mr. Cross

Shansi District

1918-
- Miss Heebner

1919-
- Dr. & Mrs. W.A.Hemingway
- Dr. Williams

1920-
- Mr. &Mrs. P.L.Corbin
- Mr. &Mrs. W.R.Leete

1921-
- Mr. & Mrs. A.W.Hummel

1922-
- Mr. &Mrs. F.B.Warner
- Miss Horn
- Miss Munger

Estimate for 1919.

Women's Board of Missions of the Interior

Shantung District

Name	Fixed Salary	Teacher to Minister	Health	Medical	House Rent	Land Area	Total
Miss Anderson	$250	$100	$15	$10	$50	$15	$440
Miss M.I.Hastings	250	100	15	10		15	390
Miss Lone	250	50	15	10	50	15	390
Dr. Moffett	250	100	15	10	50	15	440
Miss Read	250	100	15	10	50	15	440
Miss Sewyer (6 mo.)	125	50	15	10	50	15	265
Miss Lehman (6 mo.)	125	25		5		5	165
	$2200	$625	$60	$65	$250	$85	$4285
Canton District Totals	$2200	$625	$ 60	$ 65	$250	$85	$4285.00
Shansi District Totals	4950	625	225	90	250	85	6175.00
Shantung District Totals	2200	625	60	55	250	85	4475.00
Grand Total	$15050	$1875	$285	$220	$750	$255	$18435.00

SCHEDULE OF APPROPRIATIONS

CANTON DISTRICT

-1918-

Dr. & Mrs. W.A.Hemingway
Dr. Williams
Miss Heepner

-1919-

Dr. & Mrs. W.W.Young
Mrs. E.D.Ninger
Dr. Mary Coth Love
Mr. & Mrs. E.H.Lambert
Mrs. Amen

-1920-

Dr. & Mrs. A.H.Smith
Dr. & Mrs. L.H.Ingram
Dr. & Mrs. D.H.Mackee
Miss L.E.Payne
Miss L.I.Read
Miss E.P.Mead

-1921-

Dr. & Mrs. C.Goodrich
Mr. & Mrs. H.W.Happer
Miss C.L.Sewell

-1922-

Mr. & Mrs. E.H.Bellon
Mr. & Mrs. H.W.Korthuson
Mr. & Mrs. L.C.Porter
Mr. & Mrs. W.B.Strelle
Miss A.A.Smith
Miss M.M.Brock
Miss A.M.Hastings
Mrs. Strelitzer
Mr. Cross

Shansi District

-1920-

Mr. & Mrs. P.L.Corbin
Mr. & Mrs. W.B.Teeple

-1921-

Mr. & Mrs. A.W.Hummel

-1922-

Mr. & Mrs. E.B.Mertner
Miss Hoth
Miss Manger

-1923-

Miss K.P.Crane
Miss L.Miner
Miss M.P.Mackey
Miss A.C.Graham
Mr. & Mrs. L.H.McCann

-1924-

Dr. G.D.Miller
Miss A.Tenney

-1925-

Mr. & Mrs. J.H.Taylor
Mr. & Mrs. W.S.Lame
Mr. & Mrs. E.E.Lambert
Mrs. Amen

-1926-

Miss Heepner

-1927-

Dr. Williams

REC'D JUL 12 1918.

13a

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

GENERAL WORK ESTIMATES FOR 1919.

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Tientsin	Tunghsien	Peking	Paotingfu	District	Totals
Evangelistic Work	$ 3000	$1100	$2000	$3000	$1200	$10300
Educational Work	1500	600	1000	1500		4600
Medical Work	200	800	300	200		1500
Miscellaneous (Office)						145
Totals	$ 4700	$2500	$3300	$4700	$1200	$16545
Lu Ho Academy, Tunghsien, Expenses						2600
Union Theological College						230
Total for Chihli District						$19375

Total Chihli Gen work

SHANTUNG DISTRICT.

	Tehsien	Lintsing	Totals
Evangelistic Work	$1545	$1400	$2945
Educational Work	2500	700	3200
Medical Work	1375	300	1675
Buildings and Sites	120	300	420
Miscellaneous	380	200	580
Office	45	45	90
Totals	$5965	$2945	$8910

Total Shantung Gen. work

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Taikuhsien	Fenchowfu	Office	District Totals
Evangelistic Work	$1141.65	$3605.00		$4746.65
Educational Work	1171.25	500.00		1671.25
Medical Work	1192.50	1347.00		2539.50
Miscellaneous			$ 90.00	90.00
Station Totals	$3505.40	$ 5452.00	$ 90.00	$ 9047.40

Total Shansi Gen. Work

SUMMARY AMERICAN BOARD

Total for CHIHLI DISTRICT	$19375.00
Total for SHANTUNG DISTRICT	8910.00
Total for SHANSI DISTRICT	9047.40
Travelling Expenses, North China Council Delegates	160.00
Total for the Mission (Passed by North China Council)	$37492.40

JUL 12 1918

13a

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SPECIAL REQUESTS FOR BUILDINGS

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Tientsin

For Land and Buildings, Evangelistic and Educational Work.

Tientsin City Evangelistic Work		$10,000
Peking Southern Field, 6 outstations (after transfer to Tientsin)		12,000
Chiu Chen School, Hopei, Tientsin		15,000
Chapels and Schools in the following outstations:		
Meich'ang	$4,000	
Yangts'un	4,000	
P'anchuangchen	4,000	
Ts'uihuangk'ou	4,000	
Chienying	2,000	
Tuliu	1,500	
Wuch'inghsien	1,500	
Chinghaihsien	1,000	
Peits'ang	1,000	
		23,000
Total		$60,000 - Total Tientsin Specials

Peking

Buildings and Equipment for Evangelistic and Educational Work.

Street Chapel, Teng Shih K'ou Church	$10,000
Evangelistic Plant for Student Work, near Peking Government University, including residence for Mr. Cross	8,000
Street Chapel, North Church	5,000
Additional Equipment in Buildings, Ch'i Hua Men	1,000
Land and Buildings, Yü Ying Boys' School	15,000
Chapel and School, Liu Li Ho	3,000
Chapel and School, Lai Shui Hsien	3,000
Chapel and School, Ch'ang Hsin Tien	2,000
Chapel and School, Liang Hsiang Hsien	1,500
Chapel and School, Fang Shan Hsien	1,500
Total	$50,000

Peking Specials

Peking residence 4,000
See Salary Sheet

T'unghsien

Special Requests, Land and Buildings

Evangelistic Work

Chapel, Pao Ti Hsien	$ 1,000
Chapel, Ch'u K'ou	500
Chapel, Hsiang Ho Hsien	1,000
Chapel, Niu P'u T'un	500
Chapel, Hsi Chi	1,000
Chapel, Yen Chiu	1,000
Total	$5,000

Educational Work

Pao Ti Hsien	$1500
Hsiang Ho Hsien	500
Ch'u K'ou	500
Hsi Chi	500
Niu P'u T'un	500
Yung Le Tien	500
Yen Chiu, Land and Building	1000
Lu Ho Primary School, Buildings	3000
Total	$8000

Total for Evangelistic and Educational Work $13,000 Tungchow specials

Paotingfu

Special Requests, Land and Buildings

Evangelistic Work

Paotingfu City Street Chapel	$7800
Paotingfu Parish House	1000
Ting Hsien Chapel	1300
Li Hsien Chapel	1300
Kao I Chapel	1300
Wu Chi Hsien Chapel	1000
Shen Tse Hsien Chapel	1000
Cheng Ting Fu Chapel	1300
Po Yeh Hsien Chapel	1000
Chang Teng Chen Chapel	1000
Wang Tu Hsien Chapel	1000
Hsin Le Hsien Chapel	1000
Kao CH'eng Hsien Chapel	1000
Luan Ch'eng Hsien Chapel	1000

Shu Lu Hsien Chapel	$1000	
T'ang Hsien Chapel	1000	
Ch'ü Yang Hsien Chapel	1000	
Chao Hsien Chapel	1000	
Su Ning Hsien Chapel	1000	
Lin Ch'eng Hsien Chapel	1000	
Kao Yang Hsien Chapel	1000	
Shen Hsien Chapel	1000	
Total		$30,000

Educational Work

Paotingfu T'ung Jen School, Buildings and Equipment	$8000
Teachers' Residences, 3	1000
Paotingfu Primary School, Buildings and Equipment	1000
Kao I Hsien, Primary and Intermediate School, Buildings, etc.	1000
Shen Hsien, Primary and Intermediate School, Buildings, etc.	1000
Po Yeh Hsien, Primary and Intermediate School, Buildings, etc.	1000
For 16 Hsien Cities having Chapels, Primary Schools, Buildings and Equipment, $300 for each place,	4800
For 56 out-stations, $200 for each place	11200
Shen Tse Hsien, Primary and Intermediate School, Buildings, etc.	1000
Total	$30,000
Grand Total	$60,000

Paotingfu specials

Lu Ho Middle School		$50,000.00 Lu Ho Spec Lois
Total Specials for Chihli District		$233,000.00 - Chihli Dist specials
		+ 40000. Chihli

SHANTUNGDISTRICT

Tehsien

For chapel, school, buildings, etc.,

at	En Hsien	$2500	
"	Kao T'ang	2500	
"	Hsia Ching	1000	
"	Chiu Ch'eng	1500	
"	Cheng Chia K'ou	2000	
"	Sang Yuan	2000	
"	Wu Ch'iao	3000	
"	Ling Hsien	3000	
"	P'ing Yuan	2500	
			$20,000
Men's Work buildings, Tehsien,			2,000
Chapel in city			1,000
Science equipment			5,000
Dormitories			7,000
Academy equipment			2,500
Kitchen and dining room			4,000
	Carried forward		41,500

	Brought forward	41,500	
Grammar School		$3,500	
Nurses home for men		1,000	
	Totals	$46,000	$46,000 Zehsien Specials

Lintsing

Men's hospital		$10,000	
For chapel, school buildings, etc.,			
at	Tungch'ang fu	$1500	
"	Wu Ch'eng	1500	
"	Ch'iu Hsien	500	
"	Ch'ing He	500	
"	T'ang I	1000	
"	Ch'ih P'ing	500	
"	Kuan T'ao	500	
	Totals	~~15,500~~ (6000) $15,500	16 000. ~~15,500~~ - Lintsing specials
For Shantung Christian Educational Association			200
	Total for District		$51,700 - Total Shantung Specials ? (62,200)

10500

SHANSI DISTRICT

Taikuhsien

For Plant at Ch'ing Yuan	$2,500
For Capital for Taikuhsien Bookshop	200
For Enlargement of Plant at Nan Ch'ing Tui	500
For Chapel at Hsi Ku Ts'un	300
For Repairs and Improvements at Tun Fang	400
For Chapel at Chang T'ou	300
For Chapel at Tung Yang	500
For Repairs at Te Yin	50
For Equipment for Country Schools	200
For Equipment for Primary and Grammar Schools	200
For Home for Preachers and Helpers	600
For Bible School for Men	1000
For two Graphophones for Evangelistic Work	24
For City Church, Taikuhsien	8000
For Equipping Out-station Dispensaries	150
For Equipment at Tung Yang	500
For Evangelistic Extension Work, Taikuhsien	250
For Opening School at Tung Yang	100
For Opening School at Fan Ts'un	100

For Opening School at Tung Kuan	100.	
Totals		$15974.00 Tai spe

Fenchowfu

For Parish House and Sunday-school Rooms	3000.
For Building City Street Chapel	2000.
For Bible School Buildings	2500
For Strengthening Plant at T'ien T'un Chen	250.
For Equipment of Chapel at Szu Ma Ts'un	500
For Chapel and School at Hsiang Tzu Yuan	225.
For Equipment of Chapel and School Premises at Hsiao Yi Chen	200.
For Repairs on Kuan Ts'un Property	200
For Aid in Providing Plant at Liu Lin Chen	500
For Aid for Plant at Hsiang Le Ts'un	200
For Plant at Sui Te Hsien	1500
For Plant at Mi Chih Hsien	1500
For Buildings for Summer Schools at Yü Tao Ho	3000
For Industrial Plant	3000
For Electric Lighting Plant	6000
For Teachers' Residences for Bible Training School	1000
For Use of Literature Committee in Starting Libraries	200

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ESTIMATES - NORTH CHINA MISSION - 1919

SUMMARY

SALARIES	Am.Board	W.B.M.	W.B.M.I.	W.B.M.P.	
Chihli	$26,558.45	$5,590.00	$4,459.50	$--------	
Shantung	9,423.75	--------	4,188.00	1,449.00	
Shansi	12,229.00	697.00	6,168.00	--------	
Bergamini	800.00				
Wolfes	1,387.00				
N.C.Am.School	500.00				
	$50,898.20	$6,287.00	$14,815.50	$1,449.00	73,449

GENERAL WORK					
Chihli	$19,375.00	$3,870.00	$3,885.00	--------	
Shantung	8,910.00	--------	3,560.00	--------	
Shansi	9,047.40	--------	4,716.33	720.00	
Trav.exp.	160.00				
	$37,492.40	$3,870.00	$12,161.33	$720.00	54,243

SPECIALS					
			$1,000 (Bungalow Yutaoho)		
Chihli	$237,000.	$400.	$40,500.		
Shantung	62,200.	---	11,900.		
Shansi	57,499.	---	21,250.	$2,000.	
	$356.699.	$400.	$74,650.	$2,000.	433,749.

	American Board	Woman's Boards	Total
Salaries	$50,898.20	$22,551.50	$73,449.70
General Work	37,492.40	16,751.33	54,243.73
	$88,390.60	$39,302.83	$127,693.43
Specials	356,699.00	77,050.00	433,749.00
	$445,089.60	$116,352.83	$561,442.43

Oberlin-Shansi Estimates:			
Taiku	$6,304.		
Fenchow	8,470.	$14,774.	
Specials		32,100.	$46,874.00

Copied from N. China annual meeting minutes

NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Personal Estimates for 1921

A. B. C. F. M.

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medi-cal	House Fund	Business Agency
Mr.& Mrs. E. H. Ballou	$1210.00	$121.00	$100.00	$50.00	$20.00	$450.	$24.
Mr.& Mrs. R. E. Chandler	1210.00	181.50	100.00	30.00	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. R. M. Cross	1210.00		100.00	36.00	20.00	300.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. E. W. Galt	1100.00	330.00	100.00	87.50	20.00	50.	24.
Dr.& Mrs. H. S. Galt	1210.00	242.00	100.00	54.00	20.00	50.	24.
Dr.& Mrs. C. Goodrich	1210.00	73.33	100.00	36.00	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. H.W.Hubbard (4 mos)	366.67	110.00	33.33		6.67	50.	8.
Mr.& Mrs. J. A. Hunter	1100.00		100.00	39.00	20.00	50.	24.
Dr.& Mrs. J. H. Ingram	1210.00	665.50	100.00	69.00	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. H. S. Leiper	1210.00	242.00	100.00	36.00	20.00	50.	24.
Dr.& Mrs. O. H. Love	1100.00	288.00	100.00	58.50	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. H. S. Martin	1100.00	~~566.56~~ 560.00	100.00	81.25	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. J. H. McCann	1210.00	~~544.50~~ 615.50	100.00	42.00	20.00	50.	24.
Miss P. M. Mickey (4 mos)	201.67		17.00		3.33		4.
Mr.& Mrs. L. C. Porter	1210.00	~~423.50~~ 484.	100.00	63.00	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. F. M. Price	1000.00						
Mr.& Mrs. H. W. Robinson	1100.00	110.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. E. T. Shaw	1210.00		100.00	36.00	20.00	50.	24.
Mrs. E. W. Sheffield	605.00		30.00	18.00	10.00	50.	24.
Dr.& Mrs. A. H. Smith	1100.00		75.00	39.00	20.00	35.	24.
Mr.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley (4 mos)	403.34	~~161.33~~ 100.84	33.33		3.34	150.	8.
Mr.& Mrs. W. B. Stelle	1100.00	385.00	100.00	61.75	20.00	50.	24.
Dr. G. D. Wilder	605.00		100.00	18.00	10.00		12.
Miss Nellie Ingram	500.00						
Miss Ruth McCann (6 mos)							
	$23481.68	$4370.89	$1888.66	$897.50	$373.34	$1735.	$464.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Mr.& Mrs. V.F.Bradfield	$1100.00		$120.00	$45.00	$20.00	$50.	$24.
Mr.& Mrs. L. S. Cady	1100.00	220.00	100.00	67.50	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. V.P.Eastman	1100.00	~~340.00~~ 440	120.00	91.00	20.00	50.	24.
Miss Mabel M. Craig	550.00		60.00	22.50	10.00	20.	11.
Mr.& Mrs. A.D.Heininger	1100.00		120.00	45.00	20.00	50.	24.
Dr.& Mrs. P.V.Helliwell	1100.00	220.00	120.00	78.00	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. E.W.Houlding	1100.00		120.00	52.00	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs.P.N.MacEachron	1100.00	220.00	120.00	67.00	20.00	50.	24.
Dr.& Mrs. F. F. Tucker	1100.00	462.00	100.00	82.00	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. E. W. Ellis	1100.00		100.00	52.00	20.00	50.	24.
Vacant House Techow						50.	
	$10450.00	$1462.14	$1080.00	$603.00	$190.00	$520.	$218.

Copied from N. China annual meeting minutes

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NORTH CHINA MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Personal Estimates for 1921

A. B. C. F. M.

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medi-cal	House Fund	Business Agency	Totals
Mr.& Mrs. E. H. Ballou	$1210.00	$121.00	$100.00	$50.00	$20.00	$450.	$24.	$1955.00
Mr.& Mrs. R. E. Chandler	1210.00	181.50	100.00	30.00	20.00	50.	24.	1615.50
Mr.& Mrs. R. M. Cross	1210.00		100.00	36.00	20.00	300.	24.	1690.00
Mr.& Mrs. E. W. Galt	1100.00	330.00	100.00	87.50	20.00	50.	24.	1711.50
Dr.& Mrs. H. S. Galt	1210.00	242.00	100.00	54.00	20.00	50.	24.	1700.00
Dr.& Mrs. C. Goodrich	1210.00		100.00	36.00	20.00	50.	24.	1440.00
Mr.& Mrs. H.W.Hubbard (4 mos)	336.67	110.00	33.33		6.67	50.	8.	574.67
Mr.& Mrs. J. A. Hunter	1100.00		100.00	39.00	20.00	50.	24.	1333.00
Dr.& Mrs. J. H. Ingram	1210.00	665.50	100.00	69.00	20.00	50.	24.	2138.50
Mr.& Mrs. H. S. Leiper	1210.00	242.00	100.00	36.00	20.00	50.	24.	1682.00
Dr.& Mrs. O. H. Love	1100.00	288.00	100.00	58.50	20.00	50.	24.	1640.50
Mr.& Mrs. H. S. Martin	1100.00	566.56	100.00	81.25	20.00	50.	24.	1941.81
Mr.& Mrs. J. H. McCann	1210.00	544.50	100.00	42.00	20.00	50.	24.	1990.50
Miss P. M. Mickey (4 mos)	201.67		17.00		3.33		4.	226.00
Mr.& Mrs. L. C. Porter	1210.00	423.50	100.00	63.00	20.00	50.	24.	1890.50
Mr.& Mrs. F. M. Price	1000.00							1000.00
Mr.& Mrs. H. W. Robinson	1100.00	110.00	100.00	62.50	20.00	50.	24.	1466.50
Mr.& Mrs. E. T. Shaw	1210.00		100.00	36.00	20.00	50.	24.	1440.00
Mrs. E. W. Sheffield	605.00		30.00	18.00	10.00	50.	24.	737.00
Dr.& Mrs. A. H. Smith	1100.00		75.00	39.00	20.00	35.	24.	1293.00
Mr.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley (4 mos)	403.34	161.33	33.33		3.34	150.	8.	759.34
Mr.& Mrs. W. B. Stelle	1100.00	385.00	100.00	61.75	20.00	50.	24.	1740.75
Dr. G. D. Wilder	605.00		100.00	18.00	10.00		12.	745.00
Miss Nellie Ingram	500.00							500.00
Miss Ruth McCann (6 mos)								
	$23481.68	$4370.89	$1888.66	$897.50	$373.34	$1735.	$464.	$33211.07

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Mr.& Mrs. V.F.Bradfield	$1100.00		$120.00	$45.00	$20.00	$50.	$24.	$1359.00
Mr.& Mrs. L. S. Cady	1100.00	220.00	100.00	67.50	20.00	50.	24.	1581.50
Mr.& Mrs. V.P.Eastman	1100.00	340.00	120.00	91.00	20.00	50.	24.	1745.00
Miss Mabel M. Craig	550.00		60.00	22.50	10.00	20.	12.	674.50
Mr.& Mrs. A.D.Heininger	1100.00		120.00	45.00	20.00	50.	24.	1369.00
Dr.& Mrs. P.V.Helliwell	1100.00	220.00	120.00	78.00	20.00	50.	24.	1612.00
Mr.& Mrs. E.W.Houlding	1100.00		120.00	52.00	20.00	50.	24.	1366.00
Mr.& Mrs.P.N.MacEachron	1100.00	220.00	120.00	67.00	20.00	50.	24.	1601.50
Dr.& Mrs. F. F. Tucker	1100.00	462.00	100.00	82.00	20.00	50.	24.	1838.64
Mr.& Mrs. E. W. Ellis	1100.00		100.00	52.00	20.00	50.	24.	1346.00
Vacant House Techow						50.		50.00
	$10450.00	$1462.14	$1080.00	$603.00	$190.00	$520.	$218.	$14543.14

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medi-cal	House Fund	Business Agency
Mr.& Mrs. P.D.Dutton	$1100.00	$220.00	$100.00	$50.	$20.00	$50.	$24.
Mr.& Mrs. W.C.Fairfield	1100.00	~~220.00~~ 119	100.00	50.	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway (~~4 mos~~)	~~366.67~~ 100	202.00 110	33.33		6.67	50.	8.
Mr.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel(6 mos)	~~505~~.00 550	~~110.00~~ 55.	50.00	25.	10.00	50.	12.
Mr.& Mrs.W.R.Leete(4 mos)	366.67	110.00	33.33		6.66	50.	8.
Mr.& Mrs. W. O. Pye	1100.00	110.00	100.00	50.	20.00	50.	24.
Mr.& Mrs. F. B. Warner	1100.00	220.00	100.00	50.	20.00	50.	24.
Dr.& Mrs. P. T. Watson	1100.00	605.00	100.00	50.	20.00	50.	24.
Yu Tao Ho Houses						50.	
House 85						50.	
	$6783.34	$1797.00	$616.66	$275.	$123.33	$500.	$148.

July 1st 2

Corbin
Hanoshe 5 yrs Bus Mgr Taiku & 4 S. AB

GENERAL

Mr.& Mrs. J. B. Wolfe	1100.00	~~330.00~~ 220.	100.00	50.	20.00		24.
N.C.American School	1000.00						
	$2100.00	$330.00	$100.00	$50.	$20.00		$24.

A.B.C.F.M. Grand Totals	$42815.02	$7960.03	$3684.66	$1825.50	$706.67	$2755 .	$854.

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SHANSI DISTRICT

	Fixed Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medi-cal	House Fund	Business Agency	Totals
Mr.& Mrs. P.D.Dutton	$1100.00	$220.00	$100.00	$50.	$20.00	$50.	$24.	$1564.00
Mr.& Mrs. W.C.Fairfield	1100.00	~~220.00~~ 119	100.00	50.	20.00	50.	24.	1564.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway (~~4 mos~~)	~~366.67~~ 100	~~202.00~~ 110	33.33		6.67	50.	8.	666.67
Mr.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel(6 mos)	~~505~~ 550.00	~~110.00~~ 55.	50.00	25.	10.00	50.	12.	807.00
Mr.& Mrs.W.R.Leete(4 mos)	366.67	110.00	33.33		6.66	50.	8.	574.66
Mr.& Mrs. W. O. Pye	1100.00	110.00	100.00	50.	20.00	50.	24.	1454.00
Mr.& Mrs. F. B. Warner	1100.00	220.00	100.00	50.	20.00	50.	24.	1564.00
Dr.& Mrs. P. T. Watson	1100.00	605.00	100.00	50.	20.00	50.	24.	1949.00
Yu Tao Ho Houses						50.		50.00
House 85						50.		50.00
	$6783.34	$1797.00	$616.66	$275.	$123.33	$500.	$148.	$10243.33

Corbin
Hanoshe 5 yr Bus Mgr Taiku & 4 S. OB

GENERAL

Mr.& Mrs. J. B. Wolfe	1100.00	~~330.00~~ 220.	100.00	50.	20.00		24.	$1624.00
N.C.American School	1000.00							1000.00
	$2100.00	$330.00	$100.00	$50.	$20.00		$24.	$2624.54
A.B.C.F.M. Grand Totals	$42815.02	$7960.03	$3684.66	$1825.50	$706.67	$2755.	$854.	$60621.00

Corbin
Jenne 4 m

DISTRICT

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

North China Mission

General Work Estimates for 1921

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Tientsin		Peking-Tunghsien		Paotingfu		District		Totals
Evangelistic									
Regular	3000.00		3100.00		3000.00		1200.00		
Interchurch	1300.00	4300.00	6096.00	9196.00	840.00	3840.00		1200.00	18536.00
Educational									
Regular	1500.00		1600.00		1500.00				
Interchurch	540.00	2040.00	780.00	2380.00	630.00	2130.00			6550.00
Medical									
Regular	200.00		1100.00		200.00				
Interchurch		200.00	1380.00	2480.00		200.00			2880.00
Sundries-Regular		50.00		100.00		50.00			200.00
Literature-Interchurch				450.00		187.50			637.50
Business Agencies- "				240.00		95.00			335.00
Jefferson Academy									
Regular							3100.00		
Interchurch							740.00	3840.00	
Union Theological College-Regular								230.00	
Totals		6590.00		14846.00		6502.50		5270.00	33208.50

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Minutes of the 6th Annual
Meeting of the N. China Council.

SHANSI DISTRICT

SHANSI District

	Taikuhsien		Fenchow		Totals
Evangelistic					
Regular	1015.00		3000.00		
Interchurch	480.00	1495.00	1794.00	4794.00	6289.00
Educational					
Regular	833.00		~~1694.00~~ 500.00		
Interchurch	240.00	1073.00	1450.00	1950.00	3023.00
Medical					
Regular	1604.00		1375.00		
Interchurch	540.00	2144.00	1932.00	3307.00	5451.00
Sundries-Regular		98.00		90.00	188.00
Scripture Distribution					
Interchurch			120.00		120.00
Literature-Interchurch			420.00		420.00
Institutions-Interchurch			120.00		120.00
Business Agencies- "		240.00		72.00	312.00
		5050.00		10873.00	15923.00

Shansi District 15923.00

Shantung District 18615.00

Mission General Secretaries' Expenses 870.00

Expenses attending Council 180.00

Total from the American Board 68796.50

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SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Shantung Dist.

	Techow		Lintsing		Totals
Evangelistic					
Regular	1545.00		1600.00		
Interchurch	854.00	2399.00	800.00	2400.00	4799.00
Educational					
Regular	1500.00		800.00		
Interchurch	3320.00	4820.00	1050.00	1850.00	6670.00
Medical					
Regular	1375.00		500.00		
Interchurch	1259.00	2634.00	1332.00	1832.00	4466.00
Sundries-Regular		545.00		545.00	1090.00
Literature-Interchurch		600.00		600.00	600.00
Business Agencies- "		750.00		240.00	990.00
Totals		11148.00		7467.00	18615.00

MISSION TOTALS

Chihli District	33208.50
Shansi District	15923.00
Shantung District	18615.00
Mission General Secretaries' Expenses	870.00
Expenses attending Council	180.00
Total from the American Board	68796.50

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

North China Mission

Special Requests

CHIHLI DISTRICT

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Tientsin

Land, Buildings and Equipment		
Land (Evangelistic work) Gold$	11,250.00	
Church building (Hopei)	7,500.00	
Church building (Hsiku)	3,500.00	
Outstation churches	3,000.00	
Land (Educational Work)	18,750.00	
School	12,500.00	
Outstation schools	1,500.00	
Hospital	50,000.00	
Office building	5,000.00	
	113,000.00	
Special Funds		
Itinerant Tent Preaching	1,250.00	
Medical work	1,000.00	
Distribution of Literature	750.00	115,000.00

Peking-Tungchow

Buildings		
Student work-Peking	5,000.00	
Street chapels-Peking	21,400.00	
Parish house and chapels-Tungchow	9,000.00	
Country churches and chapels	15,650.00	
Rent of chapels	935.00	
Forwarded	51,985.00	116,000

Special Requests-A.B.C.F.M.-Continued		
Forwarded	51,985.00	116,000.00
Dormitory and School-Peking	64,250.00	
Dormitory and School-Tungchow	12,500.00	
Country schools	24,970.00	
Jefferson Academy-Teachers' Houses	750.00	
Special Funds		
Evangelistic	1,017.00	
Educational	1,000.00	
Literature	2.350.00	158,822.00
Paotingfu		
Buildings and Land		
Outstation chapels	2,640.00	
City work buildings	9,000.00	
Parish house-Paotingfu city	5,000.00	
Chinese residences	1,600.00	
School building-Paotingfu city	500.00	
Out-station chapels	1,560.00	
Book-depot-Paotingfu city	500.00	
Printing press building	700.00	
	21,500.00	
Special Funds		
Evangelistic	30.00	
Educational	340.00	
Institutional	300.00	
Christian Literature	50.00	22,220.00
Paotingfu Special funds-Medical		3,780.00
Peking University Scholarship Fund		500.00
Total for Chihli District		$ 301,322.00

Special Requests-A.B.C.F.M.-continued

Taikuhsien SHANSI DISTRICT

Land, Building and Equipment

City Evangelistic Center	$ 10,000.00	
Pastor's Residence	600.00	
Outstation schools	3,500.00	
Hostel (Taiyuanfu)	5,000.00	
Outstation day schools	3,500.00	
Day school equipment	4,000.00	
Dormitories-O.S.M.A.	10,000.00	
Land-O.S.M.A.	2,500.00	
Men's Hospital Equipment	6,500.00	
Doctor's residence	500.00	
2 branch hospitals	3,000.00	
	49,100.00	

Special Funds

Evangelistic	1,025.50	
Educational	500.00	
Literature	375.00	
Business Agencies	250.00	51,250.50

Special Requests-A.B.C.F.M.-continued

Fenchow

Buildings and Equipment		
Preacher's House-Fenchow	1,500.00	
Outstation chapels	1,500.00	
Residence-Fenchow	1,500.00	
Summer school-Yütsche	1,750.00	
Outstation schools	4,750.00	
Teachers' Houses-Fenchow	2,900.00	
Bible school	1,500.00	
Parish house-Fenchow	1,500.00	
Tent-Fenchow	250.00	
Industrial Building-Fenchow	1,000.00	
Educational Museum-Fenchow	1,250.00	
School recitation building-Fenchow	6,000.00	
Dormitory	4,000.00	
Hospital equipment	10,000.00	
Physician's house	700.00	
	38,100.00	
Special Funds		
Evangelistic	350.00	
Educational	950.00	
Literature	350.00	
Medical	430.00	$40,180.00
Totals for Shansi District		$ 91,430.50

Special Requests-A.B.C.F.M.-continued

SHANTUNG DISTRICT
****

Techow

Land, Building and Equipment		
Preacher's Residence-Techow	300.00	
City chapel	750100	
Residence-Pangchuang	300.00	
Rebuilding-Kaot'ang	600.00	
Plant-Sangyuan	1000.00	
Chengchiak'ou Plant	750.00	
Linghsien-Plant	750.00	
Water and light plant-Techow	10000.00	
Station class buildings	500.00	
Teachers' residences -Techow	3000.00	
Dormitory-Techow	2500.00	
Dining Hall	4000.00	
School Equipment	2000.00	
Grammar school	3500.00	
Outstation primary schools	4000.00	
Outstation dispensaries	4400.00	
Doctors' and nurses' residences	2200.00	
Hospital Equipment	1500.00	
	42050.00	
Special Funds		
Evangelistic	1100.00	
Medical	275.00	
Literature	250.00	43675.00

Special Requests-A.B.C.F.M. -continued

Lintsing

Land, Buildings and Equipment		
Bible school	1500.00	
Outstation churches	7500.00	
Station class rooms and houses	4500.00	
Tents	190.00	
Automobile and launch	2500.00	
Street chapels (with land)	1500.00	
School dinihg room	500.00	
Outstation schools	3500.00	
Equipment of schools	600.00	
Houses for teachers	1000.00	
Branch hospitals	2000.00	
Completing men's hospital	3000.00	
Heating and lighting plant	10000.00	
2 typewriters	100.00	
	38390.00	
Special Funds		
Evangelistic	250.00	
Educational	150.00	
Medical	1000.00	
Institutional	100.00	
Literature	250.00	40140.00
Totals for Shantung District		83815.00

Summary from American Board

Chihli District		301,322.00
Shansi District		91,430.50
Shantung District		83,815.00
Mission Total	Gold	$ 476,567.50

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WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

North China Mission

General Work Estimates for 1921 CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Tientsin		Peking-Tungchow		Paotingfu		Totals
Evangelistic							
Regular	750.00		400.00		695.00		
Interchurch	960.00	1710.00		400.00	1000.00	1695.00	3805.00
Educational							
Regular	1000.00		890.00		1380.00		
Interchurch	450.00	1450.00		890.00	1175.00	2555.00	4895.00
Medical							
Regular	25.00		410.00		50.00		
Interchurch		25.00		410.00	125.00	175.00	610.00
Sundries-Regular	10.00	10.00		10.00		10.00	30.00
Totals for Chihli		3195.00		1710.00		4435.00	9340.00

SHANSI DISTRICT

Fenchow-Regular	Evangelistic	200.00	
	Educational	200.00	400.00

Total from the Woman's Board of Missions $9740.00

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WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS

Special Requests

Peking-Tungchow

Buildings and Equipment		
Woman's Work Building-Tungchow	$2100.00	
Woman's Work Buildings-Country	1750.00	
Woman's Hospital-Tungchow	20000.00	
Special Funds		
Evangelistic scholarships	350.00	24200.00

Paotingfu

Buildings and Equipment		
Station class rooms	1250.00	
City center for women	4500.00	
Kindergarten	1500.00	
Boarding school-Paotingfu	5000.00	
Out-station schools	3000.00	
Rent for schools	60.00	
Women's ward and nurses rooms	1500.00	
	$16810.00	
Special Funds		
Evangelistic	75.00	
Educational	100.00	
Literature	50.00	17035.00
Total for Woman's Board of Missions		41235.00

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR

North China Mission

General Work Estimates for 1921

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Peking-Tungchow		Woman's College		Bridgman Academy		Bible School		Totals
Evangelistic									
Regular	1030.00								
Interchurch	810.00	1840.00							1840.00
Educational									
Regular	825.00		2800.00		1090.00		300.00		
Interchurch	1050.00	1875.00		2800.00	1350.00	2440.00	225.00	525.00	7640.00
Medical									
Regular	80.00								
Interchurch	180.00	260.00							260.00
Sundries-Regular		10.00							10.00
Business Agencies-Interchurch		180.00							180.00
Totals		4165.00		2800.00		2440.00		525.00	9930.00

SHANSI DISTRICT

Shansi Dist.

	Taikuhsien		Fenchow		Totals
Evangelistic					
Regular	394.25		384.80		
Interchurch	720.00	1114.25	434.00	818.80	1933.05
Educational					
Regular	1778.75		1740.00		
Interchurch	1200.00	2978.75	312.00	2052.00	5030.75
Medical					
Regular	754.50		450.00		
Interchurch	576.00	1330.50		450.00	1780.50
Totals		5423.50		3320.80	8744.30

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Techow		Lintsing		
Evangelistic					
Regular	500.00	500.00	400.00		
Interchurch		500.00	400.00	800.00	1300.00
Educational					
Regular	1380.00		1000.00		
Interchurch		1380.00	250.00	1250.00	2630.00
Medical					
Regular	1075.00				
Interchurch	440.00	1515.00			1515.00

14.

(SHANTUNG DISTRICT-continued)

	Techow	Shantung Dist. Lintsing		Totals
Sundries -Regular		100.00		100.00
Institutions-Interchurch		60.00		60.00
Totals for District	3395.00		2210.000	5605.00

Summary for W.B.M.I.

Chihli District		9930.00
Shansi District		8744.30
Shantung District		5605.00
Total from W.B.M.I.	Gold	$24279.30

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC

Lintsing

Medical Work-Regular	$ 1000.00

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WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE INTERIOR

Special Requests

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Peking

Land, Buildings and Equipment		
Woman's Work Building-	2250.00	
Property for Bridgman Academy	5000.00	
Equipment for " "	1000.00	
Library for " "	100.00	
Dormitory for Woman's Bible School	16000.00	
Land for " " "	1500.00	
	25850.00	
Special Funds		
Educational-Bridgman Academy	200.00	
Educational-Woman's Bible School	75.00	
Total for CHIHLI DISTRICT	26125.00	

SHANSI DISTRICT

Taikuhsien

Land, Buildings and Equipment		
Kindergarten	2500.00	
Girls' School Equipment	900.00	
Women's Hospital	10000.00	
Nurses' Homes	1500.00	14900.00

Special Requests-W.B.M.I.-continued

Fenchow

Land, Buildings and Equipment		
Outstation class rooms	250.00	
Outstation schools	500.00	
Steam heating plant-girls' school	1500.00	
Special Funds		
Evangelistic	12.00	
Educational	185.00	
Literature	50.00	
		2497.00
Total from SHANSI DISTRICT		17397.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Lintsing

Land, Buildings and Equipment		
Station class rooms	537.50	
Out-station day schools	550.00	
Boarding school-Lintsing	5000.00	
~~Industrial-school-Lintsing~~		
Special Funds		
Evangelistic	50.00	
Educational	100.00	
Literature	50.00	
Total for SHANTUNG DISTRICT		6287.50

SUMMARY FOR W.B.M.I.

Chihli District		26125.00
Shansi District		17397.00
Shantung District		6287.50
Total from W.B.M.I.	Gold $	49809.50

WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PACIFIC

Special Requests

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Lintsing

Equipment for Woman's Hospital Gold $ 2000.00

Copied for WrBm P Aug 31/20

N.B. All estimates and special requests listed above have been put into gold from Mexican silver dollars at the rate of 2 to 1. All appropriations, therefore, should be based upon the amount necessary to produce twice as many Mexican dollars as there are gold dollars requested.

W. B. M. ESTIMATES 1925

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Salaries

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	Housefund	Total
Miss Andrews	$700.00	$ 20.00	$25.00	$12.00	$	$757.00
Miss Breck	700.00	60.00	25.00	12.00	25.00	822.00
Miss Buell (4 mos)	250.00	20.00	4.00	4.00		278.00
Miss Chapin	700.00	40.00	25.00	12.00	50.00	827.00
Miss Chatfield	750.00	100.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	899.00
Miss Dickinson (6mo)	375.00	48.00	9.00	6.00		438.00
Mrs. Frame	750.00	50.00	18.00	12.00	50.00	880.00
Miss Huggins	750.00	75.00	18.00	12.00		855.00
Miss Moody	700.00	60.00	25.00	12.00	50.00	847.00
Miss Phelps (6mos)	350.00	12.50	12.50	6.00		381.00
Miss Reed	750.00	20.00	18.00	12.00	25.00	825.00
Miss Sewall	750.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	859.00
Miss Smith	750.00	75.00	18.00	12.00	50.00	905.00
Miss McClure	700.00	60.00	25.00	12.00	____	797.00
	8,975.00	700.50	246.50	148.00	300.00	$10,370.00

Work

	Evang.	Educ.	Medical	Sundries	Total	
Tientsin	$750.00	$1,000.00	$225.00	$210.00	$2,185.00	
Ching-Chao	400.00	925.00	410.00	10.00	1,745.00	
Paotingfu	750.00	1,500.00	250.00	10.00	2,510.00	
Fenchow	1,500.00	____	____	____	1,500.00	
	3,400.00	3,425.00	885.00	230.00		$ 7,940.00
					Total	$18,310.00

Special Requests

Tientsin,	Stanley Memorial School, Hopei	$20,000.00
Paotingfu,	Girls' Junior Middle School	10,000.00 *
"	Girls' Primary School	5,000.00 *
Ching-Chao,	Girls' Junior Middle School	10,000.00 *
" "	Tunghsien Kindergarten	300.00 *
" "	Land for Girls' School	400.00 *
		$45,700.00

* authorized

W. B. M. ESTIMATES 1926

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Salaries

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	Housefund	Total
Miss Andrews	$700.00	$	$	$12.00	$	$712.00
Miss Breck	700.00	66.00	25.00	12.00		803.00
Miss Buell	750.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	859.00
Miss Chapin	700.00	40.00	25.00	12.00	50.00	827.00
Miss Dickinson(10 mos)	625.00	80.00	18.00	10.00		733.00
Mrs. Frame	750.00	50.00	18.00	12.00	50.00	880.00
Miss Huggins	750.00	75.00	19.50	12.00	50.00	906.50
Miss Jacobus	750.00	100.00	19.50	12.00		881.50
Miss Lueders	750.00	100.00	12.00	12.00		874.00
Miss Phelps (6 mos)	350.00	15.00		6.00		371.00
Miss Reed (6 ")	375.00	20.00		6.00	25.00	426.00
Miss Sewall	750.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	859.00
Miss Smith	750.00	75.00	19.50	12.00		856.50
Miss McClure	700.00	60.00	25.00	12.00		797.00
	9,400.00	801.00	205.50	154.00	225.00	$10,785.50

General Work

	Evang.	Educ.	Medical	Sundries	Total	
Tientsin	$750.00	$1,200.00	$225.00	$210.00	$2,400.00	(2,385.)
Ching-Chao	500.00	1,300.00	410.00	10.00	2,220.00	
Paotingfu	750.00	1,650.00	250.00	10.00	2,660.00	
Fenchow	1,500.00				1,500.00	
	3,500.00	4,150.00	885.00	230.00	8,780.00	(8765.)
National Christian Council of China					161.00	
						$ 8,941.00
					Total	$19,726.50
Special Requests						42,800.00
						$62,526.50

W. B. M. ESTIMATES 1926

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Special Requests

Tientsin,	Stanley Memorial School, Hopei	$20,000.00
Paotingfu,	Girls' Primary & Junior Middle School	12,000.00
Ching-Chao,	Girls' Junior Middle School	10,000.00
	Tunghsien Kindergarten	300.00
	Enlargement of Training Class Building	500.00
	Total	$42,800.00

W. B. M. ESTIMATES 1927

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Salaries

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	Housefund	Total
Miss Andrews	$700.00	$	$	$10.00	$	$710.00
Miss Breck	700.00	66.00	25.00	10.00		801.00
Miss Buell	750.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	25.00	857.00
Miss Chapin	700.00	40.00	25.00	10.00	50.00	825.00
Miss Dickinson	750.00	96.00	18.00	10.00		874.00
Mrs. Frame	750.00	50.00	18.00	10.00	50.00	878.00
Miss Huggins	750.00	75.00	19.50	10.00	50.00	904.50
Miss Jacobus	750.00	100.00	19.50	10.00		879.50
Miss Phelps	700.00	30.00	25.00	10.00		765.00
Miss Reed	750.00	40.00	18.00	10.00	25.00	843.00
Miss Sewall	750.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	25.00	857.00
Miss Smith	750.00	75.00	19.50	10.00		854.50
Miss McClure	700.00	60.00	25.00	10.00		795.00
	$9,500.00	$752.00	$236.50	$130.00	$225.00	$10,843.50

Work

	Evang.	Educ.	Medical	Rent	Total	
Tientsin	$ 750.00	$1,400.00	$225.00	$200.00	$2,575.00	+454.60
Ching-Chao	500.00	1,300.00	410.00		2,210.00	+313.81
Paotingfu	1,200.00	1,650.00	100.00		2,950.00	+411.60
Fenchow	1,500.00				1,500.00	+210
	$3,950.00	$4,350.00	$735.00	$200.00	$9,235.00	1390.01
National Christian Council of China					161.00	
						$ 9,396.00
						$20,239.50

Special Requests

Tientsin,	Stanley Memorial School, Hopei	$15,000.
Paotingfu,	P'ei Jen School Teachers' Residences	500.
"	P'ei Chi Girls' School Building	10,000.
"	P'ei Chi Girls' School Deficit of 1926	500.
Ching-Chao,	Goodrich Girls' Jr.Middle School Bldg.	10,000.
		$36,000.00
	Total	$56,239.50

APPROPRIATIONS - A.B.C.F.M. - 1909.
NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken		$ 1,310.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. S. Ament	(4 mos)	383.34
Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis		1,165.00
Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing		1,604.29
Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich		1,350.00
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram		1,481.00
Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins		1,240.00
Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield	(6 mos)	640.00
Dr. and Mrs. A. H. Smith		1,090.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Sprague		1,120.00
Dr. C. A. Stanley		585.00
Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Jr.		1,265.00
Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker		1,265.00
Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder		1,525.66
Rev. Mark Williams		540.00
Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young		1,215.00
Mrs. F. D. Wilder		510.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCann		1,325.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Ebeling		1,130.00
Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Galt	(6 mos)	732.50
Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle	(6 mos)	632.50
Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Porter		1,165.00
Rev. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman		1,165.00
Four houses (Peking, Tientsin, Kalgan, Tungchou)		160.00
	Total---	$ 24,599.29
General Work		* 12,300.00
	Total, American Board---	$ 36,899.29

* Includes $230 for North China Union Theological Seminary students.

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued. 1909

(Note)

It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings, and insurances, except as the latter is otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

Miss Browne	$500	$10.	$60.	$570.
" Chapin	500	10.	15.	565.
" MacGowan	500	10.	60.	570.
" Reed	500			
				$2,255.00

TIENTSIN	
Boarding School	$205.
Station Class	30.
Day School	30.
Bible Women	60.
Incidentals	35.
	360.00

TUNG-CHOU		
Dispensary	290.	
Bible Women	60.	
Touring	50.	
Boarding School	350.	
"	25.	
Day School	150.	
Repairs	15.	
Station Class	75.	
Repairs	15.	1,030.00

PAOTING-FU		
Boarding School	350.	
Day Schools	100.	
Station Class	60.	
Bible Women	50.	
Touring	80.	640.00
Repairs	10.	$4,285.00

APPROPRIATIONS OF W.B.M. FOR 1909.

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES:

	House Fund	Health Fund	Teacher	Total	
Miss Browne	$500	$10.	$60.	$570.	
" Chapin	500 $40.	10.	15.	565.	
" MacGown	500.	10.	60.	570.	
" Reed	500. 20.	10.	20.	550.	$2,255.00

GENERAL WORK

TIENTSIN

Boarding School	$205.	
Station Class	30.	
Day School	30.	
Bible Women	60.	
Incidentals	35.	360.00

TUNG-CHOU

Dispensary	290.	
Bible Women	60.	
Touring	50.	
Boarding School	350.	
" " repairs	25.	
Day School	150.	
Repairs	15.	
Station Class	75.	
Repairs	15.	1,030.00

PAOTING-FU

Boarding School	350.	
Day Schools	100.	
Station Class	50.	
Bible Women	50.	
Touring	80.	
Repairs	10.	640.00
		$4,285.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W.B.M.I. - 1909.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES	Salary	Teacher	Health	House		
Miss Russell	$500.		$10.		$ 510.00	
Miss Miner	500.	$50.	10.	$15.	575.00	
Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.	15.	575.00	
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		540.00	
Miss Porter	500.		10.	20.	530.00	
Miss E.C. Wyckoff	500.		15.	20.	535.00	
Miss Lyons	500.	50.	15.	20.	585.00	
Miss Ellis	500.	60.	15.		575.00	$4,425.00

PEKING

Native Agency			
Bible Women	35.00	240.00	
	30.00		
	15.00		
Medical, Drugs	250.00		
Assistants	50.00		
Education	250.00	630.00	1,500.00
Bridgman School	$1,400.00		
Repairs	150.00		
Drugs	50.00		
Girls in Hospital	15.00		
	$1,615.00		
Kindergarten	50.00		
Bible Women's Training School	150.00		
" " " "(repairs)	25.00		
Station Class	65.00		
" " (repairs	25.00		
E. A. Memorial School	200.00		
South Church School	100.00		
Cho Chou School	150.00	2,380.00	
Miscellaneous			
Touring	100.00	125.00	$2,745.00
	35.00	190.00	505.00
FORWARD			$7,170.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W.B.M.I. - 1909.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

FORWARD			$7,170.00

GENERAL WORK

PANG-CHUANG

Native Agency			
Bible Women		$ 150.00	
Education			
Kindergarten	$ 40.00		
Day Schools	30.00		
Station Class	125.00		
Boarding School	475.00		
Training Class	50.00	720.00	
Miscellaneous			
Repairs, General	35.00		
Outstations	30.00		
Incidentals	15.00		
Medical, Drugs	250.00		
Assistants	50.00		
Touring	250.00	630.00	1,500.00

LINTSING

Native Agency			
Bible Women		35.00	
Education			
Day Schools	30.00		
Station Class	50.00		
Boarding School	200.00	280.00	
Miscellaneous			
Touring	50.00		
General Repairs	15.00		
Medical, Drugs	100.00		
Assistant	25.00	190.00	505.00
FORWARD			$9,175.00

NORTH CHINA MISSION - (Continued)

FORWARD		$9,175.00
GENERAL WORK		
KALGAN		
Native Agency		
Bible Women	$25.00	
Education		
Pupils in Bridgman School	25.00	
Miscellaneous		
Touring	50.00	100.00
TOTAL, Salaries and General Work		$9,275.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W.B.M.P. - 1909

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES:	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Total
Miss L.N.Jones	500	50	20		570.00
Dr.S.B.Tallmon	500	60	15	10	685.00
	Medical outfit		100		
			Total W.B.M.P. -		$1255.00

APPROPRIATIONS - A.B.C.F.M. - 1910.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken	$ 1250.
Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Ellis	1145.
Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing	1965.
Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich	1450.
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram	1490.
Rev. and Mrs. H. P. Perkins (3 mos)	327.50
Dr. A. H. Smith	525.
Dr. C. A. Stanley	620.
Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Jr.	1265.
Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker (3 mos)	346.25
Rev. and Mrs. G. D. Wilder	1715.
Rev. Mark Williams	525.
Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young	1365.
Mrs. F. D. Wilder	525.
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCann	1415.
Mr. and Mrs. C. Ebeling	1180.
Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Galt	1377.
Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle	1365.
Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Porter	1215.
Rev. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman	1165.
Five houses (Tientsin, Kalgan and Tung-chou)	175.
Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Martin (6 mos)	682.50
Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan	1165.
FORWARD ----------	$ 24,253.25

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued. 1910

FORWARD

Salaries		$ 24,253.25
General Work		#12,300.00
	Total A.B.C.F.M. ----	$ 36,553.25

$100 added to salaries Peking.

Includes $230 for North China Union Theological Seminary students.

(Note)

It is understood that these appropriations for the General work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings, and insurances, except as the latter is otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

Appropriations of W.B.M. for 1910

North China

Salaries:		Allowances	Total	
Miss Andrews	500.	50.	550.	
" Browne	500.	100.	600.	
" Chapin (3 mos.)	125.		125.	
" Leavens	500.	60.	560.	
" MacGown	500.	110.	610.	
" Reed	500.	50.	550.	$2995.00

General Work:

Tientsin

Boarding School	300.	
Station Class	30.	
Day School	30.	
Touring	35.	
Bible Women	60.	
Incidentals	35.	490.00

Tung-chou

Boarding School	350.	
Repairs	25.	
Day School	150.	
Repairs	15.	
Station Class	75.	
Repairs	15.	
Dispensary	290.	
Bible Women	90.	
Touring	75.	1085.00

Paoting-fu

Boarding School	350.	
Repairs	10.	
Day School	100.	
Station Class	50.	
Bible Women	50.	
Touring	80.	640.00

Total - $5210.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1910

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES

	Salary	Teacher	Health	House		
Miss Russell	$500.		$10.	$20.	$530.	
Miss Miner	500.	50.	10.	30.	590.	
Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.		560.	
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		540.	
Miss Porter	500.		10.		510.	
Miss E. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	550.	
Miss H. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	550.	
Miss Lyons	500.	50.	15.	20.	585.	
Miss Ellis	500.	50.	15.	10.	575.	
Miss Mead	500.	50.	10.		560.	
Miss Vanderslice	500.	50.	10.		560.	$6110.00

GENERAL WORK

PEKING

Native Agency

Bible Women		$300.	
" " Training School		150.	
" " " " Repairs		25.	$475.

Education

Bridgman School	$1400.		
Repairs	150.		
Drugs	50.		
Girls in Hospital	15.	1615.	
Kindergarten		50.	
Station Class		65.	
" " Repairs		25.	
Primary Schools		350.	
Cho Chon School		150.	2255.

Miscellaneous

Touring	125.	2855.00
Forward		$8965.00

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APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1910

NORTH CHINA MISSION

		Forward	$8965.00

GENERAL WORK

PANG-CHUANG

Native Agency			
Bible Women		$150.00	
Education			
Kindergarten	40.		
Day Schools	60.		
School Repairs	15.		
Station Class	125.		
Boarding School	550.		
Training Class	50.	840.00	
Miscellaneous			
Touring	250.		
Repairs - General	35.		
" - Outstations	30.		
Incidentals	15.	330.00	
Medical			
Drugs	250.		
Assistants	75.	325.00	1645.00

LINTSING

Native Agency			
Bible Women		45.00	
Education			
Day Schools	50.		
School Repairs	15.		
Station Class	60.		
Boarding School	275.	400.00	
Miscellaneous			
Touring	70.		
Repairs, General	15.	85.00	530.00
		Forward	$11,140.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1910

NORTH CHINA MISSION

	Forward	$11,140.00
GENERAL WORK		
	KALGAN	
Education		
Bridgman School		100.00
	TOTAL W.B.M.I.	$11,240.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W.B.M.P. - 1910

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES:

Miss Jones: $500; Teacher 25; Health 15	$540.	
Dr. Tallmon 500; " 60; " 15; House 10	585.	$ 1125.00

GENERAL WORK

Lintsing

Medical

Drugs	200.	
Assistants	50.	250.00

Lintsing

To complete Dispensary Fund		500.00
TOTAL W.B.M.P. ---------		$ 1875.00

APPROPRIATIONS - A.B.C.F.M. - 1910

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Aiken	$1334.75
Rev. and Mrs. A. B. DeHaan	1239.00
Rev. and Mrs. V. P. Eastman	1189.00
Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing(Mrs.E.-3 mos.)	926.50
Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Galt	1439.00
Dr. and Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich (6 mos.)	737.00
Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Ingram (6 mos.)	777.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McCann	1414.00
Rev. and Mrs. L. C. Porter	1239.00
Dr. and Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield	1190.00
Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Stanley, Jr.	1339.00
Rev. and Mrs. W. B. Stelle	1399.00
Dr. and Mrs. F. F. Tucker (6 mos.)	664.50
Rev. and Mrs. George D. Wilder	1849.00
Dr. and Mrs. C. W. Young	1399.00
Mrs. F. D. Wilder	537.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. Ebeling	1204.00
Rev. Murray S. Frame	627.00
Rev. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin	1399.00
Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Chandler (4 mos.)	423.00
Dr. O. H. Love (6 mos.)	333.50
Rev. and Mrs. Elmer Galt (1/2)	594.50
Ellis House	40.00
Forward - Salaries	$23,293.75

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued

SALARIES	Forward	$23,293.75
GENERAL WORK		*12,300.00
TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.	--------	$35,593.75

* Includes $230 for North China Union Theological Seminary students

(Note) It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter is otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1911

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES		Allowances	Total	
Miss Andrews	$500.	$62.	$562.	
Miss Browne	500.	112.	612.	
Miss Chapin	500.	42.	542.	
Miss Leavens	500.	82.	582.	
Miss MacGown	500.	97.	597.	
Miss Phelps	500.	82.	582.	$3,477.00

GENERAL WORK

Paoting-fu		
Boarding School	$350.	
Repairs	10.	
Day School	100.	
Station Class	50.	
Bible Women	50.	
Touring	80.	
Medical Supplies	25.	665.00
Tientsin		
Boarding School	300.	
Repairs	15.	
Day School	45.	
Bible Women	60.	
Station Class	20.	
Touring	35.	
Medical Supplies	15.	490.00
Tung-chou		
Boarding School	250.	
Repairs-	25.	
Day School	150.	
Repairs	15.	
Bible Women	90.	
Station Class	75.	
Repairs	15.	
Touring	75.	
Dispensary	290.	1,085.00
TOTAL W.B.M.		$5,717.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1911

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES	Salary	Teacher	Health	House	Total	
Miss Porter	$500.		$10.		$510.	
Miss Miner	500.	20.	10.	30.	560.	
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		540.	
Miss Payne	500.	50.	10.		560.	
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		570.	
Miss Russell	500.		10.	20.	530.	
Miss Lyons	500.	30.	15.	20.	565.	
Miss E. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		530.	
Miss H. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	550.	
Miss Ellis	500.	40.	15.	20.	575.	
Mrs. W. S. Ament	500.	40.	15.		555.	
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.	20.	590.	$6,635.00

GENERAL WORK

PEKING

College and Academy	$1,400		
Repairs	150.		
Girls in Hospital	15.		
Drugs	50.		
Kindergarten	60.		
Bible Women	300.		
Training School	150.		
Repairs	25.		
Touring	125.		
Day Schools	60.		
Station Class	65.		
Repairs	25.		
Primary Boarding School	350.		
Lecture Room	100.	2,875.	
	Less	20.	2,855.00

Amount fwd. $9,490.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1911

NORTH CHINA MISSION (Continued)

		Amount Forward	$9,490.00

GENERAL WORK

PANG CHUANG

Kindergarten	$40.		
Bible Women	150.		
Touring	300.		
Day Schools	70.		
Station Class	125.		
Boarding School	550.		
Repairs, General	35.		
" Outstations	30.		
Training Class	50.		
Incidentals	15.		
Medical: Drugs	250.		
Assistants	75.	$1,690.00	
		Less 25.00	1,665.00

LINTSING

Bible Women	$90.		
Touring	120.		
Day Schools	50.		
Station Class	60.		
Boarding School	275.		
Repairs	30.	625.00	
		Less 20.00	605.00

KALGAN

Student Bible Women			100.00
		TOTAL W.B.M.I.	$11,860.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1911

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARY

Dr. Tallmon:	$500.	
Teacher	45.	
Health	15.	
House	20.	
Business Agency	12.	$592.00

GENERAL WORK

LINTSING

Medical Work:

Hospital Assistant	$50.		
Woman nurse	20.		
Coolie	20.		
Gate-keeper	20.		
Matron	20.		
Drugs	200.		
Repairs and incidentals	25.		
Fuel and light	10.	$365.00	
Woman's Hospital		1700.00	2,065.00
TOTAL W.B.M.P.			$2,657.00

A.B.C.F.M.

Appropriations 1912

NORTH CHINA

		Children	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Business Agency		
Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	$1000.		$100.	$40.	$100.	$24.		$1264.00
Rev.& Mrs.A.B.DeHaan	1000.		50.	40.	75.	24.		1189.00
Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1000.		50.	40.	75.	24.		1189.00
Mr.& Mrs.C.Ebeling	1000.	50.	50.	40.	40.	24.		1204.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Ellis	500.	25.	25.	40.	37½	12.	(first 6 mos)	639.50
Rev.C.E.Ewing	500.		50.		50.	12.		612.00
Rev.M.S.Frame	500.		25.		75.	12.		612.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000.	50.	100.	40.	100.	24.		1314.00
Dr.& Mrs.C.Goodrich	550.		25.		25.	12.	(last 6 mos)	612.00
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1000.		50.	40.	75.	24.		1189.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	110.	50.	40.	100.	24.		1424.00
Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1000.	200.	100.	40.	75.	24.		1439.00
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	333.33	33.33	16.67	40.	25.	8.	(first 4 mos)	456.33
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1100.	197.08	50.	40.	75.	24.		1486.08
Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1000.	100.	50.	40.	75.	24.		1289.00
Mrs.Frances D.Wilder	500.		25.			12.		537.00
Kalgan - Vacant houses								80.00
Tungchou - Corbett house								40.00
" - Galt Annex								15.00
(See following sheet for additional salaries)								$16,590.91
								6,500
GENERAL WORK								*13,000.00
						TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.		$29,590.91

* Includes $230 for North China Union Theological Seminary students.

(Note) It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

NORTH CHINA MISSION - 2

Salaries for the first six months of 1912, as appropriated out of the Higher Educational Fund, at the 1911 rate:-

Rev. H. S. Galt	$719.50
Rev. L. C. Porter	619.50
Dr. D. Z. Sheffield	595.00
Rev. G. D. Wilder	924.50
Dr. C. W. Young	699.50
	$3558.00

July 1, 1912 to Jan. 1, 1913
North China

					Bus. Ag'y	
Rev. H. S. Galt	$500.	125.	25.	20.	37.50 12.	$719.50
Rev. L. C. Porter	500.	25.	25.	20.	37.50 12.	619.50
Rev. D. Z. Sheffield	500.		25.	20.	50. 12.	607.00
Rev. G. D. Wilder	550.	359.21	25.		50. 12.	996.21
						$2942.21

APPROPRIATIONS of W.B.M. for 1912

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES:

		Allowances	Total	
Miss Mary E. Andrews	$500.	62.	$562.	
Miss Alice S. Browne	500.	112.	612.	
Miss Abbie G. Chapin	500.	42.	542.	
Miss Edith Davis	500.	97.	597.	
Miss Delia D. Leavens	500.	52.	552.	
Miss Isabelle Phelps	500.	97.	597.	
Miss Bertha Reed	500.	72.	572.	$4,034.00

GENERAL WORK:

Paoting-fu			
Boarding School	$350.		
Repairs	10.		
Day School	100.		
Bible Women	50.		
Station Class	50.		
Touring	80.		
Medical Supplies	25.	$665.	
Tientsin			
Boarding School	300.		
Repairs	15.		
Day School	45.		
Bible Women	60.		
Station Class	20.		
Touring	25.		
Medical Supplies	15.	480.	
Tung-chou			
Boarding School	350.		
Repairs	25.		
Day School	200.		
Repairs	15.		
Bible Women	90.		
Station Class	75.		
Repairs	15.		
Touring	75.		
Dispensary	290.	1135.	2,280.00

Total ---- $6,314.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W.B.M.I. - 1912

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES	Salary	Teacher	Health	House		
Mrs. Ament	$500.	$15.	$10.	$20.	$545.	
Miss Corbett	500.	30.	10.		540.	
Miss Ellis	500.	40.		20.	560.	
Miss Lyons	500.	30.	15.	20.	565.	
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		570.	
Miss Miner	500.		10.	30.	540.	
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.		570.	
Miss E.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		530.	
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15	20.	550.	
Miss Sawyer	500.				500.	
Miss Tallmon	500.				500.	$5970.00

GENERAL WORK

KALGAN

Student Bible Women	$ 30.		
Primary Boarding School	200.	230.	
	Less	130.	$100.

LINTSING

Bible Women	$ 90.		
Touring	120.		
Day Schools	50.		
Station Class	60.		
Primary Boarding School	275.		
Boarding School repairs	30.	625.	
	Less	20.	605.
	Forward		$705. $5970.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1912

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Forward $705.00 $5970.00

GENERAL WORK

PEKING			
College and Academy	$1400.		
Repairs	150.		
Girls in Hospital	15.		
Drugs	50.		
Kindergarten	60.		
Bible Women	300.		
Training School	150.		
" " repairs	25.		
Touring	125.		
Day Schools	60.		
Station Class	65.		
Repairs (out-station)	25.		
Primary Boarding School	350.		
Boarding School repairs	10.		
Lecture Room	100.		
	2885.		
Less	30.	2855.00	

PANG CHUANG				
Kindergarten	$40.			
Bible Women	150.			
Touring	300.			
Day Schools	70.			
Station Class	125.			
Primary Boarding School	550.			
Repairs - General	35.			
Outstations	30.			
Training Class	50.			
Incidentals	15.			
Medical - Drugs	250.			
Assistants	75.			
	1690.			
Less	25.	1665.00	5225.00	
			Less 59.87	5165.13

TOTAL W.B.M.I. $11135.13

APPROPRIATIONS - W.B.M.P. - 1912

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARY

Dr. Tallmon	$500.	
Teacher	40.	
Health	15.	
House	20.	
Business Agency	12.	$587.00

GENERAL WORK

LINTSING

Medical Work

Hospital Assistant	$50.	
Woman nurse	20.	
Coolie	20.	
Gatekeeper	20.	
Matron	20.	
Drugs	200.	
Fuel and light	10.	
Repairs and incidentals	25.	
Evangelistic Hospital Work	20.	385.00

TOTAL W. B. M. P. $972.00

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1913

NORTH CHINA

						Medical	Business Agency	
Rev. & Mrs. R.E.Chandler	$1100.		$24.	$40.	$100.	$50.	$24.	$1338.00
Rev. & Mrs. A.B.DeHaan	1000.		45.		75.		24.	1144.00
Rev. & Mrs. V.P.Eastman	1000.	50.	65.	40.	75.		24.	1254.00
Rev. & Mrs. E.W.Ellis (last 4 mos)	335.	17.		40.	25.		8.	425.00
Rev. C.E.Ewing (1st 6 mos)	275.		6.	40.	25.	12.	6.	364.00
Rev. M.S.Frame	500.		19.50		100.		12.	631.50
Rev. & Mrs. E.W.Galt	1000.		50.	40.	100.	50.	24.	1264.00
Rev. & Mrs. H.S.Galt	1000.	250.	68.25	40.	100.		24.	1482.25
Dr. & Mrs. J.H.Ingram	1000.	320.83	91.	40.	100.		24.	1575.83
Dr. & Mrs. O.H.Love	1100.		36.		100.		24.	1260.00
Rev. & Mrs. H.S.Martin	1100.	110.	54.	40.	100.		24.	1428.00
Rev. & Mrs. L.C.Porter	1000.	100.	58.50	40.	100.		24.	1322.50
Mr. Ernest T. Shaw	500.		19.50		50.		12.	581.50
Dr. & Mrs. D.Z.Sheffield	1000.		39.	40.	100.		24.	1203.00
Dr. & Mrs. A.H.Smith	1000.		39.		75.	trav. 125. exp.	24.	1263.00
Rev. & Mrs. C.A.Stanley (last 4 mos)	335.	50.			25.		8.	418.00
Rev. & Mrs. W.B.Stelle	1100.	238.95	60.	40.	100.		24.	1562.95
Dr. & Mrs. F.F.Tucker	1000.	150.	67.50		75.		24.	1316.50
Rev. & Mrs. D.Wickes	1000.		39.	40.	100.		24.	1203.00
Mrs. F.D.Wilder	500.		18.				12.	530.00
Rev. & Mrs. G.D.Wilder	1100.	775.	81.		100.		24.	2080.00
Dr. & Mrs. C.W.Young (last 4 mos)	367.	41.92		40.	25.		8.	481.92
Houses: - Paotingfu, $40; (McCann)	Tungchow, $55. (Corbett & Galt annex)							95.00
							Forward - -	$24,223.95

SALARIES	$24,223.95
GENERAL WORK	*13,000.00
TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.	$37,223.95

*Includes $230 for the North China Union Theological students.

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

SPECIAL - Toward rebuilding physician's residence at Techou, $1,000.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1913

NORTH CHINA

Salaries:		Allowances	Total	
Miss Mary E. Andrews	$500.	$62.	$562.	
Miss Abbie G. Chapin (6 mos.)	250.	51.	301.	
Miss Edith Davis	500.	162.	662.	
Miss Delia D. Leavens	500.	52.	552.	
Miss Isabelle Phelps	500.	122.	622.	
Miss Bertha Reed	500.	57.	557.	
	$2750.	$506.		$3,256.00

General Work:

PAOTINGFU

Boarding Schools	$350.		
Repairs	10.		
Day School	75.		
Bible Women	50.		
Station Class	50.		
Touring	80.		
Medical Supplies	25.	$640.00	

TIENTSIN

Boarding School	$300.		
Repairs	15.		
Day School	45.		
Bible Women	60.		
Station Class	20.		
Touring	25.		
Medical Supplies	15.	480.00	

TUNGCHOW

Boarding School	$350.		
Repairs	25.		
Day Schools	200.		
Repairs	15.		
Bible Women	90.		
Station Classes	75.		
Repairs	15.		
Touring	75.		
Dispensary	290.	1135.00	2,255.00

TOTAL W.B.M. $5,511.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1913

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES	Salary	Writer	Health	House	Business Agency		
Mrs. Ament	$500.	$ 15.	$10.	$20.	$12.	$557.	
Miss Corbett	500.	15.	10.		12.	537.	
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.	
Miss Miner	500.	15.	10.	30.	12.	567.	
Miss Miske	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.	
Miss Payne	500.	15.	10.	5	12.	537.	
Miss Sawyer	500.	75.	15.		12.	602.	
Miss Tallmon	500.	75.	15.	20.	12.	622.	
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.	
Miss E. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		12.	542.	
Miss H. G. Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		12.	542.	$6,252.00

GENERAL WORK

PANG CHUANG

Bible Women	$150.		
Day Schools	120.		
Boarding Schools	550.		
Kindergarten	60.		
Training Class	50.		
Station Classes	125.		
Repairs - General	35.		
" - Outstations	30.		
Medical supplies	250.		
" assistants	75.		
Tours	300.		
Incidentals	15.	$1760.	
	Less	95.	$1665.00

LINTSING

Bible Women	$90.		
Day Schools	50.		
Boarding Schools	300.		
Station Classes	80.		
Repairs, Boarding School	30.		
Tours	120.	$670.	
	Less	65.	605.00
		Forward------	$2,270.00 $6,252.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1913

NORTH CHINA MISSION (contd.)

Forward		$2,270.00	$6,252.00

GENERAL WORK (contd.)

PEKING

Bible Women		$350.	
Bible Training School		150.	
Evangelistic Tent Work		25.	
Lecture Room		50.	
Day Schools		160.	
Boarding Schools		350.	
College and Academy		1400.	
Kindergarten		100.	
Station Classes		65.	
Repairs - Outstations		25.	
" Boarding Schools		10.	
" Training School		25.	
" College and Academy		150.	
Medical Supplies		50.	
Care in Hospital for school girls		15.	
Tours		125.	
		3050.	
	Less	195.	2,855.00

KALGAN

Boarding Schools		100.00	
		$5,225.00	
	Less	59.87	5,165.13
TOTAL W.B.M.I.			$11,417.13

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1913

NORTH CHINA MISSION

LINTSING

SALARY

Dr. Tallmon	$500.00	
Teacher	40.00	
Health	15.00	
House	20.00	
Business Agency	12.00	$587.00

GENERAL WORK

Hospital Assistant	$50.00	
Woman Nurse	20.00	
Coolie	20.00	
Gate-keeper	20.00	
Matron	20.00	
Drugs	200.00	
Fuel and light	10.00	
Repairs and incidentals	25.00	
Evangelistic Hospital Work	20.00	385.00

TOTAL W. B. M. P. $972.00

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1914

NORTH CHINA

		Children	Health	H. Fund	Teacher	Medical	Business Agency	
Rev. & Mrs. R. Chandler	$1100.		$24.	$40.	$100.	$50.	$24.	$1338.00
Rev. & Mrs. A. B. DeHaan	1000.		45.		75.		24.	1144.00
Rev. & Mrs. V. P. Eastman	1000.	50.	65.	40.	75.		24.	1254.00
Rev. & Mrs. E. W. Ellis	1000.		65.	40.	75.		24.	1204.00
Rev. & Mrs. C. E. Ewing (last 4 mos)	367.		8.	40.	25.		8.	448.00
Rev. M. S. Frame (Mrs. F-WBM)	500.		19.50	40.	100.		12.	671.50
Rev. & Mrs. E. W. Galt	1000.		50.	40.	100.		24.	1214.00
Rev. & Mrs. H. S. Galt	1000.	298.51	68.25	40.	100.		24.	1530.76
Rev. & Mrs. H. Hubbard	1000.		50.		100.	50.	24.	1224.00
Dr. & Mrs. J. H. Ingram	1000.	350.	91.	40.	100.		24.	1605.00
Dr. & Mrs. O. H. Love	1000.		65.		100.		24.	1189.00
Rev. & Mrs. H. S. Martin	1100.	137.04	54.	40.	100.		24.	1455.04
Mr. & Mrs. J. H. McCann (last 8 mos)	667.	166.75	66.	40.	67.	34.	16.	1056.75
Rev. & Mrs. L. C. Porter	1000.	100.	58.50	40.	100.		24.	1322.50
Mr. Ernest T. Shaw	500.		19.50		50.		12.	581.50
Mrs. D. Z. Sheffield	500.		19.50	40.	30.		12.	601.50
Dr. & Mrs. A. H. Smith	1000.		39.		75.	(Travel) 125.	24.	1263.00
Rev. & Mrs. C. A. Stanley	1100.	181.96	32.	40.	100.	50.	24.	1527.96
Rev. & Mrs. W. B. Stelle	1100.	275.	60.	40.	100.		24.	1599.00
Dr. & Mrs. F. F. Tucker	1000.	220.41	67.50		75.		24.	1386.91
Rev. & Mrs. D. R. Wickes	1000.		39.	15.	100.		24.	1178.00
Mrs. F. D. Wilder (1st 6 mos)	250.						6.	256.00
Rev. & Mrs. G. D. Wilder (1st 6 mos)	550.	275.			50.		12.	887.00
Dr. & Mrs. C. W. Young	1100.	165.	54.	40.	100.		24.	1483.00
Tungchow, Corbett House				40.				40.00

Tungchow

Forward---$27,460.42

SALARIES	$27,460.42
GENERAL WORK	*13,000.00
TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.	$40,460.42

* Includes $230 for the North China Union Theological students.

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1914

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES:

		Allowances	Total	
Miss Mary E. Andrews	$500.	$82.	$582.	
Miss Edith Davis	500.	162.	662.	
Miss Delia D. Leavens	500.	72.	572.	
Miss Isabelle Phelps	500.	162.	662.	
Miss Bertha Reed	500.	62.	562.	
Miss Carolyn Sewall	500.	122.	622.	
Mrs. Murray S. Frame	500.	22.	522.	
	$ 3,500	$684.		$4,184.00

GENERAL WORK:

PAOTINGFU

Boarding Schools	$375.		
Repairs	10.		
Day Schools	75.		
Bible Women	50.		
Station Class	50.		
Touring	80.		
Medical supplies	25.	$665.	

TIENTSIN

Boarding School	$300.		
Repairs	15.		
Day School	45.		
Bible Women	60.		
Station Class	20.		
Touring	25.		
Medical Supplies	15.	480.	

TUNGCHOU

Boarding School	$350.		
Repairs	25.		
Day Schools	200.		
Repairs	15.		
Bible Women	90.		
Station Classes	75.		
Repairs	15.		
Touring	75.		
Dispensary	150.	995.	2,140.00

TOTAL W. B. M. $6,324.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1914

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES:	Salary	Writer	Health	House	Business Agency		
Mrs. Ament	$500.	$20.	$10.	$20.	$12.	$562.	
Miss Huggins	500.	75.	15.		12.	602.	
Miss Mead	500.	60.	10.		12.	582.	
Miss Miske	500.	75.	10.		12.	597.	
Miss Payne	500.	60.	10.	20.	12.	602.	
Miss Sawyer	500.	75.	15.	20.	12.	622.	
Miss Tallmon	500.	75.	15.	40.	12.	642.	
Miss Vanderslice	500.	60.	10.	20.	12.	602.	
Miss E.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	12.	562.	
Miss H.G.Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.		12.	542.	
Miss Ethel M.Long	500.	75.	15.			590.	$6,505.00

GENERAL WORK:

PANG-CHUANG

Bible Women	$150.		
Day Schools	120.		
Boarding Schools	600.		
Kindergarten	60.		
Training Class	50.		
Station Classes	125.		
Repairs - General	35.		
" Outstanding	30.		
Medical supplies	250.		
Medical Assistants	75.		
Tours	300.		
Incidentals	15.	$1810.	
Less		95.	$1715.00

LINTSING

Bible Women	$90.			
Day Schools	50.			
Boarding Schools	300.			
Station Classes	80.			
Repairs, Boarding school	30.			
Tours	120.	$670.		
Less		24.87	645.13	
Forward			$2360.13	$6,505.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1914

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Forward		$2,360.13	$6,505.00

GENERAL WORK:

PEKING

Bible Women	$350.		
Bible Training School	150.		
Evangelistic Tent Work	25.		
Lecture Room	50.		
Day Schools	160.		
Boarding Schools	350.		
College and Academy	1,400.		
Kindergarten	100.		
Station Classes	65.		
Repairs - Outstations	25.		
" Boarding Schools	10.		
" Training School	25.		
" College and Academy	150.		
Medical supplies	50.		
Care in Hospital for School Girls	15.		
Tours	125.		
	$3,050.		
Less	195.	2,855.00	5,215.13
TOTAL W. B. M. I.			$11,720.13

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1914

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Lintsing Cho

SALARY

Dr. Susan B. Tallmon -	House Fund	$20.00	
	Health	7.50	
	Teacher	20.00	
	Business Agency	6.00	$53.50

MEDICAL WORK

Hospital Assistant	$50.00	
Woman-nurse	20.00	
Coolie	20.00	
Gate-keeper	20.00	
Matron	20.00	
Drugs	200.00	
Fuel and light	10.00	
Repairs and incidentals	25.00	
Evangelistic Hospital Work	20.00	385.00

TOTAL W. B. M. P. $438.50

APPROPRIATIONS - A.B.C.F.M. - 1909.

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES:

Dr. and Mrs. I. J. Atwood (Mrs. Atwood in U. S.)	$	700.00
Rev. and Mrs. Paul L. Corbin		1,275.00
Rev. Watts O. Pye		625.00
Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemingway		1,275.00
Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Staub		1,175.00
Dr. and Mrs. Percy T. Watson (6 mos)		587.50
Total--------	$	5,637.50
General Work		1,700.00
Total American Board	$	7,337.50

(Note)

It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings, and insurances, except as the latter is otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W.B.M.I. - 1909.

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES				
Miss Flora K. Heebner - salary, $500; teacher, $50; health change, $20.		$ 570.00		
Miss Daisie P. Gehman - salary, $500; teacher, $50; health change, $20.		570.00		$1,140.00
GENERAL WORK				
TAI-KU				
Education				
Boarding-school, including students in Union College	$545.00			
Hsi-Ku Day school	30.00			
Station Classes	10.00	585.00		
Miscellaneous				
Touring	20.00			
Medical Work	100.00			
House Fund	40.00	160.00	$ 745.00	
FEN-CHOU-FU				
Native Agency				
Two Bible Women		55.00		
Education				
Student in Union Women's College, Peking	$30.00			
Station Classes	10.00	40.00		
Medical Work		200.00	295.00	1,040.00
TOTAL - W.B.M.I.				$2,180.00

APPROPRIATIONS - A.B.C.F.M. - 1910.

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. Paul L. Corbin	$ 1265.
Rev. Watts O. Pye	670.
Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemingway	1275.
Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Staub	1250.
Dr. and Mrs. Percy T. Watson	1200.
Rev. and Mrs. Wynn C. Fairfield (3 mos)	300.
	$ 5,960.
General Work	2,300.
Total A.B.C.F.M. -----	$ 8,260.

(Note)

It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings, and insurances, except as the latter is otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1910

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES

Miss Flora K. Heebner:			
Salary	$500.00		
Teacher	50.00		
Health change	20.00	$570.00	
Miss Daisie P. Gehman:			
Salary	500.00		
Teacher	50.00		
Health change	20.00	570.00	
Miss Gertrude Chaney:			
Salary	500.00		
Teacher	50.00		
Health change	20.00	570.00	
Mrs. A. M. Williams:			
Salary	500.00		
Teacher	50.00		
Health change	20.00	570.00	$2280.00

GENERAL WORK

TAI-KU

Education			
Bridgman Academy fees	$210.00		
Boarding school	350.00		
Day school	30.00		
Station classes	10.00	$600.00	
Sundries			
Touring	30.00		
House fund	40.00	70.00	
Medical Work		150.00	820.00

FEN-CHOU-FU

Evangelistic				
Bible woman	30.00			
Women in Peking Bible School	60.00	90.00		
Education				
Station classes	10.00			
Day school	70.00	80.00		
Medical Work		150.00	320.00	1140.00

TOTAL W. B. M. I. $3420.00

APPROPRIATIONS - A.B.C.F.M. - 1911

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES:

Rev. and Mrs. Paul L. Corbin	$1250.
Rev. and Mrs. W. C. Fairfield	1200.
Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hemingway (6 mos.)	637.50
Rev. Watts O. Pye	670.
Rev. and Mrs. A. W. Staub	1250.
Dr. and Mrs. Percy T. Watson	1250.
Rev. Mark Williams	525.
Total --	$6,782.50

GENERAL WORK	2,500.00
TOTAL A.B.C.F.M. ---	$ 9,282.50

(Note) It is understood that these appropriation for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter is provided for otherwise in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1911

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES

Mrs. Alice M. Williams,				
Salary	$500.			
Teacher	50.			
Health change	20.		$570.	
Miss Gertrude Chaney,				
Salary	500.			
Teacher	50.			
Health change	20.		570.	
Miss Grace McConnaughey,				
Salary	500.			
Teacher	50.			
Health change	20.		570.	$1,710.00

GENERAL WORK

TAIKUHSIEN STATION

Evangelistic	$45.		
Education	580.		
Medical	150.	775.	
	Less	75.	700.00

FENCHOW STATION

Evangelistic	$100.	
Education	200.	
Medical	150.	
Sundries	50.	500.00

TOTAL W.B.M.I. $2,910.00

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1912

SHANSI

		Children	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Business Agency		
Rev. Rev. Rev.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	$500.	$50.	$12.50	$60.22	$26.	$12.	(first 6 mos)	$660.72
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1000.		87.50	50.	100.	24.		1261.50
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	500.	50.			50.	12.	(last 6 mos)	612.00
Rev. Rev.Watts O.Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.		682.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1000.	100.	50.	50.	100.	24.		1324.00
Price Price house in Fenchow				50.				50.00
								$4,590.22

GENERAL WORK 2,800.00

$7,390.22

(Note) It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

SPECIAL

New Missionary Residence at Fenchow and repairs on Price house $4,000.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1912

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES	Fixed Salary	Health & Medical	Teacher or Writer		
Miss Heebner	$500.	$38.75	$50.00	$588.75	
Mrs. Williams	250.		25.00	275.00	
Miss Chaney	500.	20.00	100.00	620.00	
Miss McConnaughey	500.	20.00	100.00	620.00	$2103.75

GENERAL WORK

T'AIKUHSIEN

Educational			
Bridgman Academy		$210.	
Boarding School		350.	
Day School		40.	
Station Classes		10.	
		610.	
	Less	30.	580.
Evangelistic			
Bible Woman		30.	
Touring		15.	45.
Medical			150.
House Fund			25.
			800.
	Less		50. 750.00

FENCHOW

Educational			
Bridgman Academy		30.	
Boarding School			
Teachers	238.		
Servants	78.		
Fuel	100.		
Equipment	100.	516.	
		546.	
	Less	146.	400.
Evangelistic			
2 Bible Women in Peking		60.	
2 Bible Women in Fenchow		70.	
Station Classes		20.	
Touring		20.	
Equipment in Woman's Bldg.		50.	
Coal		35.	
		255.	
	Less	155.	100.
Medical			150.
House Fund			50. 700.00 1450.00

TOTAL W.B.M.I. $3553.75

A. B. C. F. M.
Appropriations 1913

SHANSI

						Business Agency	
Rev. & Rev. Rev. & Mrs. P. L. Corbin	$500.	$75.	$25.	$50.	$26.	$12.	(last) (6 mos) $688.00
Rev. & Rev. Rev. & Mrs. W. C. Fairfield	1000.		50.	100.	100.	24.	1274.00
Dr. & Dr. Dr. & Mrs. W. A. Hemingway	1000.	146.25	50.	50.	100.	24.	1370.25
Rev. Rev. Rev. W. R. Leete	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.00
Rev. Rev. Watts O. Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.00
Rev. & Rev. Rev. Mrs. J. B. Wolfe	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.00
Dr. & Dr. Dr. Mrs. P. T. Watson	1000.	100.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1324.00
Rev. Rev. Rev. Mark Williams							262.50
							$7,486.75

GENERAL WORK 2,800.00

TOTAL A.B.C.F.M. $10,286.75

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1913

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES	Fixed Salary	Health & Medical	Teacher or Writer	Business Agency		
Miss Heebner	$500.	$20.	$50.	$12.	$582.	
Miss Chaney	500.	20.	100.	12.	632.	
Miss McConnaughey	500.	20.	100.	12.	632.	
Miss Connelly	500.	20.	100.		620.	$2,466.00

GENERAL WORK

TAIKUHSIEN

Educational				
Bridgman Academy	$180.			
Boarding School	400.			
Day School	60.			
Station Classes	15.	$655.		
	Less	75.	$580.	
Evangelistic				
Bible Woman	$30.			
Touring	15.		45.	
Medical			150.	
House Fund (Rent)		$50.		
	Less	25.	25.	
			$800.	
		Less	50.	$750.

FENCHOW

Educational				
Bridgman Academy	$60.			
Boarding School	516.	$576.		
	Less	176.	$400.	
Evangelistic				
Bible Women (2)	$70.			
Station Class	20.			
Touring	20.			
Fuel	35.			
Books	30.			
Equipment Woman's Bldg.	50.	225.		
	Less	125.	100.	
Medical			150.	
House Fund			50.	700. 1,450.00

$3,916.00

FENCHOW - For land and gate-house 200.00

TOTAL W.B.M.I. $4,116.00

A. B. C. F. M.
Appropriations 1914

SHANSI

		Children	Health	H. Fund	Teacher	Business Agency	
Rev.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	$1000.	$150.	$50.	$50.	$52.	$24.	$1326.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.00
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1000.	150.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1374.00
Rev.W.R.Leete	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.00
Rev.Watts O.Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.00
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1000.	150.	50.	100.	100.	24.	1424.00
Rev.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1000.		50.	100.	100.	24.	1274.00
Rev.Mark Williams	262.50						262.50
							$8,228.50

GENERAL WORK 2,800.00

TOTAL A.B.C.F.M. $11,028.50

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1914

SHANSI MISSION

SALARIES:	Fixed Salary	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Bus. Agy.		
Miss Heebner	$500.	$20.	$20.	$50.	$12.	$602.	
Miss Connelly	500.	20.	20.	100.	12.	652.	
Miss Chaney	500.	20.	25.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss McConnaughey	500.	20.	25.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss Kauffman	500.	20.		100.	12.	632.	$3,200.00

GENERAL WORK:

TAIKUHSIEN

Educational					
Bridgman Academy	$170.				
Boarding School	400.				
Day Schools	100.	$670.			
Evangelistic					
Bible Women	30.				
Station Classes	15.				
Touring	15.				
Building improvements	50.				
Books and literature	20.	130.			
		$800.			
	Less	133.	$667.		
Medical			150.	$817.	

FENCHOW

Educational					
Bridgman Academy	$90.				
Boarding School	516.	$606.			
Evangelistic					
Bible Women	100.				
Station Classes	20.				
Touring	10.				
Fuel	30.				
Books and literature	20.	180.			
		$786.	$653.		
	Less	133.			
Medical			150.	803.	1,620.00

TOTAL W. B. M. I. $4,820.00

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1915

NORTH CHINA

CHIHLI DISTRICT

						Medical	Business Agency	
Rev.& Mrs.R.Chandler	$1100.	$55. (child)	$30. (health)	$40. (House)	$100. (water)	$50.	$24.	$1399.00
Rev.M.S.Frame(Mrs.F-WBM)	500.	50.	40.	40.	100.		12.	742.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000.		50.	30.	100.	50.	24.	1254.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1000.	350.	68.25	40.	100.		24.	1582.25
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1000.		50.	30.	100.	50.	24.	1254.00
Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1100.	385.	84.	40.	100.		24.	1733.00
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1000.	100.	48.75	40.	100.		24.	1312.75
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	220.	63.	40.	100.		24.	1547.00
Rev.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1000.	388.50	104.15	40.	75.	50.	24.	1681.65
Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter(1st 6 mos)	500.	50.	29.25	40.	50.		12.	681.25
Mr. Ernest T. Shaw	500.		19.50		50.		12.	581.50
Mrs. D.Z.Sheffield	500.		19.50	40.	30.		12.	601.50
Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1000.		39.		75.	(Travel) 125.	24.	1263.00
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1100.	275.	42.	40.	100.	50.	24.	1631.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1100.	275.	63.	40.	100.		24.	1602.00
Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1000.		39.	15.	100.		24.	1178.00
Rev.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder(last 6 mos)	550.		25.		50.		12.	637.00
Dr.& Mrs.C.W.Young	1100.	165.	54.	420.	100.		24.	1863.00
House No.32				40.				40.00
								$22,583.90

House No.32

(See next sheet for Shantung and Shansi Districts)

NORTH CHINA - 2

						Business Agency	
SHANTUNG DISTRICT							
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.A.E.Dehaan	$1000.		$45.	$40.	$75.	$24.	$1184.00
Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1000.	100.	78.	40.	75.	24.	1317.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Ellis	1000.		52.	40.	75.	24.	1191.00
Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1000.	250.	78.75	40.	75.	24.	1467.75
Mr.John V.N. Bergamini	800.						800.00
							$5,959.75
SHANSI DISTRICT							
Rev.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	1000.	187.76	50.	50.	70.	24.	1381.76
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1000.	50.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1274.00
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1000.	246.67	50.	50.	100.	24.	1470.67
Mr.& Mrs.ArthurW.Hummel	1000.		50.	50.	100.	24.	1224.00
Rev. W.R.Leete	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.00
Rev. Watts O. Pye	500.		25.	25.	120.	12.	682.00
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson(1st 6 mos)	500.	75.	25.	50.	50.	12.	712.00
Rev.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1000.	50.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1274.00
Mr. Frank B. Warner	500.		25.	25.	100.	12.	662.00
Rev. Mark Williams	250.		25.			12.	287.00
							$9,629.43
Tungchow School							500.00

SUMMARY - SALARIES

Chihli District	$22,583.90	
Shantung District	5,959.75	
Shansi District	9,629.43	$38,173.08
School for Missionaries' Children at Tungchow		500.00
Forward ----		$38,673.08

SALARIES		$38,673.08
GENERAL WORK		
*Chihli District	$8,262.00	
Shantung District	4,738.00	
Shansi District	2,800.00	15,800.00
TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.		$54,473.08

* Includes $230 for the North China Union Theological students.

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1915

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES:	Salary	Writer	Health	House	Medical	Business Agent	Total
Miss Andrews	$500.	$20.	$10.			$12.	$542.
Miss Chapin	500.	10.	15.	40.	25.	12.	602.
Miss Davis	500.	75.	10.	40.	25.	12.	662.
Mrs. Frame	500.		10.			12.	522.
Miss Leavens	500.	50.	10.	40.		12.	612.
Miss Phelps	500.	70.	15.		25.	12.	622.
Miss Reed	500.	20.	10.	20.		12.	562.
Miss Sewall	500.	75.	10.		25.	12.	622.
	$4,000.	$320.	$90.	$140.	$100.	$96.	$4,746.

$4,746.00

GENERAL WORK:

PAOTINGFU

Boarding Schools	$375.	
Repairs	10.	
Day Schools	75.	
Bible Women	50.	
Station Class	50.	
Touring	80.	
Medical Supplies	25.	
Lecture Room & Helper	100.	$765.

TIENTSIN

Boarding School	450.	
Repairs	15.	
Day School	45.	
Bible Women	60.	
Station Class	10.	
Touring	20.	
Medical Supplies	15.	615.

TUNGCHOU

Boarding School	350.	
Repairs	25.	
Day Schools	200.	
Repairs	15.	
Bible Women	90.	
Station Classes	75.	
Repairs	15.	
Touring	75.	
Dispensary	75.	920.

2,300.00

TOTAL W. B. M. $7,046.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1915

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES:

	Salary	Writer	Health	House	Business Agency	
Miss Portia M. Mickey	$500.	$75.	$10.		$12.	$597.00
Miss Luella M. Miner	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.00
Miss Louise E. Miske	500.	75.	10.		12.	597.00
Miss Jessie E. Payne	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.00
Miss Mary E. Vanderslice	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.00
Miss Katherine P. Crane	500.	75.	10.		12.	597.00
Miss Myra L. Sawyer	500.	100.	15.	20.	12.	647.00
Miss Mabel Huggins	500.	100.	15.		12.	627.00
Miss E. Gertrude Wyckoff	500.	15.	15.	20.	12.	562.00
Miss Edith C. Tallmon	500.	75.	15.	20.	12.	622.00
Miss Ethel Long	500.	100.	15.		12.	627.00
Miss Flora K. Heebner	500.	50.	25.	10.	12.	597.00
Miss Susan H. Connelley	500.	100.	25.	20.	12.	657.00
Miss Anna W. Kauffman	500.	100.	25.	20.	12.	657.00
Miss Gertrude Chaney	500.	100.	25.	20.	12.	657.00
Miss Grace McConnaughey	500.	100.	25.	20.	12.	657.00
					Forward	$9,877.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1915

NORTH CHINA MISSION (Continued)

			Forward	$9,877.00

GENERAL WORK:

PEKING

Evangelistic -	Bible Women	$350.		
	Training School	150.		
	Evangelistic Work	25.		
	Lecture Hall	50.	$575.	
Educational -	Day Schools	$250.		
	Elementary Brdg. Sch.	350.		
	College & Academy	1400.		
	Kindergarten	100.		
	Station Classes	65.	2165.	
Miscellaneous-	Repairs - Outstation	$25.		
	Brdg. Schs	10.		
	College & Academy	150.		
	Training Sch.	25.	210.	
	Medical - Supplies	$50.		
	Hospital Sch. Girls	15.	65.	
	Tours -		125.	
			$3140.	
		Less	195.	2,945.00

SHANTUNG - TECHOW

Evangelistic -	Bible Women		$150.	
Educational -	Boarding School	$600.		
	Country Brdg. Sch.	120.		
	Kindergarten	60.		
	Training Class	50.		
	Station Classes	125.	955.	
Miscellaneous-	Repairs - General	$35.		
	Outstation	30.	65.	
	Medical - Supplies	$250.		
	Assistants	75.	325.	
	Tours		300.	
	Incidentals		15.	
			$1810.	
		Less	95.	
			$1715.	
	Nurses Training		150.	1,865.00
			Forward	$14,687.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1915

NORTH CHINA MISSION (Continued)

Forward $14,687.00

GENERAL WORK:

SHANTUNG - LINTSING

Evangelistic -	Bible Women		$90.	
Educational -	Boarding School	$300.		
	Kindergarten	60.		
	Day Schools	50.		
	Station Classes	80.	490.	
Miscellaneous-	General Repairs	30.		
	Tours	120.	150.	730.00

SHANSI - TAIKU

Evangelistic -	Bible Women	$ 75.		
	Station Classes	15.	90.	
Educational -	Bridgman Academy	80.		
	Boarding Schools	500.		
	Day Schools	100.	680.	
Miscellaneous-	Tours	15.		
	Books & Literature	10.		
	Medical	150.	175.	945.00

SHANSI - FENCHOWFU

Evangelistic -	Bible Women	$125.		
	Station Classes	35.	160.	
Educational -	Bridgman Academy	120.		
	Boarding School	516.	636.	
Miscellaneous-	Tours	$ 10.		
	Fuel	60.		
	Books	20.		
	Improvements	20.		
	Medical	150.	260.	1,056.00

TOTAL W. B. M. I. $17,418.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1915

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARY

Dr. Tallmon:		
Salary	$500.	
Health	15.	
House	20.	
Writer	50.	
Agency	12.	
Printing and postage circular letters	30.	$627.00

GENERAL WORK - MEDICAL

Supplies, Drugs	$200.	
Assistants	120.	
Nurse	20.	
Matron	20.	
Coolie	20.	
Gate keeper	20.	
Repairs and incidentals	25.	
Fuel and light	10.	
Hospital evangelism	20.	
Nurses' Training	125.	580.00

TOTAL W. B. M. P. $1,207.00

A.B.C.F.M.

Appropriations 1916

NORTH CHINA

CHIHLI DISTRICT

		Children	Health	House	Teacher	Bus. Agy.		
Mr. D.M.Beers	$ 500.		27.50		$50.	$12.		$ 589.50
Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	1100.	55.	46.	50.	100.	24.		1375.00
Rev.M.S.Frame(Mrs.F-WBM)	500.	50.	37.25	50.	100.	12.		749.25
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1000.	50.	66.	40.	100.	24.		1280.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1000.	400.	94.	50.	100.	24.		1668.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1000.		66.	40.	100.	24.		1230.00
Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1100.	429.75	88.	50.	100.	24.		1791.75
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1000.	100.	74.50	50.	100.	24.		1348.50
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	267.50	70.	50.	100.	24.		1611.50
Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1000.	400.	124.25	50.	100.	24.		1698.25
Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	333.33	50.	5.34	50.	33.33	8.	(last 4 mos)	480.00
Mrs.D.Z.Sheffield	250.		13.75	50.	15.	6.	(last 6 mos)	334.75
Rev.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1000.		55.		75.	24.	(Travel) 125.	1279.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1100.	275.	79.	50.	100.	24.		1628.00
Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1000.		55.		100.	24.		1179.00
Rev.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1100.	122.25	64.		100.	24.		1410.25
Mr.E.J.Woodall	500.		27.50		50.	12.		589.50
Dr.& Mrs.C.W.Young	1100.	217.40	70.	420.	100.	24.		1931.40
House #32 Tungchow				50.				50.00
House #35A "				50.				50.00
								$22,273.65

(See next sheet for Shansi and Shantung Districts)

NORTH CHINA - 2

SHANTUNG DISTRICT Shantung		Children	Health	House	Teacher	Bus. Agy.		
Rev. Rev.A Mrs.A.B.DeHaan	$ 333.33		$20.33	$50.	$25.	$ 8.	(last 4mos)	$ 436.66
Rev.& " Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1000.	100.	94.	50.	75.	24.		1343.00
Rev.& " Mrs.E.W.Ellis	1000.		68.	50.	75.	24.		1217.00
Rev.& " Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1000.	250.	94.75	50.	75.	24.		1493.75
Dr.& Dr. Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1000.	300.	94.75	50.	75.	24.		1543.75
								$6,034.16

SHANSI DISTRICT Shansi							
Rev.& Rev. Mrs.P.L.Corbin	1000.	200.	66.	50.	70.	24.	1410.00
Rev.& " Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1000.	50.	66.	50.	100.	24.	1290.00
Dr.& Dr. Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1000.	250.	66.	50.	100.	24.	1490.00
Mr.& Mr. Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1000.		66.	50.	100.	24.	1240.00
Rev.& Rev. Mrs.W.R.Leete	1000.		66.	50.	100.	24.	1240.00
Rev.& " Mrs.Watts O.Pye	1000.		66.	50.	120.	24.	1260.00
Rev.& " Mrs.F.B.Warner	1000.		66.	50.	100.	24.	1240.00
Dr.& Dr. Mrs.P.T.Watson	1000.	157.78	66.	50.	100.	24.	1397.78
Rev.& Rev. Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1000.	50.	66.	50.	100.	24.	1290.00
Rev. " Mark Williams	250.		33.			12.	295.00
Yutache Yutache Houses				50.			50.00
							$12,202.78

Mr. John Mr.John V.W.Bergamini	$800.00
North China American School (for Missionary Children)	$500.00

SUMMARY

Chihli District	$22,273.65	
Shantung District	6,034.16	
Shansi District	12,202.78	$40,510.59
Bergamini		800.00
North China American School		500.00
		$ 41,810.59

NORTH CHINA - 3

SALARIES		$41,810.59
GENERAL WORK		
* Chihli District	$8,838.00	
Shantung District	4,738.00	
Shansi District	2,800.00	16,376.00
TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.		$58,186.59

* This includes

$230 for the North China Union Theological students, and

$576 additional, making $2400, for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston.

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1916

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES:	Salary	Writer	Health	House	Medical	Business Agent	Total	
Miss Andrews	$500.	$20.	$10.		$8.	$12.	$550.	
Miss Chapin	500.	10.	15.	50.	8.	12.	595.	
Miss Davis	550.	75.	10.	25.	8.	12.	680.	
Mrs. Frame	500.		10.		8.	12.	530.	
Miss Leavens	500.	50.	10.	50.	8.	12.	630.	
Miss Phelps	500.	50.	15.		8.	12.	585.	
Miss Reed	500.	20.	10.	25.	8.	12.	575.	
Miss Sewall	550.	75.	10.	25.	8.	12.	680.	
	$4,100.	$300.	$90.	$175.	$64.	$96.	$4,825.	$4,825.00

GENERAL WORK:

PAOTINGFU

Boarding Schools	$375.	
Repairs	10.	
Day Schools	75.	
Bible Women	150.	
Station Class	50.	
Touring	80.	
Medical Supplies	25.	
Lecture Room & Helper	125.	$890.

TIENTSIN

Boarding School	450.	
Repairs	15.	
Day School	45.	
Bible Women	60.	
Station Class	10.	
Touring	15.	
Medical Supplies	15.	610.

TUNGCHOU

Boarding School	350.		
Repairs	25.		
Day Schools	250.		
Repairs	15.		
Bible Women	90.		
Station Classes	75.		
Repairs	15.		
Touring	75.		
Dispensary	290.	1185.	
Delegates Expenses		30.	$2,715.00

TOTAL W. B. M. $7,540.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1916

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES

CHIHLI DISTRICT	Fixed Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	House Fund	Business Agency	
Mrs. W. S. Ament	$500.	$20.	$10.	$20.	$12.	$562.00
Miss Katherine P. Crane	500.	75.	10.		12.	597.00
Miss Lucy L. Mead	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.00
Miss Portia Mickey	500.	75.	10.		12.	597.00
Miss Louise E. Miske	500.	75.	10.		12.	597.00
Miss Luella Miner	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.00
Miss Jessie E. Payne	500.	50.	10.	20.	12.	592.00
Miss Delle L. Tenney	500.	75	10.		12.	597.00
						$4,726.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT						
Miss Myra L. Sawyer	$500.	$100.	$15.	$20.	$12.	$647.00
Miss Mabel Huggins	500.	100.	15.		12.	627.00
Miss Edith C. Tallmon	500.	75.	15.	20.	12.	622.00
Miss Ethel M. Long	500.	100.	15.		12.	627.00
						$2,523.00

SHANSI DISTRICT						
Miss Flora K. Heebner	$500.	$50.	$25.	$20.	$12.	$607.00
Miss Josie E. Horn	500.	100.	25.	20.	12.	657.00
Miss Alzina C. Munger	500.	100.	25.	20.	12.	657.00
Miss Grace McConnaughey	500.	100.	25.	20.	12.	657.00
						$2,578.00

Amount Forward $9,827.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1916

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued

GENERAL WORK

		Amount Forward	$9,827.00

CHIHLI DISTRICT

PEKING

Evangelistic			
Bible Women	$350.		
Tent Work	10.		
Lectures	25.		
Tours	100.	$485.	
Educational			
Day Schools	$250.		
Boarding Schools	230.		
Kindergarten	100.		
Station Classes	30.		
Bible Training School	250.	860.	
Bridgman Academy			
Salaries	$500.		
Heating etc.	300.		
Equipment	35.		
Scholarships	75.	910.	
College			
Salaries	$400.		
Heating	150.		
Equipment	75.	625.	
Repairs			
Out-stations	$ 25.		
Boarding School	10.		
Bible Training School	25.		
Bridgman Academy	115.		
College	60.	235.	
Medical			
Supplies	$ 50.		
Girls	15.	65.	$3,180.00
		Amount Forward	$13,007.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1916

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued

GENERAL WORK - Continued

			Amount Forward	$13,007.00
SHANTUNG DISTRICT				
TEHCHOW	Evangelistic		$150.	
	Educational			
	Boarding School	$200.		
	Kindergarten	60.		
	Country Boarding Schools	120.		
	Station Classes	75.	455.	
	Medical		475.	
	Repairs		65.	
	Miscellaneous		100.	1,245.00
LINTSING	Evangelistic		$ 90.	
	Educational			
	Boarding School	$460.		
	Kindergarten	60.		
	Day Schools	60.		
	Station Classes	80.	660.	
	Repairs		30.	
	Miscellaneous		120.	900.00
			Amount Forward	$15,152.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1916

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued

GENERAL WORK - Continued

			Amount Forward	$15,152.00
SHANSI DISTRICT				
TAIKU	**Evangelistic**			
	Salaries	$ 90.		
	Station Classes	30.		
	Books	10.	$130.	
	Educational			
	Boarding School	$500.		
	Peking Girls	80.		
	Day Schools	90.	670.	
	Medical		150.	950.00
FENCHOW	**Evangelistic**			
	Bible Women		$125.	
	Station Classes	$ 45.		
	Touring	15.		
	Books etc.	20.	80.	
	Educational			
	Bridgman Academy	$120.		
	Day Schools	50.		
	Boarding School			
	Salaries $368.			
	Servants 90.			
	Fuel - Oil 150.			
	Repairs 75.			
	Supplies 60.			
	$743.			
	Less 100.	643.	813.	
	Medical		150.	1,168.00
		TOTAL W. B. M. I.		$17,270.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1916

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Lintsingcho

SALARY

Dr. Susan B. Tallmon:

Salary	$500.	
House Fund	25.	
Health	15.	
Writer	50.	
Medical Allowance	8.	
Business Agency	12.	
Printing and Postage of Letters	30.	$640.00

MEDICAL WORK

Hospital Supplies	$200.	
Assistants	150.	
Nurse	20.	
Matron	20.	
Gate Keeper	20.	
Coolie	20.	
Repairs and Incidentals	35.	
Fuel and Light	10.	
Hospital Evangelism	20.	
Nurses' Training	125.	620.00

TOTAL W. B. M. P. $1,260.00

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1917

NORTH CHINA

CHIHLI DISTRICT		Children	Health	House	Teacher	Bus. Agy.	
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1100.		$56.	$50.	$100.	$24.	$1330.00
Ill. Mr.D.M.Beers	500.		29.50		50.	12.	591.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	1100.	55.	50.	50.	100.	24.	1379.00
Rev. Rev.M.S.Frame(Mrs.F-WBM)	500.	50.	39.25	50.	100.	12.	751.25
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	500.	25.	41.25	40.	50.	12.	668.25
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt (1st 6 mos)	500.	200.	52.25	50.	50.	12.	864.25
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1000.	50.	70.	40.	100.	24.	1284.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1100.	440.	98.	50.	100.	24.	1812.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1000.	100.	78.50	50.	100.	24.	1352.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin (1st 6 mos)	550.	110.	46.	50.	50.	12.	818.00
Ill. Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1000.	415.84	128.33	50.	100.	24.	1718.17
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1000.	157.64	78.50	50.	100.	24.	1410.14
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson	1100.		56.	50.	100.	24.	1330.00
Ill. Mrs.D.Z.Sheffield (last 6 mos)	250.		13.75	50.	15.	6.	334.75
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1000.		59.	(Travel) 125.	75.	24.	1283.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle (last 6 mos)	550.	37.58	30.	50.	50.	12.	729.58
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1000.		59.	50.	100.	24.	1233.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1100.	165.	65.	50.	100.	24.	1504.00
Ill. Mr.E.J.Woodall	500.		29.50	20.	50.	12.	611.50
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.C.W.Young	1100.	275.	74.		100.	24.	1573.00
House House #32, Tungchow				50.			50.00
							$22,627.89

(See next sheet for Shansi and Shantung Districts)

NORTH CHINA - 2

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

			Children	Health	House	Teacher	Bus. Agy.	
Rev. & Mrs. L.V.Cady	$1000.		$45.		$50.	$75.	$24.	$1194.00
Rev. & Mrs. A.B.DeHaan	1000.	50.	65.		50.	75.	24.	1264.00
Rev. & Mrs. V.P.Eastman (last 6 mos)	500.	50.	49.		50.	37.50	12.	698.50
Rev. & Mrs. E.W.Ellis	1000.		72.		50.	75.	24.	1221.00
Mr. & Mrs. P.N.MacEachron	1000.	50.	45.		50.	75.	24.	1244.00
Dr. & Mrs. L.M.Miles	1000.		45.		50.	75.	24.	1194.00
Rev. & Mrs. C.A.Stanley	1000.	300.	98.75		50.	75.	24.	1547.75
Dr. & Mrs. F.F.Tucker	1000.	300.	98.75		50.	75.	24.	1547.75
								$9,911.00

SHANSI DISTRICT

Rev. & Mrs. P.L.Corbin	1000.	250.	70.	50.	75.	24.	$1469.00
Rev. & Mrs. W.C.Fairfield (1st 6 mos)	500.	25.	35.	50.	50.	12.	672.00
Dr. & Mrs. W.A.Hemingway	1000.	250.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1494.00
Rev. & Mrs. A.W.Hummel	1000.		70.	50.	100.	24.	1244.00
Rev. & Mrs. W.R.Leete	1000.	50.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1294.00
Rev. & Mrs. W.O.Pye (1st 6 mos)	500.		35.	50.	60.	12.	657.00
Rev. & Mrs. F.B.Warner	1000.	50.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1294.00
Dr. & Mrs. P.T.Watson	1000.	200.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1444.00
Rev. Mark Williams	250.		35.			12.	297.00
Mr. & Mrs. J.B.Wolfe	1000.	50.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1294.00
Yutsohe houses				50.			50.00
							$11,209.00

SUMMARY - SALARIES

Chihli District	$22,627.89	
Shantung District	9,911.00	
Shansi District	11,209.00	$43,747.89
Mr. J.V.W.Bergamini		800.00
North China American School		500.00
Total		$45,047.89

NORTH CHINA - 3

SALARIES		$45,047.89
GENERAL WORK		
* Chihli District	$8,838.00	
Shantung District	4,738.00	
Shansi District	2,800.00	16,376.00
TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.		$61,423.89

* Includes
$230 for the North China Union Theological students, and

$2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1917

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES:	Salary	Writer	Health	House	Medical	Business Agent	Total	
Miss Andrews	$500.	$20.	$10.	$25.	$10.	$12.	$577.00	
Miss Chapin	500.	10.	15.	50.	10.	12.	597.00	
Miss Davis (3 mos)	137.50	15.	2.50	6.25	2.50	3.	166.75	
Mrs. Frame	500.		10.		10.	12.	532.00	
Miss Phelps (3 mos)	125.	12.50	3.75		2.50	3.	146.75	
Miss Reed	500.	20.	10.	25.	10.	12.	577.00	
Miss Sewall	550.	75.	10.	25.	10.	12.	682.00	
Miss Smith	500.	50.	10.	50.	8.	12.	630.00	
	$3,312.50	202.50	71.25	181.25	63.00	78.	3,908.50	$3,908.50

GENERAL WORK:

PAOTINGFU

Boarding Schools	$375.	
Repairs	10.	
Day Schools	75.	
Bible Women	225.	
Station Class	50.	
Touring	80.	
Medical Supplies	25.	
Lecture Room & Helper	125.	$965.

TIENTSIN

Boarding School	350.	
Repairs	28.	
Day Schools	85.	
Bible Women	100.	
Station Class	10.	
Touring	25.	
Medical Supplies	15.	613.

TUNGCHOW

Boarding School	350.		
Repairs	25.		
Day Schools	250.		
Repairs	15.		
Bible Women	90.		
Station Classes	75.		
Repairs	15.		
Touring	75.		
Dispensary	290.	1185.	
Delegates Expenses		30.	2,793.00

TOTAL W. B. M. $6,701.50

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1917

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES	Salary	Health and Change	House Fund	Teacher or Writer	Business Agency		
CHIHLI DISTRICT							
Mrs. Mary P. Ament	$500.	$10.	$20.	$20.	$12.	$562.	
Miss Katherine P. Crane	500.	10.	20.	75.	12.	617.	
Miss Lucy I. Mead	500.	10		50.	12.	572.	
Miss Portia M. Mickey	500.	10.		75.	12.	597.	
Miss Luella Miner	500.	10.	20.	50.	12.	592.	
Miss Louise E. Miske	500.	10.		75.	12.	597.	
Miss Jessie E. Payne	500.	10.	20.	50.	12.	592.	
Miss Adelle Tenney	500.	10.		75.	12.	597.	$4,726.00
SHANTUNG DISTRICT							
Miss Mabel Huggins	$500.	15.	20.	100.	12.	647.	
Miss Ethel M. Long	500.	15.	20.	100.	12.	647.	
Miss Alice Reed	500.	15.	20.	100.	12.	647.	
Miss Myra L. Sawyer	500.	15.	20.	100.	12.	647.	
Miss Edith Tallmon	500.	15.	20.	75.	12.	622.	3,210.00
SHANSI DISTRICT							
Miss Flora K. Heebner	$500.	25.	20.	50.	12.	607.	
Miss Josie Horn	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss Alzina C. Munger	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss Ruth W. Tolman	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss Alma Atzel	500.	25.				525.	
Mrs. Watts O. Pye				40.		40.	3,143.00
					Amount Forward		$11,079.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1917

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Amount Forward $11,079.00

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	PEKING		
Evangelistic			
Salaries	$385.		
Tours	100.	$485.	
Educational			
Day Schools	$250.		
Boarding Schools	230.		
Kindergarten	100.		
Station Class	30.		
Bible Training School	250.	860.	
Bridgeman Academy			
Salaries	500.		
Heating, etc.	300.		
Equipment	35.		
Scholarships	75.	910.	
College			
Salaries	$400.		
Heating, etc.	150.		
Equipment	100.	650.	
Repairs			
Outstations	$25.		
Boarding Schools	10.		
Bible Training School	25.		
Bridgman Academy	100.		
College	75.	235.	
Medical			
Supplies	$50.		
Hospital - School Girls	15.	65.	3,205.00

Amount Forward $14,284.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1917

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Amount Forward $14,284.00

GENERAL WORK

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

TEHCHOW

Evangelistic		$150.	
Educational			
Grace Wyckoff Mem'l School	$600.		
Kindergarten	60.		
Country Boarding Schools	120.		
Station Classes	75.	855.	
Medical		475.	
Building and sites		65.	
Miscellaneous		100.	$1645.

LINTSING

Evangelistic		$125.		
Educational				
Boarding School	$485.			
Kindergarten	65.			
Day Schools	65.			
Station Classes	85.	700.		
Building and sites		15.		
Miscellaneous		60.	900.	2,545.00

Amount Forward $16,829.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1917

NORTH CHINA MISSION

				Amount Forward	$16,829.00
GENERAL WORK					
SHANSI DISTRICT					
TAIKU					
Evangelistic					
Salaries	$ 95.				
Station Classes	10.				
Books, etc.	10.				
Touring	15.		$130.		
Educational					
Pupils to Academy	$ 80.				
Day Schools	90.				
Boarding School	500.		670.		
Medical			150.	$950.	
FENCHOW					
Evangelistic					
Salaries	$125.				
Station Classes	45.				
Books, etc.	20.				
Tours	15.		$205.		
Educational					
Boarding School:					
Salaries	$368.				
Servants	90.				
Fuel, Oil	150.				
Repairs	75.				
Supplies	60.				
	$743.				
Less	100.		643.		
Pupils to Academy	$120.				
Day Schools	50.		170.		
Medical			150.	1168.	2,118.00
				TOTAL W.B.M.I. ----	$18,947.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1917

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARY

Dr. Susan Tallmon-Sargent	500.00	
Teacher	50.00	
Health	15.00	
Medical Fund	10.00	
House Fund	25.00	
Business Agency	12.00	612.00

GENERAL WORK

LINTSING

Medical Work

Hospital Assistants	150.00	
Hospital Supplies	200.00	
Nurse	20.00	
Matron	20.00	
Gatekeeper	20.00	
Coolie	20.00	
Repairs and Incidentals	35.00	
Fuel and Light	10.00	
Hospital Evangelism	20.00	
Nurses' Training	125.00	
Extras	100.00	720.00

TOTAL W.B.M.P. $1332.00

(See next sheet for Shensi and Shantung Districts)

A. B. C. F. M.
Appropriations 1918

NORTH CHINA

						Bus. Agy.	
LI DISTRICT							
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1210.	$60.50	$50.	$50.	$100.	$24.	$1494.50
Ulu. Mr.D.M.Beers (1st 6 mos)	275.		14.75		25.	6.	320.75
Ulu. Mr.R.M.Cross	550.		28.		120.	12.	710.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	605.	30.25	25.	50.	50.	12.	772.25
Rev. Rev. (1st 6 mos) Rev.M.S.Frame(Mrs.F-WBM)	302.50	30.25	27.50	50.	50.	12.	472.25
Rev. (1st 6 mos) Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	366.66	73.33	24.67	50.	33.34	8.	556.00
Dr. (last 4 mos) Dr.& Mrs.C.Goodrich	1210.		56.	300.	100.	24.	1690.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1100.	55.	82.50	40.	100.	24.	1401.50
Ulu. Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1210.	557.67	98.	50.	100.	24.	2039.67
Ulu. Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	550.	55.	39.25	50.	50.	12.	756.25
Rev. (1st 6 mos) Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	403.33	80.67	29.42		33.33	8.	554.75
Ulu. (last 4 mos) Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1100.	357.50	64.	50.	100.	24.	1695.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1100.	220.	78.50	50.	100.	24.	1572.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson	1100.		70.	50.	100.	24.	1344.00
Ulu. Mrs.E.W.Sheffield	550.		28.		30.	12.	620.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1100.		59.		75.	24.	(Travel) 125. 1383.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1210.	242.	91.50	50.	100.	24.	1717.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1210.	60.50	59.	50.	100.	24.	1503.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1210.	181.50	68.	50.	100.	24.	1633.50
Ulu E.J. Mr.E.J.Woodall(1st 6 mos)	275.		14.75	20.	25.	6.	340.75
House 32 House #32, Tungchou				50.			50.00
" #35, House 35				50.			50.00
" at Paotingfu				50.			50.00
							$22,728.17

(See next sheet for Shansi and Shantung Districts)

NORTH CHINA - 2

						Bus. Agy.	
TUNG DISTRICT Shantung							
Mr.A.H.Buschman (Ur.)	$ 550.		$32.50		$100.	$12.	$ 694.50
Rev.& Mrs.L.V.Cady (Rev.)	1100.		65.	50.	100.	24.	1339.00
Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman (Rev.)	1100.	110.	98.	50.	100.	24.	1482.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Ellis (Rev.)	1100.		72.	50.	100.	24.	1346.00
Rev.& Mrs.A.D.Heininger (Rev.)	1100.		56.	50.	240.	24.	1470.00
Mr.& Mrs.P.N.MacEachron (Ur.)	1100.	55.	76.25	50.	100.	24.	1405.25
Dr.& Mrs.L.M.Miles (Ur.)	1100.	55.	76.25	50.	100.	24.	1405.25
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley (Rev.)	1100.	330.	113.75	50.	100.	24.	1717.75
Dr.& Mrs.F.Tucker (Ur.)	1100.	330.	113.75	50.	100.	24.	1717.75
							$12,577.50
SHANSI DISTRICT Shansi							
Rev.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin (Rev.)	$1100.	275.	70.	50.	75.	24.	$1594.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield (Rev.) (last 4 mos)	366.66	18.33	23.34	50.	33.34	8.	499.67
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway (Dr.)	1100.	330.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1674.00
Rev.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel (Rev.)	1100.	55.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1399.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.R.Keete (Rev.)	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.O.Pye (Rev.) (last 4 mos)	366.66		23.33	50.	33.34	8.	481.33
Rev.& Mrs.F.B.Warner (Rev.)	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson (Dr.)	1100.	245.21	70.	50.	100.	24.	1589.21
Rev.Mark Williams (Rev.)	275.		35.			12.	322.00
Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe (Ur.)	1100.	55.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1399.00
Yu Tao Ho Houses Yu Tao Ho							50.00
							$11,916.21

NORTH CHINA - 3

SALARIES			
Chihli District	$22,728.17		
Shantung District	12,577.50		
Shansi District	11,916.21	$47,221.88	
Mr.J.V.W.Bergamini		800.00	
North China American School		500.00	$48,521.88
GENERAL WORK			
*Chihli District	$10,638.00		
Shantung District	5,588.00		
Shansi District	3,650.00		19,876.00
	TOTAL	A.B.C.F.M.	$68,397.88

* Includes

$230 for the North China Union Theological students, and

$2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston.

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1918

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

	Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agt.	
Miss Andrews	$550.	$20.	$10.	$15.	$25.	$12.	632.00
Miss Breck	550.	100.	15.	15.		12.	692.00
Miss Chapin	550.	10.	15.	15.	50.	12.	652.00
Mrs. Frame	275.		5.	7.50		6.	293.50
Miss Huggins	550.	120.	10.	15.		12.	707.00
Miss Reed	550.	20.	10.	15.	25.	12.	632.00
Miss Sewall	550.	75.	10.	15.	25.	12.	687.00
Miss Smith	550.	100.	10.	15.	50.	12.	737.00
							$5,032.50

GENERAL WORK

Paotingfu

Boarding Schools	$375.		
Repairs	10.		
Day Schools	75.		
Bible Women	225.		
Station Class	50.		
Touring	80.		
Medical supplies	25.		
Lecture Room and helper	125.	$965.	

Tientsin

Boarding School	$350.		
Repairs	28.		
Day Schools	100.		
Bible Women	100.		
Station Class	10.		
Touring	25.		
Medical supplies	15.	628.	

Tungchow

Boarding School	$350.		
Repairs	25.		
Day Schools	250.		
Repairs	15.		
Bible Women	90.		
Station Class	75.		
Touring	75.		
Dispensary	290.	1170.	
Delegates expenses		30.	2,793.00
		TOTAL W. B. M.	$7,825.50

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1918

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES

CHIHLI DISTRICT	Salary	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Business Agency		
Mrs. Mary P. Ament(6 mos)	$250.	$ 5.	$20.	$10.	$ 6.	$291.	
Miss Katherine P. Crane	500.	10.	20.	75.	12.	617.	
Miss Lucy I. Mead(6 mos)	250.	5.	20.	25.	6.	306.	
Miss Luella Miner	500.	10.	20.	50.	12.	592.	
Miss Jessie Payne	500.	10.	20.	50.	12.	592.	
Miss Adelle Tenney	500.	10.		75.	12.	597.	
Miss Maryette H. Lum	500.	10.			12.	522.	
Miss S. W. Orvis(6 mos)	250.	10.			6.	266.	$3,783.00
SHANTUNG DISTRICT							
Miss Esme Anderson	$500,	15.		100.	12.	$627.	
Miss Mabel Huggins	500.	15.	20.	100.	12.	647.	
Miss Ethel Long	500.	15.	20.	50.	12.	597.	
Dr. Amy Metcalf	500.	15.	20.	100.	12.	647.	
Miss Alice Reed	500.	15.	20.	100.	12.	647.	
Miss Myra Sawyer	500.	15.		100.	12.	627.	
Miss Edith Tallmon(6 mos)	250.	7.50	20.	37.50	6.	321.	$4,113.00
SHANSI DISTRICT							
Miss Alma Atzel	$500.	25.		50.	12.	587.	
Miss Flora Heebner	500.	25.	20.	50.	12.	607.	
Miss Josie Horn	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss Grace McConnaughey	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss Alzina Munger	500.	25.	20.	100.	12.	657.	
Miss Ruth Tolman(6 mos)	250.	12.50	10.	50.	6.	328.50	3,493.50
					Forward		$12,389.50

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1918

NORTH CHINA MISSION (Continued #2)

Amount forward $11,389.50

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT

PEKING

Evangelistic			
Salaries	$385.		
Tours	100.	$485.	
Educational			
Day Schools	$250.		
Kindergarten	120.		
Bible School	250.		
Boarding Schools	230.		
Station Class	30.	880.	
Bridgman Academy			
Salaries	$500.		
Equipment	50.		
Heating	300.		
Scholarships	75.	925.	
Union College			
Salaries	$400.		
Equipment	100.		
Heating	150.	550.	
Repairs			
Outstations	$25.		
Boarding Schools	10.		
Bible School	25.		
Academy	100.		
College	75.	235.	
Medical			
Girls in hospital	$10.		
Supplies	50.	60.	$3,235.00
Forward			$3,235.00 $11,389.50

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1918

NORTH CHINA MISSION (Continued #3)

			Amount forward	$3,235.00	$11,389.50

GENERAL WORK (Continued)

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

TEHCHOW

Evangelistic		$150.		
Educational				
Grace Wyckoff Memorial School	$650.			
Kindergarten	60.			
Country Bdg.Schools	150.			
Station Classes	75.	935.		
Medical		575.		
Building and sites	65.			
Miscellaneous	100.	165.	$1825.	

LINTSING

Evangelistic		$125.		
Educational				
Boarding School	$485.			
Kindergarten	65.			
Day Schools	65.			
Station Classes	85.	700.		
Building and sites	15.			
Miscellaneous	60.	75.	900.	2,725.00

Forward	$5,960.00	$11,389.50

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1918

NORTH CHINA MISSION (Continued #4)

Amount forward			$5,960.00	$11,389.50

GENERAL WORK (continued)

SHANSI DISTRICT

TAIKU

Evangelistic				
Salaries	$95.			
Station Class	10.			
Books, etc.	10.			
Touring	15.	$130.		
Educational				
Pupils to Academy	$80.			
Day Schools	90.			
Boarding School	500.	670.		
Medical		150.	$950.	

FENCHOW

Evangelistic					
Salaries	$125.				
Station Classes	45.				
Books, etc.	20.				
Tours	15.	$205.			
Educational					
Boarding School					
Salaries	$368.				
Servants	90.				
Fuel, Oil	150.				
Repairs	75.				
Supplies	60.				
	$743.				
Less	100.	643.			
Pupils to Academy	$120.				
Day Schools	50.	170.			
Medical		150.			
Yutaoho Houses - House Fund		50.	$1218.	2,168.00	8,128.00
		TOTAL W. B. M. I.			$19,517.50

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1918

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARY

Dr. Tallmon-Sargent

Salary	$500.00	
Health	15.00	
House Fund	50.00	
Medical	15.00	
Business Agency	12.00	
Teacher	50.00	$642.00

MEDICAL WORK 720.00

TOTAL W.B.M.P. $1362.00

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1919

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NORTH CHINA

HLI DISTRICT

						Bus. Agy.		
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1210.	$60.50	$50.	$225.	$100.	$24.		$1669.50
Mr. Mr.D.M.Beers(1st 6 mos)	275.		14.75		25.	6.		320.75
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	403.33	20.17	16.66	50.	33.34	8.		531.50
Mr. Mr.R.M.Cross (last 4 mos)	605.		28.		100.	12.		745.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1100.	110.	95.	40.	100.	24.		1469.00
Rev. Rev.H.S.Galt	550.		28.	50.	50.	12.		690.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.C.Goodrich	1210.		56.	50.	100.	24.		1440.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1100.	110.	82.50	40.	100.	24.		1456.50
Mr. Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	605.	211.75	43.	50.	50.	12.		971.75
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.H.S.Leiper (1st 6 mos)	1210.	60.50	50.	200.	100.	24.		1644.50
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	366.66	36.66	26.16		33.34	8.		470.82
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin (last 4 mos)	1100.	220.	82.50	50.	100.	24.		1576.50
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1210.	423.50	64.	50.	100.	24.		1871.50
Miss Miss M.P.Mickey	605.		28.		50.	12.		695.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1210.	242.	75.	50.	100.	24.		1701.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson	1100.	55	82.50	50.	100.	24.		1411.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.T.Shaw	1210.		56.	50.	120.	24.		1460.00
Mrs. Mrs.E.W.Sheffield	550.		28.		30.	12.		620.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith (1st 6 mos)	550.		29.50		37.50	12.	(Travel) 62.50	691.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1210.	377.28	50.	50.	100.	24.		1811.28
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1100.	220.	82.50	50.	100.	24.		1576.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1210.	60.50	28.		50.	12.		1360.50
Rev. Rev.G.D.Wilder	605.		28.		100.	12.		745.00
Houses Houses #32,33,34,36, Tunghsien				200.				200.00
								$27,129.60

(See next sheet for Shansi and Shantung Districts)

SHANTUNG DISTRICT Shantung

		Ch	Field	House	Living	Furs	
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.L.V.Cady	$1100.	$55.	$76.25	$50.	$100.	$24.	$1405.25
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1100.	216.85	98.	50.	100.	24.	1588.85
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Ellis	1100.		72.	50.	100.	24.	1346.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.A.D.Heininger	1100.		65.	50.	100.	24.	1339.00
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.P.N.MacEachron	1100.	55.	76.25	50.	100.	24.	1405.25
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.L.M.Miles	1100.	55.	76.25	50.	100.	24.	1405.25
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker (last 4 mos)	366.66	36.66	32.	50.	33.34	8.	526.66
							$9,016.26

SHANSI DISTRICT Shansi

Rev. Rev.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	$1100.	220.	70.	50.	75.	24.	$1539.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1100.	55.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1399.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway (1st 6 mos)	550.	137.50	35.	50.	50.	12.	834.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1100.	55.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1399.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.R.Leete	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.O.Pye	1100.		70.	50.	100.	24.	1344.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.F.B.Warner	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1100.	330.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1674.00
							$11,097.50

Th. Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe (last 6 mos) Th. J.U.W	$550.	55.	35.	50.	50.	12.	$752.00
Mr.J.V.W.Bergaminie							800.00
North China American School							500.00

NORTH CHINA - 3

SALARIES

Chihli District	$27,129.60		
Shantung District	9,016.26		
Shansi District	11,097.50	$47,243.36	
Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe(last 6 mos)		752.00	
Mr.J.V.W.Bergaminie		800.00	
North China American School		500.00	$49,295.36

GENERAL WORK

*Chihli District	$10,638.00		
Shantung District	5,588.00		
Shansi District	3,650.00		19,876.00
		TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.	$69,171.36

*Includes

$230 for the North China Union Theological Students, and

$2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston.

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1919

NORTH CHINA

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES

	Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agent	Total	
Miss Andrews	$550.	$ 20.	$10.	$15.	$25.	$12.	$632.	
Miss Breck	550.	100.	15.	15.		12.	692.	
Miss Chapin	550.	10.	15.	15.	50.	12.	652.	
Mrs. Frame (4mOs)	185.		5.	15.		4.	209.	
Miss Huggins	550.	75.	10.	15.		12.	662.	
Miss McClure	550.	100.	25.	10.		12.	697.	
Miss Phelps	550.	50.	15.	15.		12.	642.	
Miss Reed	550.	20.	10.	15.	25.	12.	632.	
Miss Sewall	600.	75.	10.	10.	50.	12.	757.	
Miss Smith	550.	75.	10.	15.	50.	12.	712.	
	$5,185.	$525.	$125.	$140.	$200.	$112.		$6,287.00

GENERAL WORK

Paotingfu

Boarding School	$575.	
Repairs	10.	
Day Schools	75.	
Bible Women	225.	
Station Class	50.	
Touring	80.	
Medical Supplies	25.	
Lecture Room & Helper	125.	$1,165.

Tientsin

Boarding School	350.	
Repairs	28.	
Day Schools	100.	
Bible Women	250.	
Station Class	10.	
Touring	25.	
Medical Supplies	15.	$ 778.

Tunghsien

Boarding School	350.	
Repairs	25.	
Kindergarten	100.	
Day Schools	300.	
Repairs	15.	
Bible Women	140.	
Station Class	75.	
Touring	75.	
Dispensary	290.	$1,370.

Delegates Expenses		30.	3,34
	TOTAL W. B. M.		$9,63

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. U. - 1919

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES

Chihli District

	Salary	Teacher	Health	House Fund	Total	
Mrs. Mary P. Ament(last 4mo)	$185.	$10.			$195.	
Miss Katherine Crane	550.	50.	$10.	25.	635.	
Miss Maryette Lum	550.	75.	10.		635.	
Miss Lucy Mead (1st 6 mo)	275.	25.	5.	25.	330.	
Miss Luella Miner	550.	50.	10.	25.	635.	
Miss Louise Miske	550.	50.	10.	25.	635.	
Miss Adelle L. Tenney	550.	75.	10.	25.	660.	
Miss Jessie E. Payne	550.	20.	10.	25.	605.	
Miss Anna M. Lane	550.	75.	10.	25.	560.	
Miss Anne B. Kelley	550.		10.		560.	
Miss Susan W. Orvis(1st 6mo)	275.	25.	5.		305.	
						$5855.00

Shantung District

Miss Esme Anderson	$550.	$100.	$15.	$20.	$685.	
Miss Mabel Huggins	550.	100.	15.		665.	
Miss Ethel M. Long	550.	50.	15.	50.	665.	
Miss Alice C. Reed	550.	100.	15.	20.	685.	
Miss Myra L. Sawyer(1st 6mo)	275.	50.	15.	20.	360.	
Miss Edith Tallmon(last 6mo)	275.	25.			300.	
						$3360.00

Shansi District

Miss Alma Atzel	$550.	$ 50.	$25.		$625.	
Miss Flora K. Heebner	275.	25.			300.	
Miss Josie E. Horn	550.	60.	25.	50.	685.	
Miss Grace McConnaughey	550.	35.	25.		610.	
Miss Alzina C. Munger	550.	50.	25.	50.	675.	
Dr. Clara Nutting	550.	100.	25.		675.	
Miss Vera Holmes	550.	100.	25.		675.	
Miss Cora May Walton	550.	100.	25.		675.	
Miss Gladys Williams	550.	100.	25.		675.	
Yu-tao-ho Houses				50.	50.	
						$5645.00

Amount Forward ----------$14,860.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1919

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued

Amount Forward		$14,860.00

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Peking Peking

Evangelistic	$485.	
Educational	665.	
Medical	60.	
College	725.	
Bridgman Academy	1025.	
Bible School	275.	$3235.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Tehsien	Lintsing	
Evangelistic	$150.	$125.	
Educational	935.	720.	
Medical	575.		
Building & Sites	100.	15.	
Miscellaneous	100.	40.	
	$1,860.	$900.	$2760.00

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Taikuhsien	Fenchow		
Evangelistic	$130.	$205.		
Educational	670.	813.		
Medical	150.	200.		
	$950.	$1218.	$2168.00	8,163.00

TOTAL W.B.M.I.	$23,023.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1919

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Lintsing

SALARY

Miss Callie Munger

Salary	$500.00	
Teacher	75.00	
Health	15.00	
Medical	10.00	
Business Agency	12.00	$612.00

MEDICAL WORK 720.00

TOTAL W. B. M. P. $1332.00

A. B. C. F. M.
Appropriations 1920

NORTH CHINA

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HIHLI DISTRICT	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	Bus Agy.		
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1210.	$121.	$50.	$225.	$100.	$24.		$1730.00
Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	1210.	126.04	50.	50.	100.	24.		1560.04
Mr.& Mrs.R.M.Cross	1210.		56.	50.	100.	24.		1440.00
Rev.& Mrs.P.D.Dutton	1100.	110.	56.	50.	120.	24.		1460.00
Mrs. Mrs.M.S.Frame		121.						121.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1100.	220.	95.	40.	100.	24.		1579.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1100.	220.	74.	50.	100.	24.		1568.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.C.Goodrich (1st 6 mos)	605.		28.	50.	50.	12.		745.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard (1st 6 mos)	550.	110.	41.	40.	50.	12.		803.00
Rev.& Mrs.J.A.Hunter	1100.		56.	40.	120.	24.		1340.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.J.H.INgram	1210.	630.20	86.	50.	100.	24.		2100.20
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.H.S.Leiper	1210.	242.	50.	200.	100.	24.		1826.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1100.	229.35	78.50		100.	24.		1531.85
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	385.	82.50	50.	100.	24.		1741.50
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1210.	620.12	64.	50.	100.	24.		2068.12
Miss Miss M.P.Mickey	605.		28.		50.	12.		695.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1210.	363.	75.	50.	100.	24.		1822.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.F.M.Price	1000.							1000.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson	1100.	110.	82.50	50.	100.	24.		1466.50
Rev Rev.& Mrs.E.T.Shaw	1210.		56.	50.	100.	24.		1440.00
Mrs. Mrs.E.W.Sheffield	550.		28.		30.	12.		620.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1100.		59.		75.	24.	(Travel) 125.	1383.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley (1st 6 mos)	605.	121.	25.	50.	50.	12.		863.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1100.	348.92	82.50	50.	100.	24.		1705.42
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes (last 3 mos)	302.50	302.5	14.	50.	25.	6.		427.75
Rev. Rev.G.D.Wilder	605.		28.		100.	12.		745.00
Houses Nos. 32,33,34,35 Houses				200.				200.00
								$33,[illegible]

SHANTUNG DISTRICT Shantung	Base	Children	Health	Home	Teacher	Bus Agy.	
Mr.& Mrs. W.F.Bradfield	$1100.		$65.	$50.	$120.	$24.	$1359.00
Rev.& Mrs.L.V.Cady	1100.	110.	76.25	50.	100.	24.	1460.25
Miss Mabel A.M.Craig	550.		32.50		60.	12.	654.50
Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1100.	399.10	98.	50.	100.	24.	1771.10
Rev.& Mrs.A.D.Heininger	1100.	220	65.	50.	100.	24.	1339.00
Capt.& Mrs.P.V.Helliwell	1100.	220.	65.	50.	120.	24.	1579.00
Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Houlding	1100.		65.	50.	120.	24.	1359.00
Mr.& Mrs.P.N.MacEachron	1100.	110.	76.25	50.	100.	24.	1460.25
Dr.& Mrs.L.M.Miles	1100.	220.	76.25	50.	100.	24.	1570.25
Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1100.	421.59	96.	50.	100.	24.	1791.59
							$14,343.94

SHANSI DISTRICT Shansi							
Rev. P.L.Corbin (1st 6 mos)	275.		18.	50.	75.	6.	424.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway (last 3 mos)	275.	27.50	18.	50.	25.	6.	401.50
Rev.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.R.Leete (1st 6 mos)	550.	165.	35.	50.	50.	12.	862.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.O.Pye	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
Rev.& Mrs.F.B.Warner	1100.	220.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1564.00
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1100.	598.72	70.	50.	100.	24.	1942.72
							$ 9,556.22
Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1100.	220.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1564.00
North China American School							500.00
Deficit House Fund,1919				500.			500.00
Add'l app'n House Fund,1920				500.			500.00
							$ 3,064.00

NORTH CHINA - 3

SALARIES

Chihli District	$33,981.38		
Shantung District	14,343.94		
Shansi District	9,556.22	$57,881.54	
Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe		1,564.00	
North China American School		500.00	
Deficit in House Fund,1919		500.00	
Add'l app'n for House Fund,1920		500.00	$60,945.54

GENERAL WORK

*Chihli District	$16,638.00	
Shantung District	8,588.00	
Shansi District	6,650.00	31,876.00
	TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.	$92,821.54

*Includes

$230 for the North China Union Theological Students, and

$2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. - 1920

North China

Salaries and Allowances:

	Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Business Agent	Total
Miss Andrews	$550.	$20.	$10.	$15.	$25.	$12.	$632.00
Miss Breck	550.	100.	15.	15.		12.	692.00
Miss Buell	550.	100.	15.	15.		12.	692.00
Miss Chapin	550.	10.	15.	15.	50.	12.	652.00
Mrs. Frame (6 mos)	275.		7.50	15.		6.	303.50
Miss Huggins	550.	75.	10.	15.		12.	662.00
Miss McClure	550.	100.	25.	10.	50.	12.	747.00
Miss Phelps	550.	50.	15.	15.		12.	642.00
Miss Sewall	600.	75.	10.	10.	50.	12.	757.00
Miss Smith	550.	75.	10.	15.	50.	12.	712.00
	5,275.	605.	132.50	140.	225.	114.	6,491.50

General Work:

Paotingfu		
Boarding School	$575.	
Repairs	10.	
Day Schools	75.	
Bible Women	225.	
Station Class	50.	
Touring	80.	
Medical Supplies	25.	
Lecture Room and Helper	125.	1,165.
Tientsin		
Undesignated		778.
Tunghsien		
Boarding School	350.	
Repairs	25.	
Kindergarten	100.	
Day Schools	300.	
Repairs	15.	
Bible Women	140.	
Station Class	75.	
Touring	75.	
Dispensary	290.	1,370.
Shansi		
Work of Miss McClure		200.
Delegates' Expenses		30. 3,543.00
		Total $10,034.50

APPROPRIATIONS - W.B.M.I. - 1920

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES

Chihli District

	Salary	Teacher	Health	House Fund	Bus. Agency	Total
Miss Katherine Crane	$550.	$50.	$10.	$25.	$12.	$647.
Miss Maryette Lum (1st 6 mos)	275.					275.
Miss Louise Miske	550.	50.	10.	25.	12.	647.
Miss Anna M. Lane	550.	75.	10.	25.	12.	672.
Miss Anne Kelley	550.	50.	10.			610.
Miss Grace Boynton	550.	50.	10.			610.
Miss Hazel Bailey	550.	75.	10.	25.	12.	672.
Miss Luella Miner (last 6 mos)	275.	25.	5.	12.50	6.	323.50
Miss Lucy Mead (last 6 mos)	275.	25.	5.	12.50	6.	323.50
Miss Jessie Payne "	275.	10.	5	12.50	6.	308.50
						$5,088.50

Shantung District

Miss Mabel Huggins (1st 6 mos)	$275.	$37.50	$7.50	$20.	$ 6.	$346.00
Miss Ethel M. Long "	275.	25.	7.50	20.	6.	333.50
Miss Alice Reed	550.	75.	15.00	20.	12.	672.00
Miss Edith Tallmon	550.	50.	15.00	20.	12.	647.00
Miss Ruth Van Kirk	550.	100.	15.00	20.	12.	697.00
						$2,695.50

Shansi District

Miss Alma Atzel	$550.	$50.	$25.	$	$	$625.00
Miss Flora K. Heebner	550.	50.	25.	50.	12.	687.00
Miss Josie Horn	550.	60.	25.	50.	12.	697.00
Miss Grace McConnaughey	550.	35.	25.		12.	622.00
Miss Alzina Munger	550.	50.	25.		12.	637.00
Dr. Clara Nutting Dr.	550.	100.	25.		12.	687.00
Miss Vera Holmes	550.	100.	25.		12.	687.00
Miss Gladys Williams	550.	100.	25.		12.	687.00
Miss Cora May Walton	550.	100.	25.		12.	687.00
Miss Gertrude Kellogg	550.	100.	25.		12.	687.00
Yu Tao Houses				50.		50.00
						$6,753.00

Amount Forward $14,537.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. I. - 1920

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued

Amount Forward $14,537.00

GENERAL WORK

Chihli District

Peking Peking

Evangelistic	$525.	
Educational	700.	
Medical	60.	
College	725.	
Bridgman	1075.	
Bible School	300.	$3,385.

Shantung District

	Tehchow	Lintsing		
Evangelistic	$350.	$160.		
Educational	985.	800.		
Medical	575.			
Bldgs. & Sites		15.		
Miscellaneous		40.		
	$1,910.	$1,015.	2,925.	

Shansi District

	Taikuhsien	Fenchow		
Evangelistic	$160.	$230.		
Educational	770.	963.		
Medical	150.	225.		
	$1,080.	$1,418.	2,498.	8,808.00

TOTAL W. B. M. I. $23,345.00

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1920

NORTH CHINA MISSION

MEDICAL WORK $720.00

A. B. C. F. M.
Appropriations, 1921

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NORTH CHINA

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Chihli

	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	Bus. Agy.	
Rev. Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1210.	$121.	$70.	$450.	$100.	$24.	$1975.00
Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	1210.	181.50	50.	50.	100.	24.	1615.50
Mr. Mr. & Mrs.R.M.Cross	1210.		56.	300.	100.	24.	1690.00
Miss Miss Helen Fauske	605.		28.			12.	645.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1100.	330.	107.50	50.	100.	24.	1711.50
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1210.	242.	74.	50.	100.	24.	1700.00
Rev. Mr.& Mrs.C.Goodrich	1210.		56.	50.	100.	24.	1440.00
Mr. & Mrs.A.C.Grimes	1210.	642.66	56.	50.	100.	24.	2082.66
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard (last 4 mos)	366.67	110.	6.67	50.	33.33	8.	574.67
Rev.& Mrs.J.A.Hunter	1100.		59.	50.	100.	24.	1333.00
Dr. Dr. & Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1210.	665.50	89.	50.	100.	24.	2138.50
Mr. Mr. & Mrs.H.S.Leiper	1210.	242.	56.	50.	100.	24.	1682.00
Dr. Dr. & Mrs.O.H.Love	1100.	288.21	78.50	50.	100.	24.	1640.71
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1100.	560.08	101.25	50.	100.	24.	1935.33
Mr. Mr. & Mrs.J.H.McCann	1210.	665.50	62.	50.	100.	24.	2111.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1210.	484.	83.	50.	100.	24.	1951.00
Mr. Mr. & Mrs.F.M.Price	1000.						1000.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson	1100.	110.	82.50	50.	100.	24.	1466.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.E.T.Shaw	1210.		56.	50.	100.	24.	1440.00
Mr. Robert B. Shaw	550.		28.		50.	12.	640.00
Mrs. E.W. Sheffield Mrs.	605.		28.	50.	30.	12.	725.00
Dr. & Mrs. A.H.Smith	1100.		59.	35.	75.	24.	1293.00
Rev. & Mrs. C.A.Stanley	403.34	100.84	3.34	150.	33.33	8. (last 4 mos)	698.85
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1100.	385.	81.75	50.	100.	24.	1740.75
Rev.& Mrs.R.B.Whitaker	1100.	375.80	82.50	50.	100.	24.	1732.30
Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1210.	121.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1575.00
Rev. G.D.Wilder	605.		28.		100.	12.	745.00
Miss Nellie Ingram Miss	500.						500.00
Miss Callie Munger	500.						500.00
Tutor Peking University Tutor	605.		28.			12.	645.00
							$40,927.77

NORTH CHINA - 2

Shantung DISTRICT	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	Bus. Agy.	
Mr. & Mrs. V.F.Bradfield	$1100.	$110.	$65.	$50.	$120.	$24.	$1469.00
Rev. & Mrs. L.S.Cady	1100.	220.	87.50	50.	120.	24.	1601.50
Miss Mabel A.M.Craig	550.		32.50	20.	60.	12.	674.50
Rev. & Mrs. V.P.Eastman	1100.	440.	111.	50.	120.	24.	1845.00
Rev. & Mrs. E.W.Ellis	1100.		72.	50.	100.	24.	1346.00
Rev. C.E.Ewing	550.		32.50	50.	50.	12.	694.50
Rev. & Mrs. A.D.Heininger	1100.		65.	50.	120.	24.	1359.00
Dr. & Mrs. P.V.Helliwell	1100.	220.	98.	50.	120.	24.	1612.00
Mr. & Mrs. E.W.Houlding	1100.		72.	50.	120.	24.	1366.00
Mr. & Mrs. MacEachron	1100.	220.	87.50	50.	120.	24.	1601.50
Mr. Wilbur Thomas	550.		32.50			12.	594.50
Dr. & Mrs. F.F.Tucker	1100.	462.28	102.50	50.	100.	24.	1838.78
Vacant house, Techow (Vacant)				50.			50.00
							$16,052.28

NORTH CHINA - 3

ANSI DISTRICT Shansi	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	Bus. Agy.	
Rev. & Mrs. P.D.Dutton	$1100.	$220.	$70.	$50.	$100.	$24.	$1564.00
" Rev. & Mrs. W.C.Fairfield	1100.	119.18	70.	50.	100.	24.	1463.18
Dr. & Mrs. W.A.Hemingway	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
Rev. & Mrs. A.W.Hummel	550.	110.	35.	50.	50.	12.	807.00
" (1st 6 mos) Rev. & Mrs. W.R.Leete	366.67	110.	6.66	50.	33.33	8.	574.66
" (last 4 mos) Rev. & Mrs. W.O.Pye	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1454.00
" Rev. & Mrs. F.B.Warner	1100.	220.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1564.00
Dr. & Mrs. P.T.Watson	1100.	605.	70.	50.	100.	24.	1949.00
Yu Tao Ho houses				50.			m 50.00
House 85				50.			50.00
							$10,929.84

GENERAL							
Mr. & Mrs. J.B.Wolfe	1100.	330.	70.		100.	24.	$1,624.00
North China American School							500.00
Addl. appn. House Fund				500.			500.00
							$2,624.00

NORTH CHINA - 4

SALARIES

Chihli District	$40,927.77	
Shantung District	16,052.28	
Shansi District	10,929.84	
Mr. & Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1,624.00	
North China American School	500.00	
Additional House Fund	500.00	$70,533.89

GENERAL WORK

*Chihli District	$16,638.00	
Shantung District	8,588.00	
Shansi District	6,650.00	31,876.00
TOTAL	A.B.C.F.M.	$102,409.89

*Includes

$230 for the North China Union Theological Students, and

$2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

Exchange at the rate of two dollars,Mexican, to one dollar, gold, is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work.

Appropriations of W. B. M. for 1921

NORTH CHINA

Salaries:

	Salary	Teacher or Writer	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agency	Total	
Miss Andrews	$550.	$20.	$10.	$10.	$25.	$12.	$627.00	
Miss Breck	550.	100.	15.	10.		12.	687.00	
Miss Buell	600.	100.	10.	15.		12.	737.00	
Miss Dickinson	600.	100.	10.	15.		12.	737.00	
Miss Huggins	550.	75.	15.	10.	50.	12.	712.00	
Miss McClure	550.	100.	25.	10.		12.	697.00	
Miss Phelps	550.	50.	25.	10.	50.	12.	697.00	
Miss Reed	550.	20.	10.	10.		12.	602.00	
Miss Smith	550.	75.	15.	10.		12.	662.00	
Miss Swann	550.		15.	10.		12.	587.00	$6,745.00

Work:

Paotingfu		
Boarding Schools	$575.00	
Repairs	10.00	
Day Schools	75.00	
Bible Women	225.00	
Station Class	50.00	
Touring	80.00	
Medical Supplies	25.00	
Lecture Room and Helper	125.00	1,165.00
Tientsin		
Undesignated		778.00
Peking - Tunghsien		
Boarding School	350.00	
Repairs	25.00	
Kindergarten	100.00	
Day Schools	300.00	
Repairs	15.00	
Bible Women	140.00	
Station Class	75.00	
Touring	75.00	
Dispensary	290.00	1,370.00
Shansi		
Work of Miss McClure		400.00
Delegates' Expenses		30.00
	Total	$10,488.00

APPROPRIATIONS -- W. B. M. I. -- 1921

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	Bus. Agy.	
Miss Hazel Bailey	$550.	$75.	$10.	$10.	$25.	$12.	$682.00
Miss Grace Boynton	550.	25.	10.	10.		12.	607.00
Miss Katherine Crane (1st 6 mos)	275.	30.	5.	5.	25.	6.	346.00
Miss Anna M. Lane	550.	75.	10.	10.		12.	657.00
Miss Mariette Lum	550.	30.	10.	10.	25.	12.	637.00
Miss Luella Miner	550.	30.	10.	10.	25.	12.	637.00
Miss Louise Miske	550.	50.	10.	10.	25.	12.	657.00
Miss Jessie Payne	550.	30.	10.	10.		12.	612.00
Miss Anne B. Kelley	550.	75.	10.	10.	25.	12.	682.00
Miss Laura B. Cross	550.	75.	10.	10.		12.	657.00
							$6,174.00

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Miss Mabel Huggins (6 mos)	$275.	$25.	$	$5.	$20.	$ 6.	$331.00
Miss Ethel M. Long (6 mos)	275.	25.		5.		6.	311.00
Dr. Lois Pendleton	550.	120.	15.	10.		12.	707.00
Miss Alice Reed	550.	75.	15.	10.	20.	12.	682.00
Miss Edith Tallmon	550.	50.	15.	10.	25.	12.	662.00
Miss Myra L. Sawyer	550.	100.	15.	10.	20.	12.	707.00
Miss Ruth Van Kirk	550.	100.	15.	10.	25.	12.	712.00
							$4,112.00

SHANSI DISTRICT

Miss Alma Atzel	$550.	$50.	$25.	$10.	$	$12.	$647.00
Miss Flora Heebner	550.	50.	25.	10.	50.	12.	697.00
Miss Vera Holmes	550.	100.	25.	10.		12.	697.00
Miss Josie Horn (6 mo)	275.	25.	12.50	5.	50.	6.	373.50
Miss Gertrude Kellogg	550.	100.	25.	10.		12.	697.00
Miss A. Munger (4 mo)	183.33	16.67		3.33		14.	207.33
Dr. Clara Nutting	550.	100.	25.	10.		12.	697.00
Miss Cora May Walton	550.	100.	25.	10.		12.	697.00
Miss Gladys Williams	550.	100.	25.	10.		12.	697.00
Miss Helen Dizney	550.	100.	25.	10.		12.	697.00
Yu-Tao-ho Houses					50.		50.00
							$6,156.83

TOTAL $28,427.83

Amount Forward $16,442.83

APPROPRIATIONS -- W.B.M.I. -- 1921

NORTH CHINA MISSION - Continued

Amount Forward $16,442.83

GENERAL WORK

Peking

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Woman's College	$2000.		
Bridgman Academy	1090.		
Bible School	300.		
Other Education	800.		
Evangelistic	800.		1,000.
Medical	60.		
Sundries	10.		
		$5,060.	
			$1,650.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Tehchow	Lintsing	
Evangelistic	$ 400.	$ 200.	
Education	1000.	900.	
Medical	800.		
Sundries		75.	
	$2200.	$1175.	3,375.

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Taiku	Fenchow		
Evangelistic	$ 250.	$ 300.		
Educational	1200.	1200.		
Medical	300.	300.		
	$1750.	$1800.	3,550	$11,985.00

TOTAL $28,427.83

APPROPRIATIONS - W. B. M. P. - 1921

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARY

Dr. Alma L. Cooke		
Salary	$500.	
Bonus	150.	$650.

MEDICAL WORK

Medical Work at Lintsing, care Dr. Alma Cooke	1,000.
TOTAL W. B. M. P.	**$1,650.**

Exchange guaranteed at $2. silver for $1. gold on above appropriations

A.B.C.F.M.
appropriations 1922

NORTH CHINA

HLI DISTRICT Chihli	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	
Rev.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1210.	$242.	$56.	$400.	$100.	$2008.00
Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	1210.	181.50	50.	870.	150.	2461.50
Mr.& Mrs.R.M.Cross	1210.		56.	50.	120.	1436.00
Mr.& Mrs.Ph.de Vargas	1210.		56.	240.	120.	1626.00
Miss Helen Fauske	605.		22.			627.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1100.	347.55	107.50	50.	120.	1725.05
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1210.	298.80	98.	420.	120.	2146.80
Dr.& Mrs.C.Goodrich	1210.		56.	50.	100.	1416.00
Mr.& Mrs.A.C.Grimes	1210.	665.50	68.	50.	100.	2093.50
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1100.	330.	107.50	50.	100.	1687.50
Rev.& Mrs.J.A.Hunter	1210.		68.75	50.	120.	1448.75
Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1210.	423.50	77.	50.	120.	1880.50
Miss Ellen Ingram	500.					500.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Leiper	1210.	242.	56.	50.	120.	1678.00
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1210.	363.	78.50	50.	100.	1801.50
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1210.	665.50	101.25	50.	120.	2146.75
Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1210.	423.50	60.	90.	120.	1903.50
Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1210.	484.	87.	420.	120.	2321.00
Rev.& Mrs.F.M.Price	1000.					1000.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson	1100.	220.	95.	50.	100.	1565.00
Rev.& Mrs.E.T.Shaw	1210.		56.	540.	120.	1926.00
Mr. Robert B. Shaw	605.		28.			633.00
Mrs.E.W.Sheffield	605.		28.	25.	30.	688.00
Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1210.		59.	35.	75.	1379.00
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1210.	544.50	64.	50.	100.	1968.50
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1210.	423.50	85.	50.	100.	1868.50
Rev.& Mrs.R.B.Whitaker	1210.	446.35	83.	540.	150.	2429.35
Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1210.	242.	78.50	50.	100.	1680.50
Dr.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder (last 4 mos)	403.33		6.66		40.	449.99
						$46,495.19

NORTH CHINA

	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	
HWTUNG DISTRICT Shantung						
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.V.F.Bradfield	$1100.	$110.	$76.25	$50.	$120.	$1456.25
" Rev.& Mrs.L.V.Cady	1210.	242.	87.50	50.	120.	1709.50
Ulr. Mr. John A. Decker	550.		32.50	20.		602.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1100.	440.	111.	50.	120.	1821.00
" Rev. C.E.Ewing	550.		32.50	50.	60.	692.50
" Rev.& Mrs.A.D.Heininger	1100.	110.	76.25	50.	120.	1456.25
Ulr. Dr.& Mrs.P.V.Helliwell	1100.	330.	111.	50.	120.	1711.00
Ulr. Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Houlding	550.		10.	50.	60.	670.00
Ulr. Mr.& Mrs.P.N.MacEachron (1st 6 mos)	1100.	220.	87.50	50.	120.	1577.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Matthews	366.66		10.	50.	40.	466.66
Ulr. Dr.& Mrs.C.A.Siler (last 4 mos)	550.	165.	10.	50.	60.	835.00
Ulr. Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker (last 6 mos)	1100.	523.11	117.50	50.	120.	1910.61
						$14,908.77

NORTH CHINA

	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	
SHANSI DISTRICT						
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.P.D.Dutton	$1100.	$220.	$70.	$50.	$100.	$1540.00
" Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1100.	275.	70.	50.	100.	1595.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1100.	110.	70.	50.	100.	1430.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel	366.67	36.66	10.	50.	33.34	496.67
" (last 4 mos) Rev.& Mrs.W.R.Leete	916.66	275.	58.34	50.	83.33	1383.33
" (last 10 mos) Rev.& Mrs.W.O.Pye	1100.	220.	70.	50.	100.	1540.00
" Rev.& Mrs.P.R.Reynolds	1100.		70.	50.	100.	1320.00
" Rev.& Mrs.F.B.Warner	550.	110.	10.	50.	50.	770.00
Dr. (1st 6 mos) Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson	1100.	595.	70.	50.	100.	1915.00
Yu Tao Ho houses				50.		50.00
						$12,040.00
GENERAL						
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1100.	330.	70.	50.	100.	$1,650.00
North China American School						500.00
Add'l Additional House Fund for 1922				500.		500.00
						$2,650.00

NORTH CHINA - 4

SALARIES

Chihli District	$46,495.19	
Shantung District	14,908.77	
Shansi District	12,040.00	
Mr.and Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1,650.00	
North China American School	500.00	
Additional House Fund for 1922	500.00	$76,093.96

GENERAL WORK

*Chihli District	*$15,677.00	
Shantung District	8,225.00	
Shansi District	6,288.00	
General	1,685.00	31,876.00
TOTAL	A.B.C.F.M.	$107,969.96

*Includes

$230 for the North China Union Theological Students, and

$2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

Exchange at the rate of two dollars Mexican to one dollar gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work.

APPROPRIATIONS of W. B. M. for 1922.

NORTH CHINA.

Salaries: Miss

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	Fund House	Total.
Miss Andrews	$700.00	$20.00	$18.00	$10.00		$748.00
Miss Breck (6 mos)	325.00	25.00	12.50	5.00		367.50
Miss Buell	700.00	75.00	12.00	10.00	$25.00	822.00
Miss Chapin	650.00	10.00	25.00	10.00		695.00
Miss Dickinson	700.00	75.00	18.00	10.00		803.00
Miss Huggins	700.00	75.00	19.50	10.00	50.	854.50
Miss McClure	650.00	100.00	25.00	10.00		785.00
Miss Phelps	650.00	50.00	25.00	10.00	50	785.00
Miss Reed	700.00	20.00	18.00	10.00		748.00
Miss Sewall	700.00	75.00	12.00	10.00	25.	822.00
Miss Smith (6 mos)	350.00	37.50	9 .75	5.00		402.25
Miss Swan	700.00	75.00	18.00	10.00		803.00
	$7,525.00	$637.50	$212.75	$110.00	$150.	

$8,635.25

Work: Work

Paotingfu			
Boarding School	$575.00		
Repairs	10.00		
Day Schools	75.00		
Bible Women	225.00		
Station Class	50.00		
Touring	80.00		
Medical Supplies	25.00		
Lecture Room and Helper	125.00		
Additional, to be designated by Mission	100.00	$1,265.00.	
Tientsin			
Undesignated	878,00		
Miss Sewall's Work	200.00		
Rent Hopei	200.00	1,278.00.	
Tunghsien.			
Boarding School	350.00		
Repairs	25.00		
Kindergarten	100.00		
Day Schools	300.00		
Repairs	15.00		
Bible Women	140.00		
Station Class	75.00		
Touring	75.00		
Dispensary	290.00		
Additional to be designated by Mission	50.00	1,420.00.	
Shansi.			
Work of Miss McClure	400.00		
Additional, to be designated by Mission	50.00		
	450.00	450.00.	
Delegates' Expenses		30.00	
			$4,443.00
			$13,078.25

APPROPRIATIONS -- W. B. M. I. -- 1922.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

SALARIES

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	
Miss Hazel F. Bailey	$700.	$75.	$18.			
Miss Katherine P. Crane				$10.	$25.	$828.00
4 months	233.33	25.		3.33	25.	286.66
Miss Laura B. Cross	700.	75.	18.	10.		803.00
Miss Anne B. Kelley	700.	75.	18.	10.	25.	828.00
Miss Maryette Lum	700.	50.	18.	10.		778.00
Miss Louise Miske	700.	100.	18.	10.	25.	853.00
Miss Cleora Wannamaker	700 .	100.	18.	10.	25.	853.00
						$5,229.66.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

Miss Mable Huggins	$650.	$75.	$22,50	$10.	$20.	$777.50
Miss Ethel M. Long	650.	7 5.	26.00	10.		761.00
Dr. Lois Pendleton	650.	120.	22.50	10.		802.50
Miss Alice C. Reed	650.	75.	22.50	10.	20.	777.50
Miss Myra L. Sawyer	650.	75.	22.50	10.	20.	777.50
Miss Edith Tallmon	650.	75.	26.00	10.	25.	786.00
Miss Ruth Van Kirk	650.	100.	26.00	10.	25.	811.00
Miss Gertrude Wyckoff	650.	75.	22.50	10.		757.50
						$6,250.50

SHANSI DISTRICT

Miss Alma Atzel 6 mos.	$325.	$25.	$12.50	$5.		$367.50
Miss Helen Dizney	650.	100.	25.00	10.		785.00
Miss Flora H. Heebner	650.	50.	25.00	10.		735.00
Miss Vera M. Holmes	650	60.	25.00	10.		795.00
Miss Josie E. Horn 4 mos.	216.66	30.		10.	$50.	256.66
Miss Gertrude Kellogg	650.00	35.	25.00	10.		720.00
Miss Alzina Munger	650.	100.	25.00	10.	50.	835.00
Dr. Clara Nutting	650.	35.	25.00	10.		720.00
Miss Cora May Walton	650.	75.	25.00	10.		760;00
Miss Gladys Williams	650.	100.	25.00	10.		785.00
Yu Tao Ho House						50.00
						$6,809.16

Amount forward $18,289.32

Exchange at the rate of two dollars, Mex., to one dollar, gold, is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work.

APPROPRIATIONS --- W. B. M. I. --- 1922.

NORTH CHINA MISSION - CONTINUED

Amount forward. $16,289.32.

GENERAL WORK General

CHIHLI DISTRICT

Peking Peking

BRIDGMAN ACADEMY	$1250.
BIBLE SCHOOL	200.
EDUCATION	940.
EVANGELISTIC	930.
MEDICAL	80.
	$3.400.

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

	Tehchow	Lintsing	
Evangelistic	$500.	$300.	
Educational	1200.	1000.	
Medical	1075		
	$2775		
		$1300	4,075.

SHANSI DISTRICT

	Taiku	Fenchow		
Evangelistic	$450.	$600.		
Educational	1500.	1600.		
Medical	600	400.		
	$2,550.	$2600.	5,150.	12,625.00

$20,914.32

W. B. M. I. TOTAL

NORTH CHINA MISSION	$ 20,914.32
YENCHING COLLEGE	6, 112.
GRAND TOTAL----------	$27,026.32.

APPROPRIATIONS ---W. B. M. I. -- 1922.

YENCHING COLLEGE.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

SALARIES

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	
Miss Grace Boynton	$700.	$50.	$18.	$10.	$	$778.
Miss Anna E. Lane	700.	100.	18.	10.	25.	853.
Miss Luella Miner	700.	75.	18.	10.	25.	828.
Miss Jessie E. Payne	700.	100.	18.	10.	25.	853.
						$3,312.00

Woman's College----------2, 800.00

Total $6. 112.00

APPROPRIATIONS ---- W. B. M. P. --- 1922.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

SALARIES	Salary	Teacher	House Fund	Health	Misc.	Business Agency	Total
Dr. Alma L. Cooke M.D	$600	$50	$25	$15.	$15	$12.	$717.00

General Work

Medical Work	$1,000.00
W. B. M. P.	$1,717.00

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1923

285

NORTH CHINA

CHILI DISTRICT Chihli	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	SPECIAL	
Rev.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou Rev. (1st 6 mos)	$ 605.	$121.	$46.	$400.	$60.	$174.	$1406.00
Rev.& Mrs.R.M.Cross Rev. (1st 6 mos)	605.	60.50	32.50	50.	50.	159.50	957.50
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt Dr.	1100.	385.	107.50	50.	120.	405.	2167.50
Dr.& Mrs.H.S.Galt Dr.	1210.	302.50	74.	420.	90.	362.50	2459.00
Dr.& Mrs.C.Goodrich Rev.	1210.		59.	50.	25.	290.	1634.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard Rev.	1100.	348.33	74.	50.	100.	395.	2067.33
Rev.& Mrs.J.A.Hunter Mr.	1210.	121.	68.75	50.	100.	319.	1868.75
Mr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram Mr.	1210.	181.50	65.	50.	100.	333.50	1940.00
Mr.& Mrs.H.S.Leiper Dr.	1210.	273.59	56.	50.	120.	355.57	2065.16
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love Rev.	1210.	363.	88.25	50.	100.	377.	2188.25
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin Rev.	1210.	719.60	101.25	50.	100.	462.46	2643.31
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Matthews Rev.	1210.	121.	65.	50.	100.	319.	1865.00
Rev.& Mrs.F.M.Price Rev.	1000.						1000.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson Rev. (1st 6 mos)	550.	110.	47.50	50.	50.	180.	987.50
Rev.& Mrs.E.T.Shaw Mr.	1210.	121.	65.	540.	100.	319.	2355.00
Mr.Robert B. Shaw Mr. (1st 6 mos)	302.50		14.75			72.50	389.75
Mrs.E.W.Sheffield Dr.	605.		28.	25.	25.	145.	828.00
Dr.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1210	(Travel) 125.	20.	50.	50.	290.	1745.00
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley Rev.	1210.	579.78	64.	50.	120.	428.96	2452.74
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle Rev.	1210.	423.50	85.	50.	100.	391.50	2260.00
Mr.& Mrs.D.Tewksbury Mr.	1210.		56.	50.	100.	290.	1706.00
Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes Rev.	1210.	121.	68.75	50.	100.	319.	1868.75
Dr.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder-Mrs. Dr. (W.last 4 mos)	806.67		36.	50.	100.	193.33	1186.00
Miss Ellen Ingram	605.		19.50			145.	769.50
							$40,810.04

NORTH CHINA

TUNG DISTRICT Shantung	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	SPECIAL	
Rev.& Mrs.L.V.Cady (last 4 mos)	$ 403.33	$121.	$ 10.	$50.	$40.	$125.67	$ 750.00
Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	1100.	550.	124.	50.	120.	450.	2394.00
Rev.& Mrs.C.E.Ewing	1100.		65.	50.	100.	300.	1615.00
Rev.& Mrs.A.D.Heininger	1100.	110.	76.25	50.	120.	330.	1786.25
Dr. & Mrs.C.A.Siler	1100.	330.	111.	50.	120.	390.	2101.00
Dr. & Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1100.	550.	102.50	50.	120.	450.	2372.50
Rev.& Mrs.R.B.Whitaker	1100.	550.	124.	50.	120.	450.	2394.00
Mr. John A. Decker	550.		32.50	20.	60.	150.	812.50
Miss Grace Jevne	550.		32.50	20.	60.	150.	812.50
							$15,037.75

NSI DISTRICT Shansi							
Dr.& Mrs.P.L.Corbin	1100.	220.	70.	50.	100.	360.	$1900.00
Rev.& Mrs.P.D.Dutton	1100.	220.	70.	50.	120.	360.	1920.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1100.	385.	70.	50.	100.	405.	2110.00
Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1100.	119.66	70.	50.	100.	332.50	1772.16
Rev.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1100.	220.	70.	50.	100.	360.	1900.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.R.Leete	1100.	380.72	70.	50.	100.	403.83	2104.55
Rev.& Mrs.W.O.Pye	1100.	220.	70.	50.	150.	360.	1950.00
Rev.& Mrs.P.R.Reynolds	1100.		70.	50.	120.	300.	1640.00
Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson (1st 6 mos)	550.	357.50	45.	50.	50.	247.50	1300.00
Yu Tao Ho house				50.			50.00
							$16,646.71

NORTH CHINA

23

ERAL	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	SPECIAL	
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	$1210.	$181.50	$50.	$90.	$180.	$333.50	$2045.00
Miss Elizabeth A.Eckert	605.		22.			145.	772.00
Mr. A.C.Grimes	605.		22.	780.		145.	1552.00
Mr. McC.H.Leiper	605.		22.			145.	772.00
Mr.& Mrs.J.H.McCann	1210.	423.50	60.	90.	120.	391.50	2295.00
Dr.& Mrs.F.Rawlinson	1500.	1350.	20.	1100.			3970.00
Mr.& Mrs.J.B.Wolfe	1210.	484.	68.	500.	100.	406.	2768.00
North China American School							500.00
							$14,674.00

NORTH CHINA - 4

SALARIES

Chihli District	$40,810.04	
Shantung District	15,037.75	
Shansi District	16,646.71	
General	14,674.00	$87,168.50

GENERAL WORK

Chihli District	* $15,586.00	
Shantung District	8,180.00	
Shansi District	6,250.00	
General	1,860.00	31,876.00

TOTAL A.B.C.F.M. - $119,044.50

* Includes

$230 for the North China Union Theological Students, and

$2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

Exchange at the rate of two dollars Mexican to one dollar gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work.

APPROPRIATIONS of W. B. M. for 1923

NORTH CHINA

Salaries	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	Special	Total
Miss Andrews	$550.00	20.00	18.00	10.00	25.00	$200.	$823.00
Miss Buell	600.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	25.00	150.	857.00
Miss Chapin	550.00	25.00	25.00	10.00		150.	760.00
Miss Dickinson	600.00	75.00	18.00	10.00		150.	853.00
Mrs. Frame	550.00	50.00	18.00	10.00	25.00	200.	853.00
Miss Huggins	550.00	50.00	19.50	10.00	50.00	200.	879.50
Miss McClure(6 mos)	275.00	50.00	25.00	10.00		75.	435.00
Miss Moody	600.00	75.00	18.00	10.00		150.	853.00
Miss Phelps	550.00	25.00	25.00	10.00	50.00	150.	810.00
Miss Reed	550.00	20.00	18.00	10.00	25.00	200.	823.00
Miss Sewall	600.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	25.00	150.	857.00
							$8,803.50

Work

Paotingfu

Boarding School	$575.00	
Repairs	10.00	
Day Schools	75.00	
Bible Women	225.00	
Station Class	50.00	
Touring	80.00	
Medical supplies	25.00	
Lecture Room and helper	125.00	
Women's School	100.00	1265.

Tientsin

Undesignated	878.00	
Miss Sewall's Work	450.00	
Hopei Rent	200.00	1528.

Tunghsien

Boarding School	350.00	
Repairs	25.00	
Kindergarten	100.00	
Day Schools	300.00	
Repairs	15.00	
Bible Women	140.00	
Station Class	75.00	
Touring	75.00	
Dispensary	290.00	
Additional	50.00	1420.

Shansi

Work of Miss McClure	450.	
Delegates' Expenses	30.	
Additional, including Council, to be distributed according to judgment of Mission	500.	5,193.00
Total		$13,996.50

APPROPRIATIONS -- W.B.M.I. -- 1923

NORTH CHINA MISSION

ALARIES

CHIHLI DISTRICT

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	Special	
iss Hazel Bailey	$700.	$60.	$18.	$10.	$25.	$50.	$863.00
iss Katharine Crane	700.	40.	18.	10.		50.	818.00
iss Laura Cross	700.	75.	18.	10.	25.	50.	878.00
iss Anne B. Kelley	700.	75.	18.	10.	25.	50.	878.00
iss Maryette Lum (4 mos)	233.33	25.	6.	3.33	8.33	16.67	292.66
iss Louise Miske	700.	60.	18.	10.	25.	50.	863.00
iss Cleora Wannamaker	700.	75.	18.	10.		50.	853.00
iss Luella Miner	700.	50.	18.	10.	25.	50.	853.00
iss Esther Nelson	700.	75.	18.	10.	25.	50.	878.00
							$7176.66

SHANTUNG DISTRICT

iss Mabel Huggins	650.	75.	22.50	10.	25.	50.	832.50
iss Ethel Long	650.	50.	26.	10.	25.	50.	811.00
r. Lois Pendleton	650.	100.	22.50	10.	25.	50.	857.50
iss Alice Reed (4 mos)	216.67	16.67	7.50	3.33	8.33	16.67	269.17
iss Myra Sawyer	650.	75.	22.50	10.	20.	50.	827.50
iss Ruth Van Kirk	650.	75.	26.	10.	25.	50.	836.00
iss Gertrude Wyckoff	650.	50.	22.50	10.		50.	782.50
iss Elizabeth Turner	650.	100.	22.50	10.		50.	832.50
							$6048.67

SHANSI DISTRICT

iss Alma Atzel (4 mos)	216.67	25.	8.33	3.33		16.67	270.00
iss Helen Dizney	650.	75.	25.	10.		50.	810.00
iss Flora Heebner	650.	20.	25.	10.		50.	755.00
iss Vera Holmes (6 mos)	325.	37.50	12.50	5.		25.	405.00
iss Josie Horn	650.	50.	25.	10.	50.	50.	835.00
iss Gertrude Kellogg	650.	40.	25.	10.		50.	775.00
iss Alzina Munger	650.	20.	25.	10.	50.	50.	805.00
r. Clara Nutting	650.	50.	25.	10.		50.	785.00
iss Cora May Walton (6 mos)	325.	37.50	12.50	5.		25.	405.00
iss Gladys Williams "	325.	37.50	12.50	5.		25.	405.00
iss Grace McConnaughey	650.	20.	25.	10.		50.	755.00
u tao Ho Houses					50.		50.00
							$7055.00

Amount Forward $20,280.33

APPROPRIATIONS -- W.B.M.I. -- 1923

North China Mission - Continued

Amount Forwarded - $20,280.33

GENERAL WORK

CHIHLI DISTRICT Chihli

Peking	Bridgman Academy	$1500.		
	Bible School	300.		
	Education	840.		
	Evangelistic	930.		
	Medical	80.	$3650.	

SHANTUNG DISTRICT Shantung

	Tehchow	Lintsing		
Evangelistic	$ 600.	$ 360.		
Educational	1300.	1070.		
Medical	1150.			
	$3050.	$1430.	4480.	

SHANSI DISTRICT Shansi

	Taiku	Fenchow		
Evangelistic	$ 500.	$ 700.		
Educational	1600.	1800.		
Medical	700.	450.		
	$2800.	$2950.	5750.	
General	Share towards China Christian Council		300.	14,180.00
			TOTAL	$34,460.33

NORTH CHINA MISSION	$34,460.33
YENCHING COLLEGE	5,850.50
GRAND TOTAL	$40,310.83

APPROPRIATIONS -- W.B.M.I. -- 1923

NORTH CHINA MISSION

PEKING - YENCHING COLLEGE

SALARIES

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	Special	
Miss Grace Boynton	$700.	$40.	$18.	$10.	$25.	$50	$843.00
Miss Anna Lane (6 mos)	350.	50.	9.	5.	12.50	25.	451.50
Miss Jessie Payne	700.	75.	18.	10.	25.	50.	878.00
Substitute - Miss Miner							878.00
							$3,050.50
College							2,800.00
					TOTAL		$5,850.50

APPROPRIATIONS of W.B.M.P for 1923

NORTH CHINA

Salaries

Dr. Alma L. Cooke		
Salary	$700.	
Teacher	100.	
Health	26.	
Medical	10.	
House Fund	25.	
Miss Maude McGwigan	711.	$1,572.00

Work Work

Aid to Hospital	1,000.00
Total	$2,572.00

Exchange at the rate of $2. Mex. to $1. gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1924

NORTH CHINA

	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	SPECIAL	
CHIHLI DISTRICT							
Rev. & Mrs. E.H.Ballou	$403.33	100.83	18.67		40.	$120.84	$683.67
" (last 4 mos)							
Rev. & Mrs. R.M.Cross	403.33	40.33	21.67		33.33	106.34	605.00
" (last 4 mos)							
Rev. & Mrs. P.H.deVargas	1210.		56.	50.	100.	290.	1706.00
Rev. & Mrs. E.W.Galt	1100.	421.66	107.50	50.	120.	415.	2214.16
Dr. & Mrs. H.S.Galt	1210.	337.79	74.	420.	50.	370.96	2462.75
Dr. & Mrs. C.Goodrich	1210.		56.	50.	25.	290.	1631.00
Rev. & Mrs. H.W.Hubbard	1100.	495.	120.	50.	100.	435.	2300.00
Rev. & Mrs. J.A.Hunter	1210.	121.	78.50	50.	100.	319.	1878.50
Miss Ellen Ingram	605.		29.50			145.	779.50
Dr. & Mrs. J.H.Ingram	1210.	181.50	68.	50.	100.	333.50	1943.00
Rev. & Mrs. W.R.Leete	1210.	448.71	62.	400.	120.	397.54	2638.25
Dr. & Mrs. O.H.Love	1210.	484.	88.25	50.	100.	406.	2338.25
Rev. & Mrs. H.S.Martin	1210.	726.	101.25	50.	100.	464.	2651.25
Mr. Stephen C. Peabody	201.67		9.33		16.67	48.33	276.00
Rev. (last 4 mos)							
Rev. & Mrs. L.C.Porter	403.33	40.33	18.67		33.33	106.34	602.00
" (last 4 mos)							
Rev. & Mrs. F.M.Price	1000.						1000.00
Rev. & Mrs. H.W.Robinson	366.67	73.33	31.67	50.	33.33	120.	675.00
" (last 4 mos)							
Rev. & Mrs. E.T.Shaw	1210.	121.	65.	540.	100.	319.	2355.00
Mrs. E.W.Sheffield	302.50		14.	20.	25.	72.50	434.00
(1st 6 mos)							
Dr. & Mrs. A.H.Smith	1210.	(Travel) 75.	59.	50.	50.	290.	1734.00
Dr. & Mrs. C.A.Stanley	1210.	605.	64.	50.	130.	435.	2494.00
Rev. W.B.Stelle	302.50		14.75	50.	33.34	72.50	473.09
(1st 6 mos)							
Mr. & Mrs. D.Tewksbury	1210.		56.	420.	130.	290.	2096.00
Rev. & Mrs. D.R.Wickes	1210.	145.10	68.75	50.	100.	324.82	1898.75
Dr. & Mrs. G.D.Wilder	1210.		59.	50.	110.	290.	1719.00
							$39,588.17

NORTH CHINA

	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	SPECIAL	
SHANTUNG DISTRICT							
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.L.V.Cady	$1210.	373.92	107.50	50.	120.	$379.62	$2241.04
Mr. John A. Decker	550.		32.50		60.	150.	792.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.V.P.Eastman	550.	275.	64.17	50.	60.	225.	1224.17
" (1st 6 mos)							
Rev.& Mrs.C.E.Ewing	1100.		65.	50.	100.	300.	1615.
Rev.& Mrs.A.D.Heininger	550.	55.	38.13	50.	60.	165.	918.13
Mr. & Mrs.E.W.Houlding (1st 6 mos)	275.	27.50	25.41	12.50	25.	82.50	447.91
Miss Grace Jevne	550.		32.50	20.	60.	150.	812.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Matthews	1100.	110.	76.25	50.	120.	330.	1786.25
Dr. & Mrs.C.A.Siler	1100.	336.06	111.	50.	120.	390.84	2104.90
Dr. & Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1100.	550.	102.50	50.	120.	450.	2372 2372.50
Mr. & Mrs.R.B.Whitaker	1100.	605.	124.	50.	150.	465.	2494.00
							$16,808.90
SHANSI DISTRICT							
Dr. & Mrs.P.L.Corbin	1100.	302.50	70.	50.	100.	382.50	$2005.00
Dr. & Mrs.Jean Curran	1100.		70.	50.	100.	300.	1620.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.P.D.Dutton	1100.	220.	70.	50.	120.	360.	1920.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1100.	385.	70.	50.	100.	405.	2110.00
Dr. & Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1100.	165.	70.	50.	100.	345.	1830.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1100.	273.63	70.	50.	100.	374.63	1968.26
Mr. & Mrs.W.A.McLean	1100.		70.	50.	100.	300.	1620.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.O.Pye	550.	55.	35.	50.	75.	165.	930.00
" (1st 6 mos)							
Rev.& Mrs.P.R.Reynolds	1100.	110.	70.	50.	150.	330.	1810.00
Dr. & Mrs.P.T.Watson (1st 6 mos)	550.	385.	45.	50.	60.	255.	1345.00
Extra House Extra House				50.			50.00
Yu Tao He Yu Tao He				50.			50.00
							$17,258.26

NORTH CHINA

	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	SPECIAL	
GENERAL Rev.							
Rev.& Mrs.R.E.Chandler	$1210.	181.50	50.	50.	180.	$333.50	$2005.00
Miss Elizabeth A.Eckert Miss	605.		22.			145.	772.00
Mr. & Mrs.A.C.Grimes Mr. (last 4 mos)	403.33		15.	390.		96.67	905.00
Mr. & Mrs.J.H.McCann Mr. (1st 6 mos)	605.	211.75	30.	90.	60.	195.75	1192.50
Dr. & Mrs.F.Rawlinson Mrs (1st 6 mos)	750.	675.	88.	850.	Travel 50.	95.	2508.00
Miss Mabel G. Silsby	605.		22.			145.	772.00
Mr. & Mrs.J.B.Wolfe Mr.	1210.	404.51	68.	600.	100.	386.95	2769.46
							$10,923.96

SALARIES

Chihli District	$39,588.17	
Shantung District	16,808.90	
Shansi District	17,258.26	
General	10,923.96	$84,579.29

GENERAL WORK

Theological Students	230.00	
Chihli District	* 15,600.00	
Shantung District	8,188.00	
Shansi District	** 6,658.00	
Mission General	1,600.00	32,276.00
	TOTAL A.B.C.F.M.	$116,855.29

* Includes $2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston.
** " $400 for Oberlin-Shansi work from Oberlin Churches.

Note It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

Exchange at the rate of two dollars Mexican to one dollar gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work.

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1925

NORTH CHINA

	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	SPECIAL	
HIHLI DISTRICT							
Rev.& Mrs.E.H.Ballou	$1210.	$423.50	$71.	$750.	$120.	$391.50	$2966.00
Rev.& Mrs.R.M.Cross	1210.	121.	70.	50.	100.	319.00	1870.00
Rev.& Mrs.P.H.deVargas	1210.		56.	50.	50.	290.00	1656.00
Mr.Laban E.Fleak	605.		29.50			145.	779.50
Rev.& Mrs.E.W.Galt	1100.	440.	122.50	50.	120.	420.	2252.50
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Galt	1210.	363.	84.	420.	50.	377.	2504.00
Rev.C.Goodrich	605.		28.			145.	778.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1100.	530.75	140.	50.	100.	444.75	2365.50
Rev.& Mrs.J.A.Hunter (1st 6 mos)	605.	121.	44.	50.	50.	174.	1044.00
Miss Ellen Ingram	605.		29.50			145.	779.50
Dr.& Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1210.	212.43	73.		100.	340.90	1936.33
Rev.& Mrs.W.R.Leete	1210.	605.	88.	400.	120.	435.	2858.00
Dr.& Mrs.O.H.Love	1210.	605.	118.	50.	100.	435.	2518.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Martin	1210.	726.	121.25	50.	100.	464.	2671.25
Mr.& Mrs.S.C.Peabody	1210.		56.	50.	100.	290.	1706.00
Rev.& Mrs.L.C.Porter	1210.	605.	104.	50.	50.	435.	2454.00
Rev.& Mrs.F.M.Price	1000.						1000.00
Rev.& Mrs.H.W.Robinson (last 8 mos)	733.33	256.67	81.67	50.	66.67	270.	1458.34
Rev.& Mrs.E.T.Shaw (1st 6 mos)	605.	60.50	35.	540.	50.	159.50	1450.00
Mrs.E.W.Sheffield (last 4 mos)	201.67		9.33	15.	16.	48.33	290.33
Rev.& Mrs.A.H.Smith	1210.	(Travel) 75.	59.	50.	50.	290.	1734.00
Rev.& Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1210.	605.	79.	750.	130.	435.	3209.00
Rev.& Mrs.W.B.Stelle (last 4 mos)	403.33		18.67	50.	33.33	96.67	602.00
Mr.& Mrs.D.G.Tewksbury	1210.		56.	420.	120.	290.	2096.00
Rev.& Mrs.D.R.Wickes	1210.	302.50	88.50	50.	100.	362.50	2113.50
Rev.& Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1210.		56.	50.	110.	290.	1716.00
	25713.33	6052.35	1717.92	3995.	1836.	7493.15	$46,807.75

APPROPRIATIONS of W. B. M. for 1925

NORTH CHINA cont'd

Salaries:			$10,972.00
Work:			
	Paotingfu		
	Boarding School	$600.00	
	Day Schools	311.40	
	Bible Women	245.00	
	Station Class	50.00	
	Touring	180.00	
	Medical Supplies	50.00	
	Lecture Room & Helper	200.00	
	Women's School	400.00	
	Delegates' Expenses	10.00	
			$2,046.40
	Tientsin		
	Undesignated	878.00	
	Miss Sewall's Work	450.00	
	Hopei Rent	200.00	
	Delegates' Expenses	10.00	
	Additional	220.40	
			1,758.40
	Ching-Chao		
	Boarding School & Repairs	425.00	
	Day Schools	330.00	
	Kindergarten	100.00	
	Hospital	325.00	
	Evangelistic	280.00	
	Additional for Educational Work	55.20	
	" " Medical "	25.00	
	Delegates' Expenses	10.00	
			1,540.20
	Shansi		
	Work of Miss McClure		1,000.00
	Additional for Paotingfu, Tientsin, Ching-Chao and Shansi		700.00
			$7,045.00
		Total	$18,017.00

APPROPRIATIONS of W. B. M. for 1925

NORTH CHINA

Salaries

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	Housefund	Special	Total
Miss Andrews	$550.00	$20.00	$25.00	$12.00	$	$150.00	$757.00
Miss Breck	550.00	60.00	25.00	12.00	25.00	150.00	822.00
Miss Chapin	550.00	40.00	25.00	12.00	50.00	150.00	827.00
Miss Chatfield	600.00	100.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	150.00	899.00
Miss Dickinson (6 mos)	300.00	48.00	9.00	6.00		75.00	438.00
Mrs. Frame	550.00	50.00	18.00	12.00	50.00	200.00	880.00
Miss Huggins	550.00	75.00	18.00	12.00		200.00	855.00
Miss Jacobus	550.00	100.00	18.00	12.00		200.00	880.00
Miss Moody	550.00	60.00	25.00	12.00	50.00	150.00	847.00
Miss Phelps (6 mos)	275.00	12.50	12.50	6.00		75.00	381.00
Miss Reed	550.00	20.00	18.00	12.00	25.00	200.00	825.00
Miss Sewall	600.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	150.00	859.00
Miss Smith	550.00	75.00	18.00	12.00	50.00	200.00	905.00
Miss McClure	550.00	60.00	25.00	12.00		150.00	797.00
	7,275.00	780.50	260.50	156.00	300.00	2,200.00	$10,972.00

NORTH CHINA -- 2

SHANTUNG DISTRICT	Base	Children	Health	House	Teacher	SPECIAL	TOTAL
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.L.V.Cady	1210.	544.50	140.	50.	120.	420.50	2485.00
Mr. Mr.John F.Chapman	550.		32.50		60.	150.	792.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.C.E.Ewing	1100.		65.	50.	100.	300.	1615.00
" Rev.& Mrs.A.D.Heininger (last 4 mos)	366.66	73.33	28.75	50.	40.	120.	678.74
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Houlding	1100.	110.	75.	50.	120.	330.	1785.00
Miss Miss Grace O.Jevne	550.		32.50	20.	60.	150.	812.50
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.H.S.Matthews	1100.	220.	86.25	50.	120.	360.	1936.25
" Rev.& Mrs.H.L.Robinson (last 4 mos)	366.66	36.66	27.08	20.	40.	106.	596.40
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.F.F.Tucker	1100.	550.	117.50	50.	120.	450.	2387.50
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.R.B.Whitaker	1100.	605.	144.	50.	150.	465.	2514.00
	8543.32	2139.49	748.58	390.	930.	2851.50	15,602.89
SHANSI DISTRICT							
Rev. Rev.P.L.Corbin	550.		35.	50.	100.	150.	885.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.Jean Curran	1100.		70.	50.	120.	300.	1640.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.P.D.Dutton	1100.	358.57	85.	50.	120.	397.79	2111.36
" Rev.&Mrs.W.C.Fairfield (1st 6 mos)	550.	192.50	42.50	50.	50.	202.50	1087.50
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.A.C.Hausske	1100.	385.	85.	50.	100.	405.	2125.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.W.A.Hemingway	1100.	165.	75.	50.	100.	345.	1835.00
Mr. Mr.Julius L.Krause (2 mos)	641.66		17.50	25.	50.	175.	909.16
Mr. Mr.& Mrs.W.A.McLean	1100.		70.	50.	120.	300.	1640.00
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.W.O.Pye (last 4 mos)	366.66	36.66	25.	50.	50.	110.	638.32
Rev. Rev.& Mrs.P.R.Reynolds	1100.	220.	80.	50.	150.	360.	1960.00
Dr. Dr.& Mrs.P.T.Watson (last 4 mos)	366.66	91.67	26.67	50.	40.	125.	700.00
Extra House Extra House				25.			25.00
Yu Tao Ho Houses-Fenchow				25.			25.00
Yu Tao Ho Taiku				50.			50.00
	9074.98	1442.40	611.67	625.	1000.	2870.29	$15,631.34

1925 -- APPROPRIATIONS -- W.B.M.I.

CHINA -- NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES:

CHIHLI

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	
Miss Hazel Bailey(4mos)	$250.	$20.	$6.	$4.		$280.00
Miss Laura B.Cross(6mos)	375.	45.	9.	6.	$20.	455.00
Miss Anne B. Kelley	750.	75.	18.	12.	25.	880.00
Miss Maryette Lum	750.	90.	18.	12.		870.00
Miss Esther Nelson	750.	90.	18.	12.	25.	895.00
Miss Elizabeth Turner	750.	90.	18.	12.		870.00
Miss Ruth Van Kirk (4mos)	250.	20.	6.	4.		280.00
Miss Cleora Wannamaker	750.	75.	18.	12.	25.	880.00
						$5,410.

SHANTUNG

Miss Mabel Huggins	$700.	75.	22.50	12.	$20.	829.50
Miss Ethel M. Long	700.	50.	26.	12.	20.	808.00
Dr. Lois Pendleton(6mos) Dr	350.	50.	11.25	6.	10.	427.25
Miss Alice Reed	700.	50.	22.50	12.		784.50
Miss Myra L. Sawyer	700.	75.	22.50	12.	20.	829.50
Miss Gertrude Wyckoff	700.	50.	22.50	12.	20.	804.50
						$4,483.25

SHANSI

Miss Alma Atzel	700.	75.	25.	12.		812.00
Miss Helen Dizney (6mos)	350.	37.50	12.50	6.		406.00
Miss Flora K. Heebner	700.	20.	25.	12.		757.00
Miss Josie E. Horn	700.	25.	25.	12.	50.	812.00
Miss Gertrude Kellogg(4 mos)	233.33	15.	8.33	4.		260.66
Miss Grace McConnaughey (6mos)	350.	12.50	12.50	6.		381.00
Miss Alzina C. Munger	700.	20.	25.	12.	50.	807.00
Dr. Clara Nutting Dr	700.	100.	25.	12.		837.00
Miss Katharine Reynolds	700.	100.	25.	12.		837.00
Miss Cora May Walton(4mos)	233.33	25.	8.33	4.		270.66
Miss Gladys Williams(4mos)	233.33	25.	8.33	4.		270.66
Miss HelenGallagher	700.	100.	25.	12.		837.00
Yu Tao Ho (Taiku & Fenchow)					50.	50.00
						$7,337.98

Amount Forward----------$17,231.23

1925 -- APPROPRIATIONS -- W.B.M.I.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

SALARIES: Amount Forward $17,231.23

YENCHING COLLEGE - PEKING

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	House Fund	
Miss Grace M. Boynton(4mos)	$250.	$20.	$6.	$4.	$25.	$305.
Miss Helen Louise Gunderson	750.	40.	18.	12.	25.	845.
Miss Fannie Harmon-	750.	90.	18.	12.	25.	895.
Miss Constance L. Sargent	750.	40.	18.	12.		820.
						$2,865.

TOTAL----------$20,096.23

GENERAL WORK:

CHIHLI

Peking:	Evangelistic	$930.	
	Educational	840.	
	Medical	80.	
	Bridgman Academy	1,500.	
	Bible School	300.	
	Yenching College	2,800.	$6,450.

SHANSI

	Taiku	Fenchow	
Evangelistic	$500.	$800.	
Educational	1700.	1900.	
Medical	800.	800.	
	$3000.	$3500.	$6,500.

SHANTUNG

	Lintsing	Tehchow		
Evangelistic	$400.	$800.		
Educational	1070.	1400.		
Medical		1200.		
	$1470.	$3400.	$4,870.	$17,820.00

TOTAL-------$37,916.23

APPROPRIATIONS OF W.B.M.P. FOR THE FIELD FOR 1925

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Salaries and Allowances:

Dr. Alma L. Cooke --Salary		$700.00		
	Teacher	100.00		
	Health	12.00		
	Medical	26.00		
	House Fund	25.00	863.00	
Miss Maude McGwigan Salary		700.00		
	Miscel.	100.00	800.00	
Miss Valley L. Nelson Salary		700.00		
	Language	150.00	850.00	$2,513.00

Work:

Lintsing

Aid to Hospital	1,200.00	$3,713.00

Exchange at the rate of $2 Mex. to $1 Gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for salaries and work in China.

A.B.C.F.M.
Appropriations 1926

NORTH CHINA

'26

CHIHLI DISTRICT	Fixed Salary	Children	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Medical	Total
Mr. and Mrs. E.H.Ballou	$1500.	$525.00	$42.	$50..	$120.	$35.	$2272.00
Mr. & Mrs. R.M. Cross	1500.	150.00	45.	540.	100.	25.	2360.00
Dr. & Mrs. P.H. deVargas	1500.		36.		60.	20.	1616.00
Mr. Laban E. Fleak (6 mos. 1st)	375.			25.		5.	405.00
Mr. & Mrs. E.W. Galt (1st 6 mos)	700.	280.00		50.	60.	17.50	1107.50
Dr. & Mrs. H.S. Galt (last 4 mos)	500.	150.00			16.66	8.50	675.16
Mr. & Mrs. H.W. Hubbard	1400.	700.00	100.	50.	120.	40.	2410.00
Mr. & Mrs. J.A. Hunter (last 4 mos)	500.	100.00		50.	33.33	8.50	691.83
Miss Ellen Ingram	750.		19.50			10.	779.50
Dr. & Mrs. J.H. Ingram	1500.	300.00	48.		200.00	25.	2073.00
Mr. & Mrs. W.R. Leete	1500.	806.65	48.	840.	120.00	40.	3354.65
Dr. & Mrs. O.H. Love (1st 6 mos)	750.	375.00		50.	50.00	25.	1250.00
Mr. & Mrs. H.S. Martin (1st 6 mos)	750.	300.00		50.	50.	17.50	1167.50
Dr. & Mrs. S.C. Peabody	1500.		36.	50.	100.	20.	1796.00
Dr. & Mrs. L.C. Porter	1500.	750.00	69.		50.	35.	2404.00
Mr. & Mrs. F.M. Price (1st 6 mos)	500						500.00
Mr. & Mrs. H.W. Robinson	1400.	490.00	87.50	50.	100.	35.	2162.50
Mr. & Mrs. E.T. Shaw (last 4 mos)	500.	100.00		180.	33.33	8.50	821.83
Dr. & Mrs. C.A. Stanley	1500.	450.00	38.	50.	130.	30.	2198.00
Mr. & Mrs. W.B. Stelle	1500.		36.00	50.	100.	20.	1706.00
Mr. & Mrs. D.G. Tewksbury	1500.		36.		120.	20.	1676.00
Dr. & Mrs. G.D. Wilder	1500.		36.	50.	110.	20.	1716.00
	24,625.	5,476.65	677.	2,135.	1673.32	465.50	35052. 47

NORTH CHINA - 2 -

	Fixed Salary	Children	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Medical	Total
SHANTUNG DISTRICT							
Mr. & Mrs. L.V. Cady	$1500.	$687.90	$100.	$50.	$120.	$40.	$2497.90
Mr. J.F. Chapman (1st 6 mos)	350.					5.	355.00
Mr. & Mrs. A.D. Heininger	1400.	280.00	67.50	50.	120.	30.	1947.50
Mr. & Mrs. C. E. Ewing	1400.		45.	50.	100.	20.	1615.00
Mr. & Mrs. E.W.Houlding	1400.	140.00	65.	50.	120.	25.	1800.00
Miss Grace O. Jevne	700.		22.50	20.	100.	10.	852.50
Mr. & Mrs. H.S. Matthews	1400.	280.00	67.50	50.	120	30.	1947.50
Dr. & Mrs. E.F. Parsons	1400.	140.00	56.25	50.	120.	25.	1791.25
Dr. & Mrs. H.L.Robinson	1400.		52.	50.	120.	20.	1642.00
Dr. & Mrs. F.F. Tucker (1st 6 mos)	700.	350.00		50.	60.	17.50	1177.50
Dr. & Mrs. R.E.Whitaker (1st 6 mos)	700.	385.00		50.	65.	25.	1225.00
Mr. & Mrs. D.R.Wickes	1400.	350.00	78.	50.	120.	30.	2028.00
	$13,750.	2,612.90	553.75	520.	1,165.	277.50	18,879.15
SHANSI DISTRICT							
Dr. L. P. Corbin	700.		25.	50.	100.	10.	885.00
Dr. & Mrs. J.A.Curran	1400.	140.00	50.	50.	120.	25.	1785.00
Dr. & Mrs. P.D.Dutton	700.	245.00	25.	50.	60.	20.	1100.00
Mr. & Mrs. W.C.Fairfield (last 4 mos)	466.66	186.67		50.	33.33	11.67	748.33
Mr. & Mrs. A.C.Hausske (last 4 mos)	466.66	163.33		50.	33.33	11.67	724.99
Mr. & Mrs. Hemingway (last 6 mos)	1050.	245.00	25.	50.	100.	20.	1490.00
Mr. & Mrs. W.A.McLean	1400.		50.	50.	120.	20.	1640.00
Mr. & Mrs. W.O.Pye	1400.	140.00	50.	50.	150.	25.	1815.00
Mr. & Mrs. P.R. Reynolds (1st 6 mos)	700.	140.00		50.	60.	20.	970.00
Mr. & Mrs. P.T.Watson	1400.	840.00	50.	50.	120.	30.	2490.00
	9,683.32	2100.00	275.	500.	896.66	193.34	13,648.32
GENERAL							
Dr. & Mrs. R.E.Chandler	1500.	225.00	32.	50.	180.	25.	2012.00
Miss Marion E. Talcott	750.		12.		50.	10.	822.00

NORTH CHINA -3-

	Fixed Salary	Children	Health	House Fund	Teacher	Medical	Total
GENERAL 1922.							
. A.C. Grimes	750.		12.	780.	120.	10.	1672.00
. & Mrs. A.W.Hummel	1500.	375.00	54.			30.	1959.00
. & Mrs. J.H. McCann	1500.		32.	90.		25.	1647.00
r. & Mrs. F.Rawlinson	1600.	781.08	100.	1100.	50.(TRW)	35.	3666.08
iss Mabel Silsby(1st 9mos)	562.50		12.		30.	7.50	612.00
r. & Mrs. J.B. Wolfe (1st 6 mos.)	750.	225.00	12.	300.	50.	20.	1357.00
	8,912.50	1,606.00	266.	2,320.	480.	162.50	13,747.08

SALARIES			
hihli District Chihli	$35,052.47		
hantung District Shantung	18,879.15		
ansi District Shansi	13,648.32		
eneral General	13,747.08	$81,327.02	
GENERAL WORK			
heological Students Theological	230.00		
hihli District Chihli *	16,426.00		
hantung District Shantung	8,620.00		
hansi District Shansi **	7,000.00	32,276.00	
		Total A.B.C.F.M.	$113,603.02

Includes $2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston.
Includes $400 for Oberlin-Shansi work from Oberlin Churches.

Note I

ote 1. Exchange at the rate of $2. Mex. to $1. Gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work.

2. For accounting simplicity the special allowance has been combined with the base allowance in this appropriation schedule. It is understood, however, that should the cost of living be substantially decreased, this new basal salary would be subject to the same revision as if the special increase had been kept as a separate item.

3. It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

APPROPRIATIONS of W. B. M. for 1926

NORTH CHINA

Salaries

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	Housefund	Total
Miss Andrews (Retired)	$700.00	$	$25.00	$12.00	$	$737.00
Miss Breck	700.00	66.00	25.00	12.00		803.00
Miss Buell	750.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	859.00
Miss Chapin	700.00	40.00	25.00	12.00	50.00	827.00
Mrs. Frame	750.00	50.00	18.00	12.00	50.00	880.00
Miss Huggins	750.00	75.00	19.50	12.00	50.00	906.50
Miss Jacobus	750.00	100.00	19.50	12.00		881.50
Miss Lueders	750.00	100.00	12.00	12.00		874.00
Miss McClure	700.00	60.00	25.00	12.00		797.00
Miss Reed (6 mos)	375.00	20.00		6.00	25.00	426.00
Miss Sewall	750.00	60.00	12.00	12.00	25.00	859.00
Miss Smith	750.00	75.00	19.50	12.00		856.50
	8,425.00	706.00	212.50	138.00	225.00	$9,706.50

APPROPRIATIONS of W. B. M. for 1926

NORTH CHINA cont'd

Salaries - brought forward			$9,706.50
Work			
Paotingfu			
Boarding School	$600.00		
Day Schools	311.40		
Bible Women	245.00		
Station Class	50.00		
Touring	180.00		
Medical Supplies	50.00		
Lecture Room & Helper	200.00		
Women's School	400.00		
Delegates Expenses	10.00		
Additional	492.00		
		$2,538.40	
Tientsin			
Undesignated	878.00		
Miss Sewall's work	450.00		
Hopei Rent	200.00		
Delegates Expenses	10.00		
Additional	582.40		
		2,120.40	
Ching-Chao			
Boarding School & Repairs	525.00		
Day Schools	405.00		
Kindergarten	100.00		
Evangelistic	385.00		
Medical	350.00		
Delegates Expenses	10.00		
Additional, Educational Work	65.20		
Additional	56.00 1925		
		1,896.20	
Shansi			
Work of Miss McClure	1,290.00		
		1,290.00	
			$7,845.00
		Total	$17,551.50

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FIELD FOR 1926 - W.B.M.P.

North China Mission - Lintsing

Salaries and Allowances:				
Dr. Alma L. Cooke,	Salary	$700		
	Health, 12; House fund, 20; Medical, 26	58		
	Teacher	100	$858	
Miss Maude McGwigan,	Salary	700		
	Health, 12; Medical, 26; House fund,20	58	758	
Miss Valley L. Nelson,	Salary	700		
	Medical,26; Language,150	176	876	
			2,492	
Work: Aid to Hospital			1,200	$3,692

Exchange at the rate of two dollars Mexican to 1$ Gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for salaries and work.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

Appropriations for 1927

SALARIES

Chihli District

	Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health & Medical	House Fund	Total
Mary E. Andrews (Retired)	$700.	420.	120.	$35.	50.	$735.00
Hazel F. Bailey	750.	140.	60.	28.	25.	863.00
Mr.&Mrs.E.H.Ballou	1500.	525.	120.	77.	50.	2,272.00
Grace M. Boynton	750.		40.	28.	25.	843.00
Grace M. Breck	700.		66.	35.	25.	801.00
Constance Buell	750.	280.	60.	22.	25.	857.00
Abbie G. Chapin	700.		40.	35.	50.	825.00
Laura B. Cross	750.		90.	28.	25.	893.00
Mr.&Mrs.R.M.Cross	1500.	150.	100.	70.	540.	2,360.00
Mr.&Mrs.P.H.DeVargas	1500.		60.	56.		1,616.00
Jean Dickinson	750.	140.	96.	28.	50.	874.00
Mrs.Alice B.Frame	750.	225.	50.	28.	50.	1,103.00
Mr.&Mrs.E.W.Galt(last 4 mos)	466.66	210.	40.	11.66	50.	778.32
Mr.&Mrs.H.S.Galt(last 4 mos)	500.	150.	40.	8.33	50.	698.33
Mr.&Mrs.H.W.Hubbard	1400.	742.90	120.	140.	50.	2,452.90
Alice M. Huggins	750.		75.	29.50	50.	904.50
Mr.&Mrs.A.W.Hummel	1500.	412.50	40.	84.	50.	1,996.50
Mr.&Mrs.J.A.Hunter	1500.	300.	100.	88.50	50.	2,038.50
Ellen Ingram	750.			29.50	50.	779.50
Dr.&Mrs.J.H.Ingram	1500.	300.	60.	73.	25.	1,898.00
Gertrude I. Jacobus	750.		100.	29.50	20.	879.50
Anne B. Kelley	750.		75.	28.	25.	878.00
Mr.&Mrs.W.R.Leete	1500.	825.	120.	88.	840.	3,373.00
Dr.&Mrs.O.H.Love(last 4 mos)	500.	254.16	33.33	20.	50.	857.49
Maryette Lum	750.		90.	28.		868.00
Mr.&Mrs.H.S.Martin(last 4 mos)	500.	200.	33.33	20.	50.	803.33
Esther Nelson (1st 6 mos)	375.		45.	5.	25.	450.00
Mr.&Mrs.S.C.Peabody	1500.		100.	56.	50.	1,706.00
Isabelle Phelps	700.	420.	130.	35.	50.	2,765.00
Dr.&Mrs.L.C.Porter	1500.	807.50	150.	104.	50.	2,461.50
Bertha P. Reed	750.		40.	28.	25.	843.00
Mr.&Mrs.H.W.Robinson	1400.	507.44	100.	122.50	50.	2,179.94
Carolyn T. Sewall	750.	560.	160.	22.	25.	2,857.00
Mr.&Mrs.E.T.Shaw	1500.	300.	100.	84.	180.	2,164.00
Margaret A. Smith	750.	525.39	175.	29.50	50.	2,854.50
Dr.&Mrs.C.A.Stanley	1500.	450.	130.	68.66	50.	2,198.00
Dr.&Mrs.W.B.Stelle	1500.		100.	59.	50.	1,709.00
Mr.&Mrs.D.G.Tewksbury (1st 6 mos)	750.		60.	10.		820.00
Elizabeth Turner(1st 6 mos)	375.		30.	5.		415.00
Ruth VanKirk	750.		75.	28.		853.00
Cleora Wannamaker(last 4 mos)	250.	140.	125.	3.33	25.	303.33
Dr.&Mrs.G.D.Wilder	1500.		110.	56.	50.	1,716.00
	40,066.66	6,359.50	2,738.66	1,863.32	2,510.	53,538.14

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES Cont'd.

Shantung District

		Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health & Medical	House Fund	Total
Mr.&Mrs.L.V.Cady	Ulo + Ma	$1500.	$750.	$120.	$140.	$50.	$2,560.00
Mr.&Mrs.C.E.Ewing	" "	1400.		100.	65.	50.	1,615.00
Mr.&Mrs.A.D.Heininger	" "	1400.	420.	120.	113.75	50.	2,103.75
Mr.&Mrs.E.W.Houlding	" "	1400.	140.	120.	90.	50.	1,800.00
Maud Huggins	Maud	700.		75.	32.50	20.	827.50
Grace O. Jevne (1st 6 mos)	Grace	350.		50.	5.	10.	415.00
Ethel Long	Ethel	700.		75.	36.00	25.	811.00
Mr.&Mrs.H.S.Matthews	Ulo + Ma	1400.	280.	120.	97.50	50.	1,947.50
Lucy I. Mead	Lucy	700.		50.	32.50	25.	807.50
Luella Miner (1st 6 mos)	Luella	375.		45.	5.	25.	450.00
Alice E. Murphy	Alice	700.		100.	36.	25.	861.00
Valley L. Nelson	Valley	700.		100.	36.	25.	861.00
Dr.&Mrs.E.F.Parsons	Eli + Ma	1400.	140.	120.	81.25	50.	1,791.25
Dr.Lois Pendleton	Eli	700.		100.	32.50	20.	852.50
Alice Reed	Alice	700.		100.	32.50	20.	852.50
Dr.&Mrs.H.L.Robinson	Eli + Ma	1400.	140.	120.	90.	50.	1,800.00
Myra Sawyer (last 4 mos)	Myra	233.33		25.	14.58	7.50	280.41
Dr.&Mrs.F.F. Tucker (last 4 mos)	Eli + Ma	466.66	163.33	40.	13.33	50.	733.32
Mr.&Mrs.R.B.Whitaker (last 4 mos)	Ulo + Ma	466.66	303.33	43.33	15.	50.	878.32
Dr.&Mrs.D.R.Wickes (1st 6 mos)	Eli + Ma	700.	175.	60.	15.	50.	1,000.00
Gertrude Wyckoff	Gertrude	700.		50.	32.50	20.	802.50
		18,091.65	2,511.66	1,733.33	1,015.91	722.50	24,075.05

Shansi District

		Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health & Medical	House Fund	Total
Alma Atzel	Alma	700.		50.	35.		785.00
Dr.&Mrs.P.L.Corbin	Eli + Ma	1400.	420.	100.	80.	50.	2,050.00
Dr.&Mrs.J.A.Curran	Eli + Ma	1400.	280.	120.	80.	50.	1,930.00
Helen Dizney	Helen	700.		50.	35.		785.00
Dr.&Mrs.P.D.Dutton(last 4 mos)	Eli	466.66	116.66	40.	16.66	50.	689.98
Mr.&Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	Ulo + Ma	1400.	560.	100.	80.	50.	2,190.00
Helen Gallagher	Helen	700.		60.	35.		795.00
Mr.&Mrs.A.C.Hausske	Ulo + Ma	1400.	525.39	100.	80.	50.	2,155.39
Flora K. Heebner (2 mos)	Flora	116.66			1.66		118.32
Dr.W.A.Hemingway (6 mos)	Eli	350.		50.	5.	50.	455.00
Josie E. Horn	Josie	700.		25.	35.	50.	810.00
Gertrude Kellogg	Gertrude	700.		60.	35.		795.00
Mary L. McClure	Mary	700.		60.	35.		795.00
Grace McConnaughey	Grace	700.		50.	35.		785.00
Mr.&Mrs.W.A.McLean	Ulo + Ma	1400.	140.	120.	75.	50.	1,785.00
Alzina C. Munger	Alzina	700.			35.	50.	785.00

NORTH CHINA MISSION

General Work Cont'd.

Salaries total bro't forward				$111,291.91
American Board Total Bro't Forward			$33,496.	
" " "			7,845.	
B.M.:-				
Paotingfu:-				
Boarding School	$860.			
Day Schools	568.40			
Women's School	400.			
Bible Women	300.			
Station Class	40.			
Touring	140.			
Medical Supplies	50.			
Lecture Room & Helper	140.			
Delegates' Expenses and summer school	40.	$2,538.40		
Tientsin:-				
Hopei Rent	200.			
Educational	1,165.			
Evangelistic	675.			
Medical	25.			
Miscellaneous	30.40			
Buildings & Sites	25.	2,120.40		
Ching-Chao:-				
Boarding School & Repairs	525.			
Day Schools	405.			
Kindergarten	100.			
Evangelistic	385.			
Medical	350.			
Delegates' Expenses	10.			
Add'l Educational	121.20	1,896.20		
Shansi:-				
Work of Miss McClure		1,290.00	7,845.	
W.B.M.I.				
B.M.I.:-				
Peking:-				
Evangelistic	930.			
Educational	840.			
Medical	80.			
Bridgman Academy	2,200.			
Bible School	300.	4,350.00		
Taiku:-				
Evangelistic	450.			
Educational	1,530.			
Medical	800.	2,780.00		
Fenchow:-				
Evangelistic	720.			
Educational	1,710.			
Medical	900.	3,330.00		
Lintsing:-				
Evangelistic	470.			
Educational	1,000.	1,470.00		

NORTH CHINA MISSION

General Work Cont'd.

Salaries total bro't forward		$111,291.91
American Board Total Bro't forward	$33,496.	
W.B.M. " " "	7,845.	
W.B.M.I. (Cont'd.):- Total bro't forward	$11,930.	

Tehchow:-	Salary	Teacher	Medical	HouseFund	Total
Evangelistic		$720.			
Educational		1,400.			
Medical		1,200.	3,320.	15,250.	
W.B.M.P.:-					
Lintsing:-					
Aid to Hospital		1,200.		1,200.	57,791.00
TOTAL					$169,082.91

Notes:

1. Exchange at the rate of $2. Mex. to $1. Gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work.
2. For accounting simplicity the special allowance has been combined with the base allowance in this appropriation schedule. It is understood, however, that should the cost of living be substantially decreased, this new basal salary would be subject to the same revision as if the special increase had been kept as a separate item.
3. It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

Miss Jacobus	750.00		19.50	10.00		879.50
Miss McClure	700.00		25.00	10.00		795.00
Miss Phelps	700.00		25.00	10.00		765.00
Miss Reed	750.00	40.00	18.00	10.00	25.00	843.00
Miss Sewall	750.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	25.00	857.00
Miss Smith	750.00	75.00	19.50	10.00		854.50
	$9,500.00	$752.00	$261.50	$130.00	$225.00	$10,868.50

APPROPRIATIONS of W. B. M. for 1927

NORTH CHINA

Salaries

	Salary	Teacher	Health	Medical	HouseFund	Total
Miss Andrews (Retired)	$700.00	$	$25.00	$10.00	$	$735.00
Miss Breck	700.00	66.00	25.00	10.00		801.00
Miss Buell	750.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	25.00	857.00
Miss Chapin	700.00	40.00	25.00	10.00	50.00	825.00
Miss Dickinson	750.00	96.00	18.00	10.00		874.00
Mrs. Frame	750.00	50.00	18.00	10.00	50.00	878.00
Miss Huggins	750.00	75.00	19.50	10.00	50.00	904.50
Miss Jacobus	750.00	100.00	19.50	10.00		879.50
Miss McClure	700.00	60.00	25.00	10.00		795.00
Miss Phelps	700.00	30.00	25.00	10.00		765.00
Miss Reed	750.00	40.00	18.00	10.00	25.00	843.00
Miss Sewall	750.00	60.00	12.00	10.00	25.00	857.00
Miss Smith	750.00	75.00	19.50	10.00		854.50
	$9,500.00	$752.00	$261.50	$130.00	$225.00	$10,868.50

APPROPRIATIONS of W. B. M. for 1927

NORTH CHINA cont'd

Salaries - brought forward			$10,868.50
Work			
Paotingfu			
Boarding School	$860.00		
Day Schools	568.40		
Women's School	400.00		
Bible Women	300.00		
Station Class	40.00		
Touring	140.00		
Medical Supplies	50.00		
Lecture Room & Helper	140.00		
Delegates' Expenses and Summer School	40.00		
		$2,538.40	
Tientsin			
Hopei Rent	$200.00		
Educational	1,165.00		
Evangelistic	675.00		
Medical	25.00		
Miscellaneous	30.40		
Buildings & Sites	25.00		
		$2,120.40	
Ching-Chao			
Boarding School & Repairs	$525.00		
Day Schools	405.00		
Kindergarten	100.00		
Evangelistic	385.00		
Medical	350.00		
Delegates' Expenses	10.00		
Additional Educational	121.20		
		$1,896.20	
Shansi			
Work of Miss McClure		$1,290.00	
			$7,845.00
		Total	$18,713.50

NORTH CHINA MISSION

SALARIES Cont'd.

Shansi District Cont'd.

		Salary	Children	Teacher or Writer	Health & Medical	House Fund	Total
Total Bro't forward							
Emma B. Noreen	Emma	$700.		$90.	$35.		$825.00
Mr.&Mrs.L.M.Outerbridge	Mr + Mrs.	1400.		120.	70.	50.	1,640.00
Mrs. W. O. Pye	Mrs.	700.	140.	50.	40.	50.	980.00
Mr.&Mrs.P.S.Reynolds(1st 6 mos)	Mr + Mrs.	700.	140.	60.	20.	50.	970.00
Dr.&Mrs.P.T.Watson	Dr + Mrs.	1400.	621.87	100.	80.	50.	2,251.87
Gladys Williams	Gladys	700.		50.	35.		785.00
		19,133.32	2,943.92	1,455.	978.32	650.	25,160.56

General

Mr. A. C. Grimes	Mr A.C	750.		120.	22.	780.	1,672.00
Mr.&Mrs.J.H.McCann	Mr. + Mrs.	1500.	150.		57.	90.	1,797.00
Dr.&Mrs.F.Rawlinson	Dr + Mrs.	1600.	805.16 (trav.)	50.	140.	1100.	3,695.16
Miss Viva Searles	Viva	750.			22.		772.00
Marion Talcott(1st 9 mos)	Marion	562.50			19.50		582.00
		5,162.50	955.16	170.	260.50	1970.	8,518.16

SALARIES

Chihli District	$53,538.14		
Shantung "	24,075.05		
Shansi "	25,160.56		
General	8,518.16	TOTAL SALARIES	$111,291.91

GENERAL WORK

American Board:-		$33,496.
Theological Students	$230.	
Chihli District	* 16,426.	
Shantung District	8,620.	
Shansi District	** 7,000.	
Mis. Treas. Office	1,220.	

Includes

* Includes $2400 for Peking Station from Central Church, Boston.
** Includes $400 for Oberlin-Shansi work from Oberlin Churches.

A. B. C. F. M.
Appropriations 1928

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NORTH CHINA

	Salary	Children	Health	House	Teacher	Special Supplement	
CHIHLI DISTRICT.							
Mary E. Andrews Mary	700.00		25.			70.	$ 795.00
Hazel F. Bailey Hazel	750.00		18.	25.	60.	75.	928.00
Mr.&Mrs.E.H.Ballou Mr +	1,500.00	727.81	48.	50.	120.	513.90	2959.71
Edith Boynton Edith	750.		18.			75.	843.00
Grace Boynton Grace	750.		18.		40.	75.	883.00
Constance Buell Constance	750.		12.	25.	60.	75.	922.00
Abbie G.Chapin Abbie	700.		25.	50.	40.	70.	885.00
Laura B. Cross Laura	750.		18.	25.	90.	75.	958.00
Mr.&Mrs.Ph. deVargas Mr. M.	1,500.		36.		60.	150.	1746.00
Mrs.A.B.Frame(1st 6 Mrs. mos.)	375.	112.50			25.	93.75	606.25
Mr.&Mrs.E.W.Galt Mr +	1,400.	630.	95.83	50.	120.	455.	2750.83
Mr.&Mrs.H.S.Galt "	1,500.	450.	57.		50.	375.	2432.00
Helen Gallagher Helen	750.		19.50		60.	75.	904.50
Mr.&Mrs.Hubbard (1st Mr. 6 mos.)	700.	385.		50.	60.	262.50	1457.50
Alice Huggins Alice	750.		19.50	20.	75.	75.	939.50
Mr.&Mrs.A.W.Hummel Mr + (last 4 mos.)	500.	150.				125.	775.00
Mr.&Mrs.J.A.Hunter Mr +	1,500.	347.26	58.50	50.	100.	323.63	2379.39
EllenF. Ingram Ellen	750.		19.50			75.	844.50
Dr.&Mrs.J.H.Ingram Mr + (retired)	1,500.	300.	48.	25.		300.	2173.00
Anne S. Kelley Anne	750.		18.	25.	75.	75.	943.00
Mr.&Mrs.W.R.Leete Mr +	1,500.	825.	50.	50.	120.	562.50	3107.50
E.N.Lockard (1st 6 E.N. mos.)	375.					37.50	412.50
Maryette Lum Maryette	750.		18.		90.	75.	933.00
Mr.&Mrs.H.S.Martin Mr +	1,500.	675.	74.75	50.	100.	487.50	2887.25
J.E.Payne(last 4 mos.) J.E.	125.					12.50	137.50
Mr.&Mrs.S.C.Peabody Mr +	1,500.		36.	480.	100.	150.	2266.00
Isabelle Phelps Isabelle	700.		25.		30.	70.	825.00
Mr.&Mrs.L.C.Porter Mr +	1,500.	525.	57.		50.	412.50	2544.50
Bertha Reed Bertha	750.		18.	25.	40.	75.	908.00
Mr.&Mrs.H.W.Robinson Mr +	1,400.	560.	87.50	50.	100.	420.	2617.50
Carolyn T. Sewell (1st 6 mos.) Carolyn	375.			25.	30.	37.50	467.50
Mr.&Mrs.E.T.Shaw Mr +	1,500.	305.14	54.	50.	100.	302.57	2311.71
Margaret A. Smith Margaret	750.		19.50		75.	75.	919.50
Mr.&Mrs.G.A.Stanley Mr + mos.)	500.			50.	65.	50.	665.00
Mr.&Mrs.W.B.Stelle Mr +	1,500.		39.	50.	100.	150.	1839.00
Mr.&Mrs.D.G.Tewksbury Mr + (last 4 mos.)	500.				40.	50.	590.00
Ruth Van Kirk Ruth Van	750.		18.		75.	75.	918.00
Dr.&Mrs.G.D.Wilder Mr +	1,500.		39.	50.	110.	150.	1849.00
Yenching College, 2 Yenching salaries	1,500.						1500.00
	37,600.	5992.71	1089.58	1275.	2260.	6606.35	54,823.64

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NORTH CHINA

28.

						Special Supplement	
SHANTUNG DISTRICT.							
Mr.&Mrs.L.V.Cady(last 4mos.)	500.00	312.54		25.	40.	206.21	$1083.75
Dr. Alma Cooke	700.		26.	50.	100.	70.	946.00
Mabel Huggins (last 4 mos.)	233.33				25.	23.33	281.66
Mr.&Mrs.H.S.Matthews	400.00	300.67	67.50	50.	120.	290.33	2228.50
Lucy I. Mead (last 4 mos.)	233.33				25.	23.33	281.66
Luella Miner (last 4 mos.)	187.50			25.	15.	18.75	246.25
Alice Murphy	700.		26.	25.	100.	70.	921.00
Valley Nelson	700.		26.	25.	100.	70.	921.00
Dr.&Mrs.E.F.Parsons	400.	280.00	67.50	50.	120.	280.	2197.50
Alice Reed	700.		22.50	20.	100.	70.	912.50
Dr.&Mrs.H.L.Robinson	400.	140.	65.	50.	120.	210.	1985.00
Myra Sawyer	700.		22.50	20.	75.	70.	887.50
Mr.&Mrs.R.B.Whitaker	1,400.	970.03	125.66	50.	130.	625.01	3300.70
Mr.&Mrs.D.R.Wickes last 4 mos.)	466.66	163.33		50.	40.	128.33	848.32
	10,720.82	2166.57	448.66	440.	1110.	2155.29	17,041.34
SHANSI DISTRICT.							
Dr.&Mrs.J.A.Curran	1,400.00	280.	50.	50.	120.	280.	2,180.00
Helen Dizney	700.		25.		50.	70.	845.00
Mr.&Mrs.P.D.Dutton	1,400.	350.	50.	50.	120.	315.	2,285.00
Mr.&Mrs.W.C.Fairfield	1,400.	571.70	50.	50.	100.	425.85	2,597.55
Mr.&Mrs.A.C.Hausske	1,400.	560.	50.	50.	100.	420.	2,580.00
Flora Heebner	700.		25.			70.	795.00
Josie Horn (last 4 mos.	233.33			50.	10.	23.33	316.66
Dr.&Mrs.W.A.Hemingway, (last 4 mos.)	466.66	70.		50.	33.33	81.67	701.66
Gertrude Kellogg	700.		25.		60.	75.	860.00
Alzina Munger (1st 6 mos.)	350.			50.		35.	435.00
Mary McClure	700.		25.		60.	70.	855.00
Grace McConnaughey (1st 6 mos.)	350.		25.			35.	410.00
EmmaB. Noreen	700.		25.		100.	70.	895.00
Mr.&Mrs.L.M.Outerbridge	1,400.	140.	50.	50.	120.	210.	1,970.00
Mrs. W. O. Pye	700.	153.81	25.	50.	50.	146.90	1,125.71
Mr.&Mrs.P.R.Reynolds (last 4 mos.)	466.66	93.33		50.	40.	93.33	743.32
Dr.&Mrs.P.T.Watson	1,400.	912.11	50.	50.	100.	596.05	3,108.16
Gladys Williams	700.		25.		50.	70.	845.00
	15,166.65	3130.95	500.	550.	1113.33	3087.13	23,548.06

NORTH CHINA

GENERAL.

						Special Supplement	
Mr.&Mrs.R.M.Cross	1,500.	150.	42.	50.	100.	225.	$2,067.00
A. C. Grimes	750.		12.	780.	120.	75.	1,737.00
Mr.&Mrs.J.H.McCann	1,500.		24.	90.		150.	1,764.00
Mr.&Mrs.Frank Rawlinson	1,600.	942.41	150.	1100.	50.	632.20	4,474.61
Marion Talcott	750.		18.			75.	843.00
Medical Pool			1224.13				1,224.13
	6,100.	1092.41	1470.13	2020.	270.	1157.20	12,109.74

SUMMARY OF SALARIES.

Chihli District	Chihli	$54,823.64	
Shantung District	Shantung	17,041.34	
Shensi District	Shensi	23,548.06	
General	General	12,109.74	
TOTAL----------		107,522.78	$107,522.78

GENERAL WORK.

Chihli District, Peking Station					Chihli $2,400.	
Undesignated					Shantung 14,026.	
Shantung District					8,620.	
Shansi District, Oberlin-Shansi Work					Shansi 400.	
Undesignated					Undesignated 6,600.	
Mission Treasurer's Office					Mission Tr. 1,220.	
Theological Students					Theological 230.	
Tientsin,	Evangelistic	Educational	Medical	Miscel.	Tientsin	
"	675.00	1,165.	25.	255.40	2,120.40	
Chingchao	1315.00	4,491.20	430.	10.00	6,246.20	
Paotingfu	180.00	2,128.40	50.	180.	2,538.40	
Tehchow	720.00	1,400.00	1200.		3,320.00	
Lintsing	470.00	1,000.00	1200.		2,670.00	
Taiku	450.00	1,530.00	800.		2,780.00	
Fenchowfu	2010.00	1,710.00	900.		4,620.00	
Yenching College (Women)					2,800.00	60,591.00
					TOTAL----------	$168,113.78

NORTH CHINA.

Notes:- 1. Exchange at the rate of $2. Mex. to $1. Gold is guaranteed on the above appropriations for Salaries and General Work.

2. It is understood that these appropriations for the General Work in each Mission are to cover all items of work, including taxes, repairs, annual meetings and insurances, except as the latter are otherwise provided for in Turkey and China.

3. The former classification according to the Board providing the appropriations is now because of the merger removed. It will be noted that the detailed designations of the women's work appropriations have been preserved, and it is understood that the mission does not have the right to change these detailed designations unless approved by the Prudential Committee. Any amounts not used for the appropriations designated at the end of the year should be lapsed.

4. The special supplement figured on the basis of 10% of fixed salary plus 50% of children's allowance is included in the appropriation schedule. It is understood, as was the case for 1927, that should any individual find that the supplement was not necessary it should be lapsed.

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

321

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

A reply is requested by the sender of this message. May we rush it for you?

2477 D

RECEIVED AT ...MONT ST., BOSTON PHONE MAIN ...

105FY HM 12

ELGIN ILL 936A SEPT 11 1920

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS

RM118 14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS

OUR SHANSI MISSION CABLES FOR FAMINE RELIEF WIRE YOUR INFORMATION OUR EXPENSE

BRETHREN GENERAL MISSION BOARD

1124A

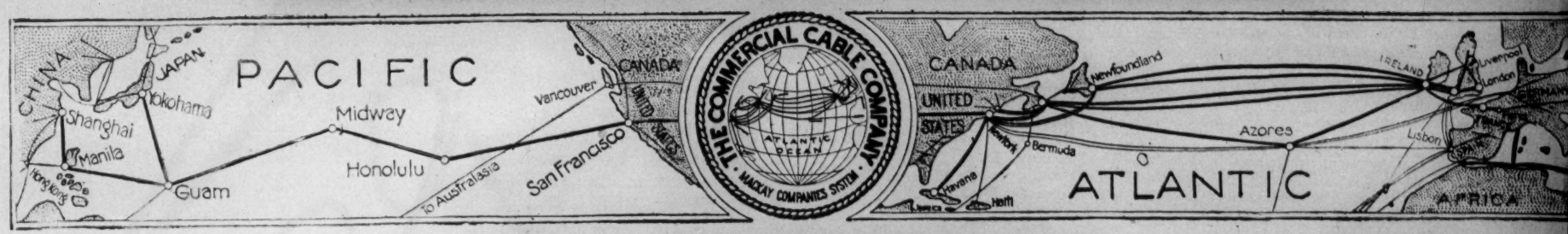
STANDARD TIME

Brethren's Power
Mission! Bo

Elgin, Ill.

CABLEGRAM

322



TELEPHONE MAIN 180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

NOV 25 1920

RECEIVED AT 7 15P M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

PACBNY 62

TIENTSIN 8

FERNSTALK BOSTON

NOGYPOUZM STARVING ILEAPSATYP EBEKSISIKC ERZITTUARG IVIRHOACAF

9,000,000 starving famine Northern China
Could buy grain atonce Manchuria
Publish in extenso. Help!

Robert E. Chandler

Phone to Send to office in morning

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.

TELEPHONE MAIN 180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

NOV 27 1920

RECEIVED AT 3-20 M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

323

VIA PAC BNY 51

TIENTSIN 7

FERNSTALK, BOSTON....

VAVYKOALUH SEOKYBEIKY AMZICUDFYV EPSAWILERG EPDDOACAF

Send if possible Emery H. Ellis atonce in order to assist American Red Cross famine relief ——

Robert E. Chandler

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St. (*Principal Office, Always Open*)	Rector 380
Stock Exchange	Rector 380
Cotton Exchange	Rector 380
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Barclay 6700
180 William Street, cor. Spruce	Beekman 4416
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
100 State Street / 155 Federal Street	Main 180
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	St. Paul 345

EUROPEAN OFFICES

LONDON (*Principal Office, Always Open*), 63-64 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Building and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (Opposite Royal Exchange).
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

DEFERRED SERVICE.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY will accept for transmission to certain specified countries Deferred Service Messages at rates per word which shall be less than the rates per word charged for ordinary messages, subject to the terms and conditions above, and as follows:

Only one language shall be used, it may be French or that of the country of origin or the country of destination. The sender must declare which of these languages is used.

The sender must write before the address, and pay the charge on one word, for the letters LCF, LCO, or LCD, according to his declaration.

The message must have an address and a text. A signature is optional with the sender, but the Company will not be able to make unpaid inquiries about the senders of unsigned messages.

The address may be a cable address. House and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

The text must be written entirely in one plain language without figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, abbreviations or mutilations. Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words. Genuine words spelled according to established usage, with not more than fifteen letters, will be charged as single words. Messages written in the manner prescribed will be counted and charged according to the International Regulations.

The messages will not be subject to artificial delay in transmission or delivery. Their transmission will only be delayed until ranking messages have been despatched.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

Nov. 26

Robert E. Chandler

180 William Street, cor. Spruce . . . Beekman 4416
442 Broome Street . . . Spring 1108
944 Broadway . . . Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building . . . Greeley 3025
BOSTON
100 State Street / 155 Federal Street . . . Main 180
HALIFAX, N. S.
108 Granville Street . . . St. Paul 345

GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

DEFERRED SERVICE.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY will accept for transmission to certain specified countries Deferred Service Messages at rates per word which shall be less than the rates per word charged for ordinary messages, subject to the terms and conditions above, and as follows:

Only one language shall be used, it may be French or that of the country of origin or the country of destination. The sender must declare which of these languages is used.

The sender must write before the address, and pay the charge on one word, for the letters LCF, LCO, or LCD, according to his declaration.

The message must have an address and a text. A signature is optional with the sender, but the Company will not be able to make unpaid inquiries about the senders of unsigned messages.

The address may be a cable address. House and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

The text must be written entirely in one plain language without figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, abbreviations or mutilations. Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words. Genuine words spelled according to established usage, with not more than fifteen letters, will be charged as single words. Messages written in the manner prescribed will be counted and charged according to the International Regulations.

The messages will not be subject to artificial delay in transmission or delivery. Their transmission will only be delayed until ranking messages have been despatched.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

R. E. Chandler

REC'D DEC 11 1920

324

Form 1220

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

FLATIRON BLDG N

AFB E132 3B 128 BLUE

DA NEWYORK NY 151P DEC 10 1920

REV DR JAMES L BARTON

(287-405)

1109 (AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
NEWYORK NY

THE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED ME TO ACT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON FAMINE RELIEF FOR CHINA UPON WHICH COMMITTEE HE INFORMS ME HE HAS REQUESTED YOU TO SERVE ASSUMING THAT YOU HAVE SEEN YOUR WAY CLEAR TO ACCEPT I BEG TO SAY THAT I WILL SHORTLY SEND TO YOU A SUGGESTED PLAN OF OPERATION I DEEM IT UNWISE UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS TO UNDERTAKE A SO-CALLED DRIVE BUT I AM CONVINCED THAT WITHOUT PUTTING A BURDEN UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE WE CAN SECURE AN ADEQUATE RESPONSE FROM THE COUNTRY YOUR NAME AND INFLUENCE WILL PROVE TO BE MOST HELPFUL STOP IF PRIOR TO ORGANIZATION ANY CONTRIBUTIONS ARE TENDERED TO YOU PLEASE ACCEPT THEM AND DESIGNATE SOME BANKING INSTITUTION LOCAL TO YOU TO ACT AS TEMPORARY DEPOSITORY

THOMAS W LAMONT

243P

Thomas Lamont

Ack. Dec 16. '20

RCD JUN 9 1921

Form 1220 325

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

1921 JUN 9 AM 12 07

A1031NY BB 88 NL 1 EXTRA

SD NEWYORK NY 8

DR JAMES L BARTON 1070

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS BOSTON MASS

CABLE JUST RECEIVED FROM AMERICAN MINISTER PEKING CONFIRMS FACT THAT RECENT LARGE CONTRIBUTIONS BY CHINESE PEOPLE AND ABUNDANT RAINS HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT RADICAL CHANGE IN FAMINE CONDITIONS WE ARE THEREFORE ANNOUNCING DISCONTINUANCE CAMPAIGN AND HEARTY THANKS OF COMMITTEE TO ALL CONTRIBUTING TO ITS SUCCESS I WANT YOU TO RECEIVE THIS ADVANCE NOTICE AND TO REALIZE MY DEEP APPRECIATION OF YOUR GENEROUS ASSISTANCE AND OF THE FACT THAT YOUR COOPERATION HAS BEEN A GENUINE FACTOR IN THIS GREAT AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO HELP A SISTER NATION IN DISTRESS

THOMAS W LAMONT CHAIRMAN

Thomas W. Lamont

June 4, '21

file

Leiper

Form 1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS 326

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
CLT = Cable Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

1928 FEB 23 PM 12 37

MSA91 22=MS NEWYORK NY 23 1228P

REV ROBERT E CHANDLER=

:14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

:WIRE IMMEDIATELY JUDGMENT ON WISDOM OF ADVOCATING CHINA FAMINE RELIEF GENERAL CAMPAIGN HAVE YOU CONCLUSIVE ADVISES SHOWING NEED AND POSSIBILITY OF RELIEF=

H S LEIPER.

RECEIVED Feb 23 1928

Leiper 327

500-1-27

X

COPY

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Date Rec'd .....

Boston, Mass., February 23, 1928

Rev. Henry S. Leiper
287 Fourth Avenue
New York City

NO BASIS FOR JUDGING NEED CHINA FAMINE RELIEF LETTER SENT

Chandler

Prepaid 36¢

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Day 328

1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

1929 MAR 13 PM 12 21

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

BPA169 14 XU=BAR 7572=BRIDGEPORT CONN 13 1215P

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT AMERICAN BOARD=
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

CONSIDERABLE INTEREST HERE IN CHINA FAMINE RELIEF DO CONDITIONS JUSTIFY LARGE APPEAL REPLY COLLECT=

WILLIAM HORACE DAY.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAR 13 1929

329

1000-2-28

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., March 13, 1929

Rev. William Horace Day
Bridgeport, Connecticut

APPEAL JUSTIFIED FAMINE SITUATION VERY SERIOUS CERTAIN REGIONS EFFECTING AMERICAN BOARD LETTER CONFIRMATION TOMORROW

Herbert E. B. Case

Collect: $.40

330

ROGER S. GREENE
ACTING DIRECTOR

F. C. YEN, M.D.
VICE DIRECTOR

GEORGE E. VINCENT
CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

MARGERY K. EGGLESTON
SECRETARY

L. G. MYERS
TREASURER

PEKING UNION MEDICAL COLLEGE

61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

TRUSTEES
SAO-KE ALFRED SZE, CHAIRMAN
JAMES L. BARTON, ARTHUR J. BROWN, THOMAS COCHRANE, SIMON FLEXNER, F. H. HAWKINS, PAUL MONROE, FRANK MASON NORTH, RICHARD M. PEARCE, JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., GEORGE E. VINCENT, H. H. WEIR, WILLIAM H. WELCH

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 9 1929

April 6, 1929

Ans. 4/11/29

~~Dear~~ Mr. Fairfield:

I have received your letter of April 4th asking for my opinion about the Famine Relief campaign.

The estimating of the extent of the need in China is a very perplexing matter. I have never, I think, expressed the opinion that conditions were not as bad as in 1920-21. But I have said that for some reason the American community in China was not convinced of the need as it was in 1920-21. It is even more difficult to state a negative in such a matter than a positive opinion as to the proportions of the calamity.

One of the things which perplexed us was the fact that there was a marked discrepancy between the reports received by the China International Famine Relief Commission and those which came to us from the American consulate at Tsinan and representatives of American business interests, - the latter not indicating the existence of a really serious famine condition. If I remember rightly Shantung was also excluded from the list of provinces suffering from famine, as issued by the National Government.

In connection with the reports on the Shantung district a report was presented regarding the Taming district in Chihli, included in the badly affected area. The seriousness of conditions in that

district was very definitely denied by American businessmen who were not at all unsumpathetic towards appeals from other districts where all observers agreed in reporting severe need.

I am quite prepared to accept the estimate of the American Committee in Peking as approved by the American Minister which calls for $4,000,000 gold. Whatever the full extent of the calamity may be I have no difficulty in believing that $4,000,000 can be used to good advantage in actual famine relief.

Yours sincerely,

Roger S. Greene

Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield
American Board of Commissioners
for Foreign Missions
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

RSG:EFC

April 11, 1929.

Mr. Roger S. Greene
Peking Union Medical College
61 Broadway, N.Y.C.

Dear Mr. Greene:

I wish to acknowledge your favor of April 6, 1929 and to get your present judgment on the situation. I agree with you as to the perplexity in which we are involved as to getting definite information. I have just read the long article by Hallett Abend in the New York Times of last Monday, which is rather discouraging if a true representation of facts. I shall be glad of any further information that may come to you which you feel free to pass on from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield.

WCF:B

file

COPY

CHINA INTERNATIONAL FAMINE RELIEF COMMISSION

Yu Lin Fu, Shensi, China
May 31, 1929

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman
Chairman of the Executive Committee
China International Famine Relief Commission
New York City

Dear Dr. Cadman:

There are often times of emergency when the best, promptest results can be secured by going straight to headquarters. I take the liberty, therefore, of writing to you directly - though sending the letter through our Peking Headquarters -- concerning the famine conditions in Northern Shensi. I look from my window across the blinding sand into Mongolia - with the turets of the Great Wall - all that is left of an ancient splendor. All the rest is drowned in sand.

There has been no rain to speak of for over a year. There are no railroads - mule and camel transportation is growing increasingly difficult because of the difficulty in getting fodder. In many regions all the animals have been killed for food. Winter plantings of grain are withering without even heading out. Whole families are committing suicide, due to their utter hopelessness. Others roam as refugees vainly hoping that any other place will be better than the place where they then are. Little daughters are being sold. A trustworthy member of the gentry from a place to the south west called Ting Pien, called on us this morning beseaching us to come and see and help in his region. In his city 40 to 50 people were being buried in a great hole outside the city wall, daily. He himself had personally seen examples of cannibalism - men frantically eating the raw flesh of those who had already died of starvation. Outside my very gate here, I see every day four or five people in a starving condition, and here we are in one of the most favored regions - beside a small river bed.

During the coming months this can only get worse. Even with the prlmptest action it takes weeks and months. After over two months of work here we are just now beginning to put food into hungry mouths. I was in the Near East Relief at Samsoun, Turkey for a year, and there was nothing there of greater suffering or intensity even during the worst periods. Here the areas affected are vastly greater and the numbers of people in this extreme condition many times more numerous. We need help, and we need it speedily!

The special reason, however, for my writing to you, and at this time is because it looks as if China was drifting again into one of its interminable civil wars. Americans will look at their maps and see that the fighting will possibly be in the famine areas and they will say: why give money that will indirectly aid in these conflicts; if we give money to feed the starving people, the officials will have more money to spend on ammunition. If the American people could appreciate how very often - there are very many happy exceptions - our work of relief is delayed and interfered with by the jealousies of officials or of neighboring provinces, they would be even more inclined to hesitate. Our greatest single difficulty at present in North Shensi, frankly, is because the officials of another province are reluctant to let grain purchased in their province cross the Yellow River into Shensi - meanwhile the weeks go by and all suffer. Still another disheartening thing is the fact that through subterrean methods the officials encourage and even coerce the farmers to grow the poppy on the river bottom lands - the best land. All these are facts that I, and many others like myself, have had to face. Why go ahead with it - why not quit! Why give money? Yes, I have had that rebellious thought, too.

But then I look into the blessed, hunger-pinched faces of these people; little children, dressed only in an abbreviated shirt that shrunk

in the wash that it never got, till it is little more than a collar, innocent sufferers and terribly appealing little tikes; mothers with tragedy and love of their little brood cut deeply into their faces; men, mere skeletons of their former selves, painfully nursing their withering crops on hillsides that no American farmer would bother to cultivate. No rain, and still no rain. As they look at me, and stretch out their hands to me ---! No, everlasting NO! We've got to go through with this thing - and go through in a big and a Christian way! We can't allow a group of militarists stal-mate our work of relief. We will do everything in our power to safeguard this help from getting into their hands, or in helping them. When we have an opportunity to hit the opium game we will hit it hard - because it spells famine. For example, we are soon to open a labor project of relief by digging an irrigation ditch ten miles long to irrigate 7000 acres of land. In the contract drawn up with the government it was stipulated that no poppies were ever to be grown on that land. But we must carry on, and we appeal to the generous spirit of our countrymen to help us. If they could see what I see - and feel as I have felt, I know there would be no question. And so I appeal to you, Dr. Cadman, to put this before the American people. I know you are doing your utmost. Can you get President Hoover to get squarely behind it? We acknowledge the difficulties, the man-made obstacles - but there is a real, devastating famine at large which is due entirely to natural causes, and because of it innocent people by the thousands are starving. Do help us.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Stephen C. Peabody

Executive Secretary, North Shense operations
(Normally a member of the American Board Mission.)

Bell 333

Peabody

From: Dorothy P. Cushing, News Editor,
American Board of Commissioners for
Foreign Missions,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

1929

Rev. Stephen C. Peabody of Appleton, Wis. (Harvard 1917), a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions since 1924 in Peking, China, has just been transferred to Yulinfu, Northern Shensi, to relieve Elmer W. Galt of Shenandoah, Iowa, another A.B.C.F.M. man, who has been in charge of famine relief work in that whole area. Both Galt and Peabody, who was a captain during the Great War, have been temporarily released by the American Board to meet the paramount need for workers. Conditions are so terrible, report the missionaries, that several cases of cannibalism have been authenticated. The starving, in desperation, snatch at the tiniest scraps of food. Dead bodies of hunger victims lie by the roadside, while emaciated forms stagger along until unable to move another step.

America has not responded in her usual generous manner to the appeal for famine sufferers, declares Mr. Galt. Too proud to beg, many Chinese die of starvation or become victims of disease. Mission hospitals and schools are doing their utmost to meet the emergency. The failure of the spring crop, however, and the extreme dryness which prevents planting of crops for the fall in Southern Shansi means, according to Dr. Perty T. Watson of Northfield, Minn., head of the American Board Hospital in Fenchow, that there will be no new food grown in that area until the spring of 1930. Conditions are tragic, he reports.

"In Shensi, Suiguan, Kansu, Honan and elsewhere, the conditions are apalling," writes Rev. Phillip D. Dutton of Ashland, Mass. "The people are dying by the hundreds and thousands now, and the situation will grow worse until crops are harvested. The foreign countries are doing less, but the Chinese are doing more than in 1921. Money is coming in small driblets from the United States. There is no money for labor projects such as irrigation schemes, road building, etc., which would give employment to the starving people, and at the same time, aid in the prevention of future famines."

Rev. Earle H. Ballou of Saxton's River, Vt., and the missionary of the Wakefield, Mass. Congregational Church, reports that only a few hundred miles to the west of Tientsin where he works the famine is so great that parents dare not let their children out on the streets for fear they will be stolen and sold, and even, in what seem to be well authenticated cases, actually eaten.

Francis M. Tucker, M.D. of Natick, Needham and Arlington, Mass., stationed at Tehsien, North China, reports many pitiful stories one of which he calls the "Famine Pillow." Mr. Tucker, with his companions, was on relief work and borrowed a pillow while their auto was being repaired. Usually pillows and bedding are carried by the traveler, but relief workers journey light and rent or borrow what is needed.

"The stuffing of the pillow was bran," Dr. Tucker reports, and it was not very full. Stuffing it with my coat, I slept first-rate, except that the charcoal fumes bothered me some. In the morning I returned the pillow,remarking that perhaps some of the bran had spilled. 'No,' said my host, 'We used some of it yesterday to make porridge.' Indeed, the family was near the end of every possible resource. The pillows were being emptied to fill the stomachs. What next? Seven months to harvest. Even chaff is almost as costly as grain."

July 3, 1929	Bellows Falls	VERMont	TIMES	Report on
	Rutland		HERALD	famine condition
	Ludlow		VERMONT TRIBUNE	tions in China.
	Springfield		REPORTER	
	Natick	Mass.	BULLETIN	
	Needham		CHRONICLE	
	Arlington		ADVOCATE	
	Wakefield		ITEM	
	San Francisco	Calif.	CHRONICLE	
	Shenandoah	Iowa	SENTINEL POST	
	Moline	Illinois	DISPATCH	
	Appleton	Wisconsin	BADGER LEGIONNAIRE	
			POST-CRESCENT	
	Montclair.	New Jersey	TIMES	
	Boston	Mass.	HERALD	
			AMERICAN	
			TRANSCRIPT	
			POST	
			GLOBE	
			CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR	

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St. Paul	Minn.	DISPATCH
St. Louis	Mo.	POST-DISPATCH
Seattle	Wash.	TIMES
Springfield	Mass.	REPUBLICAN
		UNION
Washington	D. C.	POST
Worcester	Mass.	TELEGRAM GAZETTE

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Report of the Deputation to China, 1907, to the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Gentlemen:-

In July, 1906, you appointed Dr. Lucien C. Warner of New York, Secretary James L. Barton of Boston, and Prof. Edward C. Moore of Cambridge, a Deputation, of which you named Professor Moore Chairman, to visit the missions of the American Board in China, and to report upon the same in accordance with your letter of instructions to the Deputation, bearing date Dec. 4, 1906.

Under this commission Secretary Barton left Boston, Dec. 14, 1906, arriving in Shanghai January 30, 1907. Professor Moore left Boston January 30, 1907, and arrived in Shanghai March 26. Dr. Warner left New York early in December, 1906. But he was compelled by the severe illness of Mrs. Warner to turn back from Port Said and was unable to participate in this work of the deputation. Messrs. Moore and Barton met in Tientsin on April 1, and thereafter prosecuted their investigation of every phase of the work, in company, until the conclusion of their labors in Hong Kong on the 4th of July, 1907.

The Shansi mission was visited between the dates, February 18 and March 6; the Lin Ching and Pang Chuang Stations in the Shantung Province, between March 7 and 16, and the Kalgan Station, between March 19 and 27.

The visitation of the remaining stations of the North China Mission, viz., Tientsin, Peking, Tungcho, and Pao-ting-fu, together with a general conference in Tungcho of the entire North China Mission, with the Shansi Mission represented, occupied the time of the deputation until the evening of April 17.

The time from April 18 to May 9 was occupied by the journey to Shanghai, including a visit to Hankow, and by attendance upon the sessions of the China Centenary Missionary Conference in Shanghai, April 25 to May 7.

The period, May 9 to June 19, was given to the Foochow Mission, including the journey to the Shao-wu Station. Here, also, a general conference of this Mission was held at the close of the deputation's investigation of the field.

The remainder of the time, until the 4th of July, was given to the South China Mission with its two centers at Hong Kong and Canton, including a conference of the Mission, which was held on July 2. Every station of the American Board in China was thus visited, with many out-stations in various portions of the field, and every institution of the Board inspected when in full operation. The deputation enjoyed the hospitality of every missionary family of this Board at that time on the field. They had prolonged private consultation with individual missionaries as well as with various stations, and, as above indicated, with each mission in formal session.

Your deputation was able, also, to see much of the work and many of the institutions which are being carried on by other Mission Boards, both American and European, in those portions of the Empire visited. At the Shanghai Conference we had an unexampled opportunity of coming into contact with the leaders of every form of Protestant missionary endeavor in China. We made it our duty to see, also, everywhere a good number, and in some

places the great majority of the Chinese pastors, preachers, teachers, and influential laymen.

We had the privilege of conference with some high officials of the Chinese Empire, with many representatives, diplomatic and commercial, of the United States Government, as well as of other governments, and of gentlemen of various nationalities engaged in business in China, besides, also, editors and authors, both Chinese and foreign. We were permitted to visit many of the Imperial and private schools, colleges, and universities of the Empire, and to make the acquaintance of several of the pioneers and promoters of the new educational movement in China, as also of some of the national leaders in moral reform. We endeavored to familiarize ourselves, so far as we were able, with the religious thought and practices of the people, north and south, and to understand, if we could, the new movements which are in progress among the adherents of the ancient faiths of China.

In order to accomplish our task, we traveled within the Empire of China and along its coasts by steamer some 3600 miles, by railway within the country about 3500 miles, and by the ordinary Chinese methods of conveyance, as by cart, mule-litter, by chairs borne by coolies, by 'rickshaw, on foot, and in native river-boats some 2300 miles, making a total of 9400 miles traveled within the Empire.

I. We desire at this point to record certain general observations upon the present condition of China.

1. Governmental:-From the side of the government absolute religious toleration obtains in China except upon one point. Pupils and teachers, in government schools, are required periodically to do homage to the Confucian tablet. But there are cases in which avowedly Christian teachers in the government schools have been exempted from the operations of this rule. Apart from this relation to Confucianism, the rulers give little attention to the religious opinions or practices of their subjects, save in so far as certain acts of some Christians, both foreigners and Chinese, both Roman Catholic and Protestant, have been interpreted by officials as tending to remove the Christian converts from the proper operation of their own laws, and from the unhindered control of their own government. These acts give rise to irritation, and, if persisted in, may lead to disaster.

The missionaries have the largest liberty for the purchase of property, for travel, and for the opening and prosecution of Christian work in every part of the Empire, though a petty official, because of local prejudice, may sometimes interpose hindrances. The old hostility of the Chinese to all things foreign is largely giving place, at least in the coast provinces, to a receptiveness of the people toward foreign ideas and institutions.

2. Educational:-The greatest example of the above remark is the revolution which has taken place, within the last two years, in the sphere of education. By imperial edict (Sept., 1905) the old system of examination in the Confucian Classics of all candidates for political preferment was done away. Examinations in mathematics, in modern sciences, in European languages, and in general history and geography were substituted. This has led to the organization, throughout the country, of secondary and higher schools, both under provincial control and upon private initiative. For this sweeping educational revolution there had been no adequate preparation. The grade of the schools, even of

those which bear sounding names, is still often low, and the supply of properly trained teachers deficient. Thus the mission schools have a great and unexpected opportunity, in that they are called upon to supply the need of the national schools for teachers of the new learning. There is universal and urgent demand for instruction in English, which easily takes precedence over all other languages in the modern movement in China.

While this thorough reform of instruction as to its aim and methods has been, thus far, largely exemplified in the education of men, the adoption of the same principles is rapidly affecting the education of women as well and has led to the establishment of schools for women which are surely destined to have far-reaching influencc upon the social life of China. This revolution in education is of itself sufficient, if properly guided, to accomplish the gradual reorganization of the whole Empire of China. It is a deplorable fact, however, that the spirit of unrest and of political agitation is rife among some, at least, of the twenty thousand Chinese students who are at present studying in foreign lands - the most of them in Japan. This tendency, together with the traditional reverence for the scholar makes the student class at the present an element hard to control and dangerous if misguided. For details concerning the national educational movement in China, and its relation to the education offered in the Christian schools, we refer to the paper on Education presented to the Shanghai Conference and to the subsequent discussion, the substance of which is published in the record of the Conference.

3. Moral:- The earnestness of the government in the sphere of moral reform may be illustrated in the effort which it is making to restrict the sale and use of opium. The decrees are not indeed being carried out with uniform vigor by the officials in all parts of the Empire, but in some provinces like Chi-Li and Fukien, the viceroys have taken hold of the matter with the greatest zeal and - a new thing for China - a popular campaign of agitation and of education sustains the rulers in their course. Closely related to this matter are also the efforts of the government to do away with the custom of the binding of the feet of women.

4. Religions:- There seems to be a wide-spread sentiment especially amomg the educated classes, against the worship of idols. Not only are the temples often grossly neglected, especially in the north, but the cultivated classes both men and women speak publicly against such worship. The Chinese press, almost without exception, speaks in derision of the practice of idol worship. They use language which the missionaries would never think of using, and the missionary who would speak of the subject finds himself forestalled. Temples have very frequently been converted into schools with apparent universal approval, the images being walled up in a dark closet with the explicit assertions that in a few years they would be taken away. The rccent attempt, by decree dated Jan. 1907, to elevate the worship of Confucius to the same rank with the worship of heaven and earth, in other words, to make Confucius the object of divine honor, is of disputed significance among the cultivated Chinese and seems to have made little impression upon the people at large. The old religions seem thus with the more cultivated classes to be losing their hold, and these persons have often nothing to put in the place of their ancient faith.

Thus, whether we look at China from the point of view of its governmental condition, of its educational revolution, of its struggle for moral reform or of its religious awakening, we find the country measurably prepared for an advance in every department of Christian work.

II. General Aspects of Missionary Work.

1. The extent of the field occupied by the American Board. We have four missions located in the five provinces of Chi-Li, Shantung, Shansi, Fukien and Kuang Tung. In the three northern provinces the territory for which each Mission Board is responsible has been carefully delimited. According to the latest figures prepared by the North China and Shansi Missions these two missions are responsible for Christian activity among 18,500,000 of the Chinese people, for whom no other missionary board is at work.

In the regions occupied by the two missions of Foochow and South China there has been no such careful marking out of the areas to be worked by the agents of different denominations. But it is estimated that these two missions are responsible for a population of about 5,000,000. This makes a total population of between twenty-three and twenty-five millions for whose evangelization and Christian training the American Board is responsible. The fields are widely separated geographically and four different languages are used in the work.

In the early stages of missionary work the general plan seems to have been to scatter the missionary forces over a wide area. Now, however, in view of the increasing complexity of missionary work, of the improved means of communication in the country, and of the growth in number and efficiency of the Chinese Christian leaders, we are convinced that Christian work could be carried on more economically and effectively by the concentration of the missionary forces at strategic centers. Thus the burden of the evangelization is put more directly upon trained native agents. Under the policy thus suggested we should not recommend a great increase of our missionary forces in China. Since questions relating to the number of missionaries required for the evangelization of the Empire have been issued to the missions over the signature of the Home Secretary, we need not dwell upon this topic. But we desire, after careful investigation, to express an opinion that if, after filling all vacancies now existing in our four missions, we could increase our mission force in China within the next ten years by an addition of ten new missionaries each year, our mission force would be abundantly equipped, so far as the staff of foreigners on the field is concerned. But we should certainly recommend that from among new appointees who may from time to time be sent out, the needs of the institutions which have for their object the training of Chinese Christian workers should first be supplied. And if we should be able, in the next few years, to increase the appropriations for the support of the missions, we should certainly recommend that a large part of this increase be devoted to the development of the institutions having for their object the preparation of Chinese Christian workers, and for the encouragement of the native evangelistic work.

2. Co-operation:- We find in general a satisfactory state of things with reference to the matter of co-operation in mission work of the representatives of the different Protestant bodies. The paper presented to the Shanghai Conference on the subject of Comity and Federation and the discussion which followed

the reading of the paper and the action of the Conference thereon, together with the utterances of the Conference upon the topic of the Chinese Church, express the general sentiment of our missionaries and our own sentiment upon this important topic.

3. Chinese Christian Leadership:- In our own opinion, the time is fast approaching, even if it is not already upon us, when in China, as in Japan and elsewhere, the direction and control of the Chinese Christian Church should be in the hands of the Chinese. We find that in some of our large station churches the missionary still retains his position as pastor. The location of the station church in some cases within the mission compound, is a hindrance and not a help to the development of native responsibility and control. We are not unaware that in some places in the north the loss in 1900 of conspicuous Chinese Christian leaders has retarded the movement toward Chinese direction of the churches. But we are convinced of the validity of the principle which is here involved. In view of this principle it is evident that there is no work of the missionary more important than this of the training and putting into places of service of Chinese religious leaders properly equipped for their work.

4. Women's Work:- In no oriental land is there greater opportunity for influential and successful women's work than in China. Even under the restraints and limitations to which they have been subject women have exerted great influence from time immemorable in the social system of China. In this respect China has always presented a marked contrast with other eastern countries. At the present time many of those restraints and limitations are being removed. The emancipation of women is one of the watchwords of the advanced movement in China. But here also the sudden access of freedom and the vagueness of the ideals which the leaders sometimes set before themselves, constitute an element of real danger. These facts create the conditions and emphasize the need of an intelligent and sympathetic guidance of the women's movement in China for a brief time, at least, on the part of tactful and devoted Christian women from the west. The modesty, reserve and strength of the Chinese women have impressed us profoundly in all parts of the country. The susceptibility of the women of China to the highest influence of Christianity is greater than the women of the west are prepared to believe and greater than the present strength of our women's work enables us to meet.

Under this topic of women's work we would specifically mentiom the work for children in the kindergarten. No educational instrumentality is more popular or more effective. Also we would point out the usefulness and far-reaching influence of the work in the women's station classes which have for their object, first, the preparation of women for church membership and then also the discovery of some who shall receive further training as Christian workers.

5. Not only is it, as always, the duty of our schools to train the men and women who are to be the leaders of the Christian Church in China, but also, for reasons given above, it is at the present, at all events, our privilege to have a large part in the education of the men and women who are to be the leaders within the next generation of the so-called secular movements in China. Already it is apparent that the new national schools are not, in their present organization, in their teaching force or in their moral atmosphere meeting the new needs of China.

At the present moment China requires above all things, in its educational work, a conservative and steadying influence which is not afforded by the new schools of China and which is not brought back with them by all of the Chinese students who have been educated abroad. Not only is there thus a great need for the continuance of our schools and an unprecedented opportunity for their usefulness, but leading spirits among the Chinese themselves cherish an expectancy concerning our schools, that they will supply that which is lacking in their own system and furnish public servants of a character which at the present their schools are unable in sufficient number to provide. We therefore RECOMMEND THAT OUR MISSION SCHOOLS IN CHINA HAVE THE HEARTIEST AND MOST AMPLE SUPPORT.

6. English in the Schools:- A liberally educated man in China is expected to know something of English. Some branches of business and some spheres of education demand an increasingly high degree of proficiency in English. The national schools in so far as they can command the teachers, give great place to English, which has precedence over all other foreign languages. The Chinese are willing to pay liberally for an education in English. Schools which offer English instruction, even though of an inferior character, quickly become, in large degree, if not entirely, self-supporting. WE RECOMMEND THAT GREATER EMPHASIS BE PLACED UPON THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH IN MISSION SCHOOLS OF ALL GRADES AND THAT ADEQUATE CHARGES BE MADE FOR THIS INSTRUCTION. We fully recognize that many will seek this instruction with purely secular ends in view. Yet we are convinced that the opportunity of exerting Christian influence over such persons, during the period of their education, is an abundant justification to the mission school for engaging in this work. It may be true that thus some students will be turned aside from the Christian ministry. But from the larger number of students thus brought under Christian influence, it may be confidently expected that the attention of others, and of men of a higher order of ability, will be called to this distinct form of Christian service. At the same time the ranks especially of the teaching profession throughout the country will be filled with men who also have secured their training under Christian influences. It is certain that the Christian ministers of the Chinese Church who are to hold an honorable leadership in their own profession and keep their profession in relations of honor to other professions, must be men who have had a thorough education in all respects, including instruction in English.

7. Industrial Work:- Industrial work in our mission schools in China should, in our opinion, take the form only of providing the means whereby indigent students may, in part at least, secure their education by their own exertions. It is impossible for mission schools to go into expensive types of industrial training. Neither can foreign schools teach trades in a manner which will enable a graduate successfully to compete with those apprenticed under the industrial system of his own country. Technical schools as such while they are in great demand in China at the present time would, in our opinion, require an expenditure so great that it could not be met except by special gifts and endowment.

8. Literature:- China is a country in which literature has always been held in high esteem and where an unusually large proportion of the people know how to read, and this in spite of

the very great difficulty of the written language. Under the stimulus of the new intellectual awakening in China there is an extraordinary demand for modern literature of every sort, including discussion of scientific matters, of politics, economics, geography, history and religion. Book stalls are found on every hand and new publishing houses are constantly springing up. The missionaries of our Board have an honorable record in Bible translation and in the production of well-known works in science, history and theology. But it is evident at the present moment the opportunity of influencing the Chinese people through literature of every form is vastly enhanced. A new and practically unlimited field is opened to those missionaries who have gifts in this direction. The having a piece of serious literary work on hand would often be a source of mental and spiritual stimulus to the missionary himself, pressed as he is by the details of other work.

9. Medical Work:- The influence of medical mission work at the present time in China is great. The people have confidence in the medical treatment offered by foreign physicians and especially in the surgical aid. The mission hospitals are able more and more to support themselves by the collection of fees for services rendered and by the sale of medicines. Foreign medicine shops under the direction of the Chinese are common, especially in the large cities and near the coast. The keepers of these shops do a certain amount of medical practice though often upon a basis of a modicum of medical education. Untrained Chinese are setting up as physicians practising by western methods. There are also many Chinese physicians who have had good training. A large proportion of these are connected as assistants with the mission hospitals and dispensaries. Government, municipal and private hospitals are springing up. But the demand in these for trained physicians is as yet far greater than the supply. In order to meet this demand the attention of the greater missions in China is directed to the importance of the establishment of central medical schools of a high order for the training of Chinese physicians under Christian influence. Undoubtedly, in the remoter provinces of the vast Empire, there will for a long time be a call for an increase of the medical missionary work. But without question, in the regions in which our missions are located and where the modern movement is in full tide, there will be little demand for an increase of the foreign medical staff. The great medical work will be in the training of Chinese medical men. When our schools begin to turn out fully trained men and when Chinese students who have studied abroad return with their full medical equipment, these will be able to meet the medical needs of their own country. This has been the history of medical missionary work in Japan. It may be assumed that the same will be the course of events in China though perhaps the progress may be more slow.

10. Relation of the Missionaries to the Government:-

"The principles of the Christian religion, as professed by the Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, are recognized as teaching men to do good, and to do to others as they would have others do to them. Hereafter, those who quietly profess and teach these doctrines shall not be harrassed or persecuted on account of their faith. Any person, whether citizen of the United States or Chinese convert, who according to these tenets peaceably teaches and practises the principles of Christianity, shall in no case be interfered with or molested." Treaty of 1860.

Treaties between China and the western nations gave a degree of foreign protection to Chinese converts to Christianity. This established a state of things unlike that which has ever prevailed in any other country, the field of foreign missionary endeavor. Our observation has led us to the conclusion that this clause in the treaties was wholly unwise and in the end has been most injurious to the progress of Christianity in China. It has thrown great temptation in the way of the missionaries and of the Chinese people themselves. It has led the latter to pretend conversion for the sake of personal advantage. The missionary on his part has been led to confuse his office as a teacher of religion with that of the representative of a foreign political power. It has led to constant deception on the part of the Chinese and to repeated interventions on the part of missionaries between the Chinese government and its lawful subjects. It has been taken advantage of by foreign powers in the most flagrant fashion for the furtherance of schemes of territorial aggrandizement. It is a just cause of constant and increasing irritation on the part of the Chinese government and people as toward the missionaries. It has caused an endeavor which should have no aim but the teaching of pure religion, to be confounded in the minds of many Chinese with the political schemes of the so-called Christian nations. It is at the present by far the greatest ground for reproach in China against Christian missions. In this respect without any question the Roman Catholic missionaries have been the greatest offenders. France, until the recent disestablishment of the Roman Catholic Church in that country, has been the nation most active in the protection of their converts to Roman Catholicism. It is deplorable that Protestant missionaries ever permitted themselves to be led into the like error. The way was thus opened for the interpretation of any law suit to which a Christian might be a party in the light of a case of religious persecution. We were much gratified to find that many of our missionaries discountenance this practice. A general sentiment prevails throughout our missions that it is high time that intervention of any sort, on the part of missionaries in cases involving the relation of Chinese subjects to the courts or to their government, should be altogether discontinued. We believe that it would strengthen the hands of our missionaries, that it would put their endeavor in its true light in the eyes of the Chinese government, and that it would purify, although possibly for the time it would diminish, the membership of some of the Chinese Christian churches if the Prudential Committee should issue a statement upon this subject to its missions in China. WE RECOMMEND, THEREFORE, THAT SUCH A STATEMENT BE PREPARED.

11. Personal Safety of Missionaries:- We do not consider that at the present missionary life and property are in any unusual peril in China. The relations of our missionaries in all parts of the country to the representatives of the government are friendly and in some cases cordial. There are many indications that the local officials are generally anxious to avoid misunderstanding between themselves and the missionaries. There is no danger that an attempt similar to that of 1900 to expel foreigners from the country will be made. So long as the government of China is what it is, there will necessarily be local disturbances which mny be accompanied by loss of property and even of the lives of individual missionaries. Whatever popular animosity may appear from time to time against the missionary, relates to him as a foreigner and not as a representative of the Christian religion.

We find China as a nation singularly free from religious fanaticism when compared with many other countries. And we are assured that there is little or no prejudice in China against the Christian religion as such or against the missionary as a teacher of Christianity.

12. Not so much from the point of view of personal safety as for the sake of their own physical and intellectual and spiritual welfare, we believe that single missionaries or single families should not be located in isolated stations. We believe that a longer and more effective service is obtained from missionaries working in groups from a center and in conjunction with trained Chinese associates. We are convinced that this not only conserves the health and usefulness of the missionary himself, but tends to the development of the native workers and inures them to responsibility. By the policy of concentration, we get upon all mission questions the judgment of all the members of the station. Under the policy of isolation no co-operation can be obtained but individual judgment and feeling are paramount.

Especially do we believe that the placing of women missionaries alone in isolated stations is not only injurious to the missionaries but also that it is largely futile because of the instinctive Chinese view of the proprieties in such a case.

INTRODUCTION TO THE SEPARATE MISSIONS

After these general observations and recommendations we will consider each one of our four missions in the order in which they were visited and treat of their conditions and needs in detail.

SHANSI MISSION

The Shansi Mission is no longer in the remote interior. By this autumn direct railroad connections will be completed between Taiyuan-fu, the capital of the province of Shansi, and Peking and Hankow. Taiku will be only 20 miles from a railway station and Fenchou-fu less than two days.

As the language of this province is Mandarin the same with that spoken in the provinces of Chihli and Shantung, and as the distance in hours from Peking is less than that of Linching, Pang Chuang or Kalgan, it is natural to raise the question why this mission should not now become a part of the North China Mission.

In view of the special interest taken in this mission by the college at Oberlin and by personal friends, WE RECOMMEND THAT FOR THE PRESENT IT REMAIN A SEPARATE MISSION BUT THAT IT CONTINUE TO USE THE NORTH CHINA COLLEGES AND THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF ITS HELPERS AND STUDENTS.

The field occupied by our mission is in the form of an ellipse with Taiku and Fenchou-fu, about 60 miles apart as its two foci. These are both important walled cities and the centers of trade for a wide area. In our judgment these two places ought to be held as the stations for these missions and the rest of the territory should be worked as out-stations from these centers.

It would be well to develop lines of out-stations along the two main roads connecting these centers.

The work of reconstruction carried on for two years by Dr. Atwood alone, upon his return to the mission 1902, is for its heroism under overwhelming difficulties and success of execution beyond all praise.

In 1900 every missionary of our Board who was on the field, with all missionary children, suffered martyrdom, together with a large number of the Chinese Christians. The work of reconstruction, so well begun by Dr. Atwood, is progressing with encouraging results. We found only three missionary families with one single woman attempting to hold the field, a force entirely inadequate.

Since our visit, however, we have learned with gratification that the Board has appointed three new families and one single woman to this mission. This new force will meet the immediate needs provided Dr. Atwood is able to continue at his post; if not it will be necessary to call at once for another physician.

The educational work in the mission is just beginning under the reconstruction. Provision should be made at once for a girls' boarding school at Fenchou-fu and the two schools at Taiku should be strengthened. Here, as in all of China, great importance attaches to the village day-schools. In view of the common language used in Shansi and in Peking and Tung Chou, there is no need of schools in our two stations in Shansi for the present, at least, above the High-School grade. Students, both boys and girls, of college grade can be easily sent to the college and

seminary in Chihli for their higher education. In the view above expressed we have the support not only of all the missionaries in Shansi, but also of the entire North China Mission.

If friends of the Shansi Mission desire to contribute for its educational work, WE RECOMMEND THAT THESE FUNDS BE USED FOR THE ENLARGEMENT AND SUPPORT OF THE PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE MISSION, WHERE THERE IS ABUNDANT OPPORTUNITY FOR FRUITFUL DEVELOPMENT.

The medical work of the mission has been and still is a source of great influence and strength. The curse of opium rests as heavily upon this province as upon any province in the Empire. Under the effort of the Government to suppress the sale and use of the drug many are seeking a release from the habit and are putting themselves under the care of the missionary physicians for the purpose. To meet this demand, opium refuges have been established, and through these the influence of the Christian medical work is extending widely through the province.

The reconstruction of this mission cannot proceed to completion without increase in the appropriation of funds for the support of the work considerably in excess of the amount now given.

NORTH CHINA MISSION

At the time of the Boxer uprising in 1900, all of the buildings of every station of this mission, with the exception of Pang Chuang, were entirely destroyed. Indemnities covering all losses of property were received from the Chinese Government and new, commodious, substantial buildings have been erected at all the stations except at Lintsing, while at Kalgan the restoration has been but partial. Since only at the Paoting-fu station was there any loss of missionary life, the restoration of this mission has been much more rapid and complete than was possible in Shansi. The loss of life among the leading Chinese Christians created vacancies in the ranks of the workers which time only can fill.

Since 1900 the mission has suffered severely in the loss of its missionary force. Through sickness, old age and retirement, the missionary body has met a net reduction, during the period named of over 25%, in spite of the few reinforcements sent out. There are also in the mission, at the present time, at least six male missionaries of long and honorable service from whom but a few years more of active work in the field can be expected. In the meantime the work of the mission has not diminished but increased. It must be borne in mind that Peking, the center of this mission, is also the capital of the Empire. At Peking and Tung-chou, moreover, the greatest union mission movement not only in China but in all the world, has its centre. These facts give to the work of this mission unusual significance and demand that our mission forces there be kept good not only in numbers but in quality.

WE RECOMMEND THAT AT LEAST FOUR NEW MISSIONARY FAMILIES BE APPOINTED TO THIS MISSION AS SOON AS THE PROPER MEN CAN BE FOUND, with the understanding that other families be appointed as the finances of the Board will warrant. WE ALSO RECOMMEND THAT TO MEET THE IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE WOMAN'S WORK OF THIS MISSION SINGLE WOMEN BE SENT OUT AT ONCE WHILE THE NUMBER NOW ON THE FIELD SHOULD BE KEPT GOOD. This need will not seem to be overstated when we remember that the North China Mission ministers to some 18,000,000 people scattered over a wide extent of territory.

CO-OPERATION. Of the Union work in this mission already alluded to, it would be difficult to speak with too much approbation. This union has been consummated between the missions of the London Missionary Society, the American Presbyterian and the American Board. This union covers the theological seminary which occupies the Presbyterian plant in Peking; the medical college which occupies a building provided through the London Missionary Society, the collegiate institution for boys which occupies the plant of the American Board at Tung-chou; and the college for girls which occupies the plant of the American Board in Peking. In the case of the institutions named, the mission work is in full and successful operation.

In addition to these, union work has already begun in the training of Bible women in connection with the American Board Bridgman school in Peking, and plans have been drawn up and agreed to for a union medical college for women to occupy the plant of the American Methodist Mission at Peking. In the two medical institutions, the American Methodist Mission heartily joins.

The ultimate authority for these union institutions is vested in the several mission boards represented in the union. The local administration is vested in a Board of Managers elected by the co-operating missions on the field. In each case the Boards providing the plant are responsible for the equipment of their several schools.

This places upon the American Board the responsibility for the plant and equipment of North China College, at Tung-chou, the Girls' College and the Bible Woman's Training School in Peking. WE CORDIALLY RECOMMEND THAT EFFORT BE MADE TO SECURE AN ENDOWMENT OF NOT LESS THAN $200,000 FOR THE BOYS' COLLEGE AND HALF OF THAT SUM FOR THE GIRLS' COLLEGE.

This spirit of union appears again in the mission of the Paoting-fu Station, where the American Board and the American Presbyterians unite in their boarding school for girls and also in the medical work.

EDUCATIONAL WORK. Under this head we need not repeat what has been said above but there are certain specific items calling for special mention. The educational institutions of this mission being located at the capital of the Empire, have unusual opportunity to influence those in authority. Hitherto the North China College has been slow in approaching the basis of self-support. The time has passed when any missionary college need shrink from demanding fees for instruction equal to those demanded by other institutions of like standing. The continuance of the opposite course fosters the spirit of mendicancy among our students. To the North China College applies much that was said above upon the teaching of English. That men should be trained in the proper use of their own language needs no argument; but they must be trained in English also in order to sustain their position as educated men in China, as things now are.

WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT FULL COURSES OF ENGLISH BE OFFERED AND CORRESPONDING FEES BE CHARGED IN THE NORTH CHINA COLLEGE. WE ALSO RECOMMEND THAT EFFORT BE MADE TO SECURE PERMANENT SCHOLARSHIPS WITH WHICH TO AID DESERVING STUDENTS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WHO ARE IN PREPARATION FOR CHRISTIAN SERVICE.

Two of our missionaries who hold prominent places in this educational work, are engaged in Bible translation and other literary occupations. This together with the increase of the

teaching staff made necessary by the offering of English courses, emphasizes the need of the reinforcement of the body of the college instructors.

EVANGELIZATION. The field work of this mission is extensive and full of promise. No mission of our Board in any country has so wide a field with so dense a population. Railroads constructed since 1900 and others now in process of construction will facilitate the visitation of the field on the part of the missionaries. But the main reliance of so vast a work must be more and more upon the Chinese pastors and preachers. In the organization of the Peking Home Missionary Society, composed only of representatives of the Chinese churches, we have an encouraging indication of the willingness of the people to assume responsibility in the work of evangelization. A similar society has been organized at Paoting-fu and we have reason to hope that the movement will become general and result in the formation of one organization for the entire mission. These facts are the more remarkable because of the terrible losses of leading pastors and laymen in 1900. In this brief interval which has elapsed, there have grown up under wise direction, strong and well-established village churches, some of them with excellent plant and equipment. The crying need of this mission, and one which the mission itself abundantly recognizes, is that for a large increase in the number of consecrated and properly trained Chinese pastors and preachers with funds sufficient to support them until the churches under their care can attain to self-support.

In North China and Shansi one thing attracted our attention which seems to us worthy of special notice, namely that the station Chinese church was frequently located within the mission compound. There seemed to be a disposition upon the part of the missionaries to regard such churches as peculiarly under their direction and control. On the other hand, the best developed mission churches seen by us in these missions and elsewhere were not thus located but had their own Chinese pastors although they were at the centers of missionary activity. In our South China Mission there are no churches within mission compounds. We are convinced that for the best development of the strength and independence of the Chinese churches, it is better that the church buildings should not be upon mission compounds. Neither is it wise for the missionary to be the pastor of a native church except as a temporary expedient and until a proper representative of the Chinese themselves can be found.

The woman's work for women in Peking is deserving of special meniion and must be spoken of with the highest approbation. The woman's college through lectures and meetings for discussion of current topics has been made the center of a work for women of the higher classes. This has brought the women of the station into close and friendly relations with Chinese women of high rank and great influence in official circles. In this, missionary women have always appeared as missionaries and Christian teachers and Chinese women of high station, not Christian, have recognized the pre-eminence of our missionaries in all work for the advancement of their sex and have publicly referred to them as among the greatest benefactors of China.

TIENTSIN. The sale, upon favorable terms, of the old compound within the foreign concession has made it possible to purchase an excellent property in the midst of a dense native population and in a region of the city where there is no other

Christian work. The withdrawal of the W. B. M. I. from its former work in Tientsin leaves the work for women here entirely unprovided for. This creates an emergency in the Tientsin Station requiring immediate action. The girls' school building about to be begun cannot be erected because of the lack of funds. Unless the W. B. M. is ready soon to take up this work, WE RECOMMEND THAT NEGOTIATIONS BE OPENED WITH THE WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH WHO HAVE MADE A SPECIFIC REQUEST IN WRITING THAT THE DEPUTATION REPORT A POSSIBLE OPENING SOMEWHERE IN THE EMPIRE OF CHINA FOR THE INAUGURATION OF WOMAN'S WORK TO BE SUPPORTED BY THEM BUT UNDER THE CARE OF THE AMERICAN BOARD.

In case the W. B. M. is prepared to take up this work in Tientsin and in case none of the Congregational Woman's Boards will assume the expense involved in reopening the work for women in Fenchou-fu, Shansi, WE RECOMMEND THAT THIS WORK BE COMMENDED TO THE WOMEN OF THE FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH ABOVE NAMED.

KALGAN. In the catastrophe of 1900, the entire mission plant at Kalgan was destroyed and the missionaries themselves escaped only by a perilous flight across the Mongolian plains and desert into Siberia. Under the present financial stress as well as in the face of the impossibility of finding suitable men adequately to reinforce the other stations of the North China Mission, the Prudential Committee has long been in doubt whether it would not be wise to transfer the Kalgan Station to the care of some other missionary society. During these years there has grown up a misunderstanding between the mission and the Prudential Committee upon the point here in debate. Pending the settlement of the question and to provide for the missionaries on the ground, two houses have been built out of the Kalgan indemnity fund and a dispensary has been constructed and paid for from the same fund. A school building for boys and one for girls, a chapel and also servants' quarters have been erected and charged to the Kalgan indemnity account. In addition to the two compounds upon which the above named buildings stand, the Board owns a compound suitable for a mission hospital.

To the present time the Prudential Committee has steadily and consistently declined to increase the missionary staff of the station although deploring the isolation in which the two families and, lately, the one remaining missionary family was left. The reason for this declination lay in the fact that the Prudential Committee was convinced that it could not in justice to its obligations to the other fields of the mission, place this station upon the footing upon which it ought to be placed, were it to be definitely continued as one of the fully equipped stations of the North China Mission.

We must recur to the general principle which our observations in China seem to sustain, namely, that concentration of the forces at our disposal and of the money which we can command upon the greater stations of the mission, is the true policy in the interest of both economy and efficiency. Especially is this the case when we have reason to believe that the work at Kalgan can be passed over to another missionary organization in which we have confidence and under whose care we believe the Christian interest which has been fostered by our own missionaries through the faithful service of 42 years, will not be allowed to suffer.

We unhesitatingly assert that the passing over of a mission station or field to another Christian organization under such circumstances is not a retreat for the missionary cause or the abandonment of the Christian interest of those for whom our missionaries have worked.

We earnestly wish the resources at the command of the Board justified us in holding a field which has been so long connected with our North China Mission and which we believe has promise for the future. Yet we feel constrained in view of all the circumstances TO RECOMMEND THAT NEGOTIATIONS BE OPENED WITH MR. A. KARLSSON OF THE SWEDISH HOLINESS UNION, ASSOCIATED WITH THE CHINA INLAND MISSION, WITH A VIEW TO ASCERTAINING WHETHER HIS SOCIETY WILL TAKE OVER THE WORK WHICH THE AMERICAN BOARD HAS PROSECUTED IN THE KALGAN FIELD. In an interview with Mr. Karlsson we were led to suppose that there is good reason to believe that if the matter were laid before his society, it would receive favorable consideration. The Swedish Union is carrying on an extensive and, so far as we could learn, a successful missionary work in the northern part of the Province of Shansi, upon the western border of the Kalgan district. Mr. Karlsson is the head of the Swedish Mission. Our conferences with him impressed us most favorably both as to his ability and spirit.

In case the Swedish Mission is ready to undertake this work, WE ARE PREPARED TO RECOMMEND THAT THE MISSION BE ALLOWED THE USE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE AMERICAN BOARD IN KALGAN, FREE OF RENT, (THEY TO KEEP THE PROPERTY IN REPAIR) SO LONG AS THE MISSION CONDUCTS THE WORK THERE IN A MANNER SATISFACTORY TO US.

WE WOULD ALSO RECOMMEND THAT MR. SPRAGUE WHO HAS SERVED THE AMERICAN BOARD IN KALGAN FOR OVER 33 YEARS AND WHO SINCE THE RETIREMENT OF MR. ROBERTS, HAS BEEN ALONE IN THE FIELD, BE CONTINUED AT KALGAN, IF HE SO DESIRES, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE AMERICAN BOARD SO LONG AS HE REMAINS IN THE SERVICE OF THE BOARD.

This conclusion is not in harmony with the judgment of the North China Mission as expressed to us in the meeting of the mission. The North China Mission was unwilling to discuss with us the merits of the plan of concentration if it involved the passing over to another mission of the Kalgan station. They seemed to be willing for the present to continue the conduct of the 7 stations as now manned and supported in the hope that adequate reinforcements and support for them all would be soon provided. This policy we deem entails unnecessary hardships to the men and women now in the field and if adopted by the Prudential Committee would involve in the near future, an increase in our staff in the North China Mission, taken as a whole, of which we see no present prospect.

We can but admire the spirit of self-sacrifice manifested by the mission in order to retain this station; but we cannot take the responsibility of causing the whole work to suffer under what promises to be a continuance over an indefinite period of years of the present unsatisfactory state of things.

The alternative, in our judgment, is not that the Kalgan Station be continned as in the last few years but either that it should at once be reinforced to the extent of at least two families and two single women over and above the number of recruits already recommended, or else that effort should be made to put the work under the care of another board as above suggested. Personal conference with various missionaries of the mission, including Mr. Sprague, indicate that in their judgment the present

situation at Kalgan is an impossible one and that it must be terminated.

It is an interesting and suggestive fact that, as a result of our 42 years of labor at Kalgan, the report made by the station this year shows 6 preachers unordained, 2 teachers, 2 other native helpers with 6 places for regular meetings, and one organized church with 230 communicants and with an average attendance at all the preaching places of 66 persons. There are 44 in the Sunday schools of the entire station and the same number under instruction in the 3 schools of the station. The total amount given last year by the Chinese Christians for Christian work and for education was $44.58. It does not seem to us that the amount of reinforcement necessary to make Kalgan properly tenable as a station should under the present conditions of the Board be placed in a field where the results of the labor have been so small compared with what has been achieved, for example, by a very small force under far more unfavorable conditions at Lintsing.

LINTSING STATION. Lintsing also was destroyed in 1900 and the mission houses have not been rebuilt except one residence of a temporary character and a small chapel. For some years this station was operated from Pang Chuang, 50 miles distant. Here also the Prudential Committee and the mission have been long in doubt as to whether Lintsing should be continued as a station or the work of the entire field should be concentrated at Pang Chuang.

Lintsing is in the midst of a region said to be more densely populated than any other part of China. It is estimated by the North China missionaries that there are 3,500,000 people in the Lintsing field, lying close at hand and for whom no other Board is at work. The station of Pang Chuang is 50 miles away connected only by a cart-road across the plain, and has a population, in a field rightfully belonging to it, of 4,000,000. In contrast with this the population of the Kalgan station is placed at 2,000,000, the most of whom are very widely scattered with the nearest outstation some two days' journey away. Moreover, the Lintsing Station, since 1900, even under the unfavorable conditions which attended the conduct of the work, has been the scene of most successful evangelistic effort. At present on the ground are one missionary family and one single woman, a physician, all recently appointed to the mission. This station could, for the present, be put upon a proper basis, by the addition to this fresh and effective force, of one missionary family and one single woman. In order to provide for this increased missionary force it will be necessary to erect at once two new missionary houses, one of them for the single women, and to wall in the old compound. For this purpose there are funds from the Chinese indemnity already in the hands of the Board. WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT THE LINTSING STATION BE REOPENED; THAT A NEW FAMILY AND SINGLE WOMAN BE SOUGHT FOR THIS STATION AND THE BUILDINGS ABOVE INDICATED BE AUTHORIZED SO SOON AS THE MISSION SHALL CALL FOR THE MONEY.

As directly bearing upon this recommendation we here present the statistics of the Lintsing Station for the year just closed as provided by the North China Mission. Number of outstations, 13; population of field, 3,500,000; missionaries, 3; native laborers, 18; communicants, 540; adherents, 800; native contributions, for Christian work, $100; for education, $40.

PANG CHUANG. The mission property at Pang Chuang, was not destroyed in 1900. The two old missionary residences are

in poor condition and will require overhauling or rebuilding before they are fit for occupancy by missionary families.

The immediate and pressing needs at this station are two, namely, a new missionary family and funds to put up a suitable hospital building to meet the necessities of the important and extensive medical work of the station. Two missionary physicians are already upon the ground and have commended themselves in a high degree both to the mission and to the Chinese.

FOOCHOW MISSION.

The Foochow Mission is located wholly within the province of Fukien. Its center is the city of Foochow, the capital of the province near the outlet of the Min river and midway between Shanghai and Hong Kong. Four of the five stations of this mission are either in the city of Foochow or within fifty miles of the city. The fifth station, Shaowu, on the other hand, occupies the northwestern district of the Fukien province with its center at the city of Shaowu, the capital of the district distant 250 miles up the valley of the Min river, and is the most difficult of access of all the stations of our Board in China.

Operating from Foochow as a center, are missions of the American Methodist North and the Church Missionary Society of England, both strong missions with which our mission stands in the best relations. There has been, however, in this province no distinct delimitations of the fields of work as between these three missions such as we found so prevalent in the north. In fact nowhere in the south of China have such clearly defined delimitations of territory been attempted. Under a general understanding between the missions the method seems to work reasonably satisfactorily. It does not seem to us, however, to be on the whole the wisest plan.

According to estimates made by our missionaries, the population falling to our mission for Christian enlightenment numbers nearly if not quite, 5,000,000. Fully two-thirds of these are in the portion of the field about Foochow. The Foochow station of this mission is the oldest station of our Board in China under continuous operation. The province of which Foochow is the capital is famous for its connection with the ancient learning of China and here also are being made some of the most vigorous and enlightened efforts for the establishment of schools for the new learning. The largest publishing house in China, located at Shanghai, reports a greater sale of books in this province than in all the rest of China together.

With this general situation, accords the fact that our own institutions of Christian learning in Foochow have attained a high degree of development. The work in this field has been made peculiarly difficult by the fact that the language spoken at Foochow and in its immediate vicinity differs wholly from the language spoken in any other part of China. The language spoken at Shaowu is again a dialect by itself, while within the radius of the Shaowu field a number of different dialects occur. Within the whole province, the Mandarin, which throughout northern and middle China is the common means of communication, is unknown except as the language of the schools.

SHAOWU. The Shaowu field is separated from Foochow by great ranges of mountains. There are no means of communication except the Min river, which, at many seasons of the year, is difficult of navigation, and mere foot-paths leading along its shores

and over the mountains. The missionaries usually allow from 15 to 20 days for the 250 miles' journey up to Shaowu from Foochow.

Under conditions of unusual hardships, during the last 35 years, our missionaries have built up here an extensive and fruitful evangelistic work. Medical and educational work for both sexes are also in vigorous operation in the walled city of Shaowu. We found here the Chinese pastors, preachers and teachers unusually alert and aggressive in pushing evangelistic work and primary education.

The inaccessibility of the Shaowu Station, the difference in language and the peculiarity of its problems, have made it already practically an independent mission. The most of the members of the Foochow Mission have never visited Shaowu. The members of the Shaowu Station are seldom present at the meetings of the Foochow Mission. The decisions of the Shaowu missionaries concerning their own work are passed upon by the other members of the mission as a mere matter of form. Naturally the Shaowu missionaries even when present are not in a position to exercise intelligent judgment at the mission meetings, upon much of the work of the Foochow part of the mission. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the question has long since been raised within the mission whether it might not be well to erect the Shaowu Station into an independent mission. At the present time all the members of the mission are of the opinion that this should be done, provided the new mission can be sufficiently strengthened. Perforce Shaowu is at the present time essentially an independent mission compelled to carry on all the functions of a mission within its own borders including the training of its teachers and preachers. Action of the Prudential Committee erecting Shaowu into an independent mission, would be merely the acknowledgment of a condition that already exists and from which there is no escape. But such formal action would relieve the members of these two sections of the mission from some embarrassments. It would place the responsibility for the work of both fields upon the parties who are now compelled to make practically independent desisions. This would formally put the control of the Shaowu force within the Shaowu field and of the Foochow force within the Foochow field, with only such appeal to the Prudential Committee as is common in all cases.

The present force in Shaowu consists of two clerical missionaries, both without wives, one of whom has been in the station 35 years, one male physician and wife and three single women, one of whom is a physician. Under present conditions this small force is compelled to carry on two hospitals and the training of their own hospital assistants, also the training of the teachers for the entire district, both men and women, the training of both preachers and Bible women and all of the work of the schools for both boys and girls, besides the personal supervision of some 60 native pastors, preachers, teachers and Christian workers. This supervision involves much touring in a mountainous region with most primitive means of communication, and in which the remoter stations are fully 100 miles from the center. It is evident that this station must be reinforced at once, even if continued upon the present basis. Your Deputation would hesitate to recommend that this station be made an independent mission unless it can be reinforced and maintained at a level of efficiency comparable with the greatness of its opportunity and the marked success it has already achieved. If, however, the Prudential

Committee can place a reinforcement of even two new families in this field within a reasonable time, WE WOULD RECOMMEND THAT THE SHAOWU STATION BE CONSTITUTED A SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT MISSION.

It should, however, to our minds be a condition clearly stated that until still further reinforced no new station should be opened, but the missionary families should be kept at the center and from this one center the entire field be supervised.

At present the station has the following plant:- Two new missionary houses, a new boys' school building, a new girls' school building; funds are in hand for completing the medical plant for men; funds are also in hand for a house for single women and a woman's hospital. The site is owned for all of these plants and buildings yet to be erected. There are also old houses, parts of which at least could be utilized in the construction of new buildings. For the two new families now imperatively needed, two new houses must be erected at a cost of about $3000 each, including site.

Coming now to speak of the other stations of the Foochow mission there occur to us some general observations worthy of consideration. We were disturbed to find in the mission what seemed to be a growing tendency to draw a distinct line of division between that part of the work supported by the various Womans' Boards and that sustained directly by the American Board. This had lead in some instances to the separation of the work supported by the Woman's Boards from other work in the mission, as if the former were an area in which the mission as such had no responsibility and over which it had no power. It was evident to us that the effects of this idea were highly injurious, and, if persisted in, must prove disastrous to the unity and success of the work. This idea rests, in our opinion, upon an entire misconception of the relations of the Woman's Boards to the American Board as these relations have existed from the beginning.

If a change in the mutual relations of these boards is contemplated, it is a proper matter for discussion between the American Board and the Woman's Boards and not for dispute upon the mission field.

CONCENTRATION AND UNIFICATION. When we reached Foochow we found that Dr. Kinnear with money in hand, was seeking a site at Ponasang, a populous suburb of Foochow city, for the erection of his hospital for men. The medical work for men has been located at Ponasang for some 30 years, but with most inadequate equipment. At the same time we found the medical work for women in Fochow city under the care of Dr. Woodhull had outgrown its present quarters. With money at least in part in hand, the mission was seeking a new site for the erection of proper buildings for the woman's medical work. At the meeting of the mission at which we were present, the mission voted to establish a much needed Bible women's training school for the mission to be located in Foochow or suburbs. Hitherto the kindergarten in Foochow has occupied an old Chinese house in connection with the station woman's training school. The sentiment seemed to prevail that wherever the Bible Woman's Training School is located, the kindergarten should be in close connection therewith. Some funds were also in hand for a new kindergarten building.

This presented, what seemed to us the unnatural situation in which the medical work for men is in immediate proximity to the Foochow College and Preparatory School for Girls, located at Ponasang, while, on the other hand, the medical work for women

is immediately under the shadow of the Foochow Theological Seminary, College and Preparatory School for Men in Foochow city. This situation, which had grown up without special plan, was recognized by the mission itself as an unfortunate one and it was felt by both the mission and ourselves that the present conditions, as above described, afforded a unique opportunity for the unification of the work. As these four institutions, namely, the hospital and dispensary for men, the hospital and dispensary for women, the Bible Woman's Training School, and the kindergarten are all at this time seeking new location, there seems to be a great chance to place the entire work for men together in Foochow city and the whole work for women together in one location at Ponasang. It seemed to us that such a change and centralization of the work would greatly strengthen both departments of the medical work while safeguarding and conducing to the advantage of all the educational work. It would be of primary advantage to the medical work for men to stand in closer connection with the official classes in the city and to have under its immediate care the large body of young men connected with our own schools as well as the larger number in the government schools in the city. It would be of equal advantage to the medical work for women and for the girls' schools at Ponasang to have these two departments of work closely connected. At present they are more than two miles apart.

The mission appointed a committee to canvass the whole matter, including the amount and value of real estate already in hand and that which must be purchased in order to bring about this change. In this the mission has the unqualified approval of the Deputation.

WE RECOMMEND THAT THESE FACTS BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE WOMAN'S BOARD AND THAT THEY BE ASKED TO CO-OPERATE WITH THE AMERICAN BOARD AND THE MISSION, IN BRINGING ABOUT THIS MOST DESIRABLE CHANGE.

SCHOOLS. We found that the primary and secondary schools for boys were being carried on without proper co-ordination with the college for boys, and the primary and secondary schools for girls and the woman's station classes without any co-ordination whatever with the higher educational work for women. The attention of the mission was called to this state of things and the mission appointed two boards of control, the one to be responsible for the proper control and co-ordination of all the educational work for boys and men in the mission, and the other to be responsible for the proper control and co-ordination of all the educational work for girls and women in the mission. This action commands our hearty approbation and WE RECOMMEND THAT THE AMERICAN BOARD AND THE TWO WOMAN'S BOARDS INTERESTED BE URGED TO SUPPORT THE MISSION IN THIS IMPORTANT STEP.

FOOCHOW COLLEGE. WE RECOMMEND THAT IF THE PROPERTY NOW OCCUPIED BY THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL WORK, THE WOMAN'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, ALL CONTIGUOUS TO THE PROPERTY OF FOOCHOW COLLEGE BE GIVEN UP AS THE LOCATION OF WOMAN'S WORK, AN EFFORT AT ONCE BE MADE TO SECURE THE ADDITION OF THIS PROPERTY TO THE COLLEGE SITE. The college is greatly cramped for room, while upon two sides, at least, the enlargement of its site is impossible. The Theological Seminary is entirely without a building and the college has in hand, in part at least, funds for a much-needed new science hall, for which it has no site. The college also greatly needs a chapel and library building and for all this additional ground must be secured.

The college for boys has done excellent work in the past and at the present juncture in the educational revival it has peculiar opportunity. WE RECOMMEND THAT IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE ENLARGEMENT OF ITS PLANT AN ENDOWMENT OF $200,000 BE SOUGHT TO PLACE THE COLLEGE AND THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY UPON AN INDEPENDENT BASIS FOR THE MORE SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTION OF THEIR IMPORTANT WORK. The seminary is worthy of peculiar care because of its relation to the training of the Chinese ministry and the growth, independence and self-support of the Chinese churches.

What the boys' college is accomplishing for the young men of this field the Foochow College for Girls at Ponasang is doing for the young women. WE RECOMMEND THAT THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL AND THE COLLEGE AT PONASANG BE REGARDED AS ONE INSTITUTION AND THAT AN ENDOWMENT OF $100,000 BE SOUGHT FOR THE PERMANENT SUPPORT OF THEIR JOINT WORK.

ING HOK STATION. The only missionary residence at Ing Hok was destroyed by fire two months before our arrival and work had been begun looking to the erection of a house to take its place upon a slightly different location on the same grounds. A new site had been secured for a woman's house, hospital and dispensary for all of which funds were in hand provided by the W. B. M. I. An excellent building for the girls' school and residence for teachers upon a compound somewhat removed from the rest of the mission plant is approaching completion. This also has been built with funds provided by the W. B. M. I.

PAGODA ANCHORAGE AND DIONG LOH. Diong Loh recently occupied as a missionary residence is a part of the Pagoda Anchorage Station, distant about 3 miles in a straight line from the Anchorage. Diong Loh is a walled city which has been occupied as an out-station of Pagoda Anchorage for many years. Within the city ground has recently been bought for a new church building, a missionary residence and a hospital and dispensary. Dr. Whitney, the medical missionary of this station, has heretofore resided at Pagoda Anchorage where there is little call for medical work because of the presence of a foreign physician in the concession. There is no doubt in the minds of the mission, nor in our minds, that the medical work of the station can best be conducted from Diong Loh. This is especially true in view of the fact that the station girls' school has been transferred to Diong Loh and now occupies the Abbie B. Child memorial building outside the city.

The erection of the girls' school at Diong Loh with over 100 pupils and with the two missionary teachers make the residence there of one of our missionaries imperative, while the presence of a large Chinese population with no access to a physician would give the missionary physician a large field of usefulness.

WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT $2500 BE APPROPRIATED FOR A NEW MISSIONARY HOUSE AT DIONG LOH AND THAT MONEY BE SOUGHT NOT TO EXCEED $3000 FOR THE ERECTION AND EQUIPMENT OF A HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY THERE.

Dr. Whitney has been occupying at Pagoda Anchorage a house purchased many years ago by Dr. Hartwell which has since been rented by the mission as a residence for its missionaries. When the new residence is completed at Diong Loh, the mission will have no further need of the use of this house and Miss Emily Hartwell of Foochow and her brother, Mr. Charles Hartwell of New York, both executors of the estate of the late Dr. Hartwell, have been so informed.

In regard to Pagoda Anchorage we can see that for the present a part of the evangelistic work for the whole station can best be prosecuted from this place as a center because of its relations to the water-ways. Mr. Hubbard, at present in charge of this work, occupies a house well located and owned by the Board. There is also a building and some Chinese houses also favorably located, purchased by the Woman's Board. These are quite sufficient for the uses of the woman's station classes in care of Mrs. Hubbard.

It seems to us that the Board has no need for increasing its property holdings here, and in view of the increase of foreign population and interests of the Anchorage, it may become, in the near future, a question as to whether the Anchorage should not cease to be a residence for missionaries and the work of the entire station be conducted from Diong Loh. If there were to be but one male missionary in the station, it is evident to us that he should reside at Diong Loh. In this event, WE SHOULD RECOMMEND that the work of the station be continued at Diong Loh in which case there would be no further use for the Board property at Pagoda Anchorage. In the development of foreign commercial interest at the Anchorage there is no doubt that this property would find ready sale.

THE ABBIE B. CHILD MEMORIAL SCHOOL. This school is located in an isolated and exposed position, outside of the city of Diong Loh. It has been expensive to build and to maintain and is without proper water supply and has as yet no residence for its teachers. Until the removal of the medical missionary to Diong Loh, the school must continue to be operated, as it has been conducted in the past, by two and latterly by one missionary teacher whose responsibility in this remote and unprotected situation seems to us greater than ought to be laid upon any woman. It seems to us to be regretted, that this school was thus located without due correlation of its plans with the other plans of the mission for the development of the work of this station. But since so much money has been expended by the W. B. M. upon this plant, and since it is expected that a resident missionary will be placed in the city, we have no other recommendation to make than that the much-needed residence for the missionary teachers be built and that the matter be laid before the W. B. M.

REINFORCEMENTS. The evangelistic work of this mission has made marked advances during the last few years. It is impossible for the mission with its present force, adequately to supervise and direct this work. The mission asks for four new ordained missionaries to give their entire time, one at each station, to this work. It should be noted that this calls for a distinct increase of the mission staff. There is no doubt that this enlargement of the missionary body could be wisely used, but until the Prudential Committee sees its way to begin a general increase in its missionary forces here and elsewhere, we are unable to recommend that this request be granted in full but WE DO RECOMMEND THAT ONE VACANCY NOW EXISTING IN THE MISSION BE FILLED.

While the mission asks for ten single women for reinforcement at different points, we wish especially to call attention to the urgency of the case at Ing Hok and to ask the W. B. M. I. to secure as soon as possible some one for this important post.

SOUTH CHINA MISSION. This mission was reopened by us in 1883 largely with a view to work with and among Chinese

returned from the United States. There are probably more Chinese from the Kwang Tung Province in different parts of the world and especially in the United States than from all the rest of the Chinese Empire together. Many are returning to their homes after years of absence in the United States with more or less money and a considerable knowledge of the English language and of things foreign. Many of them had become members of Christian churches in the States and some of them retain that membership. These constitute an element both of strength and of weakness to the Chinese churches. On the one hand they are possessed of considerable initiative, are more or less accustomed to the ways of western churches, are used to taking responsibility and they often have some money to carry forward their enterprises toward self-support; on the other hand they, for these same reasons, find it hard to unite among themselves or with the other Chinese and to work under the leadership of the missionary. Considerable sums of money have been brought into the field through the efforts of the Chinese Missionary Society with headquarters in San Francisco, and invested in plants for schools and churches and in income-yielding property, the proceeds of which is applied to the support of several pastors and preachers. While the society means to work in co-operation with the mission yet it controls its own affairs. We found instances where churches or societies in America were contributing directly to the support of the Chinese workers in this field who were responsible neither to the Chinese Missionary Society nor to the missionaries, and who so far as we could learn, were accomplishing practically nothing. The situation is manifestly complex presenting many difficulties and requiring upon the part of our missionaries patience and discretion. The situation would be greatly relieved and the work materially strengthened if the churches and individuals at home, interested in Chinese work, would in every instance contribute through either the Chinese Missionary Society or the Board.

The work of this mission has developed more rapidly than was anticipated in the beginning. The field developed extends to the west of Hong Kong and into Canton and includes a population of some 1 1/2 millions and is not confined to Chinese who have been in the United States but takes its place side by side with the general work carried on in all parts of China.

The extraordinary development of the Chinese churches in this field has created a demand for trained Christian teachers and pastors far in excess of the supply. In our opinion the mission should turn its attention to the training of these men now so imperatively needed. In order that they may do this without neglecting the care of the churches already formed, the mission should be immediately reinforced by the addition of one ordained man. Because of the importance of this work WE RECOMMEND THAT SUCH REINFORCEMENT BE FOUND AND SENT OUT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

The members of the London Missionary Society and the United Brethren missions at Canton finding themselves in practically the same condition with our own mission in respect of Chinese workers, had already entered into consultation with our mission regarding plans for a union theological school for men and a Bible training school for women. We met the members of these three missions in conference and together decided that these three missions should unite in the work of training native Christian workers, both men and women, while at the same time effort should be made to secure in the same work the co-operation of the

Presbyterians at Canton. Our mission was advised to proceed with the development of plans to this end in conjunction with the two missions named upon a modest scale, with the expectation that the appropriations to the mission would be increased to meet the increased cost of such a school. We took upon ourselves this responsibility of conferring in behalf of the mission with Dr. Noyes, the president of the Presbyterian Theological School at Canton who is in the United States and with the secretaries of the Presbyterian Board upon this subject and to secure if possible their co-operation in a plan for a general mission theological seminary at Canton.

Concerning the case of the church at Yeung Kong where our work seemed to come into conflict with the work of the American Presbyterians North, we held a conference in Shanghai with two Presbyterian members of that station and with Dr. Hager. Conference was also held later with the members of our South China Mission. Dr. Hager freely conceded that his opening work in Yeung Kong under the circumstances was probably a mistake and suggested that he had better not go there again. It was decided that Mr. Nelson should look after whatever interests of the Independent Congregational Church at Yeung Kong that demanded attention from our mission. The Presbyterians had already stated that such an arrangement would be entirely satisfactory to them.

The girls' school at Canton has for several years been carried on by Mrs. Nelson, practically alone. The school has increased in numbers and holds a high reputation in the city among all classes. Mrs. Nelson is absent in the United States and the work is only temporarily provided for.

We regard this work of great importance and worthy of ample support. WE THEREFORE RECOMMEND THAT AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TWO SINGLE WOMEN BE APPOINTED AND SENT FOR THE SCHOOL, AND TO HAVE PART IN THE TRAINING OF BIBLE WOMEN IN CONNECTION WITH THE TWO OTHER BOARDS.

HOUSE AT HONG KONG. Immediately upon our arrival, the attention of the Deputation was called, both by Dr. Hager and by a letter from the committee of the Chinese Church, to questions relating to the ownership and control of the building on Ladder Street, erected a few years ago by Dr. Hager and since occupied as the headquarters of our work in Hong Kong. The building is a four-story brick building erected upon a steep hillside upon the border of the Chinese portion of the city. The two lower stories are occupied wholly by the Chinese Church with the exception of one room in the basement which is used for a secondary school subsidised by the Hong Kong Government and under the care of Dr. Hager. The third story is rented by Dr. Hager to a Christian Chinese, an officer in the church, who uses the entire floor for a private English school and his own residence. The whole of the upper floor is occupied by Dr. Hager as a residence for himself and family. This building with the site upon which it was erected cost about $38,000, Mexican. These funds were contributed in part by Dr. and Mrs. Hagar, or were raised by them from residents in Hong Kong and from friends of the work in America, both Chinese and American, and with the approval of the Prudential Committee. The Prudential Committee never appropriated any money from the treasury of the Board for either the purchase of the site or the erection of this building. The site was purchased by Dr. Hager and the deed is held in the name of the American Board. Dr. Hager as representative of the American Board let the contract and

supervised the construction of the building, he paying all bills and assuming all responsibilities.

The business committee of the American Chinese Congregational Church at Hong Kong called upon us and presented a claim that the building by right belonged to them and requested that they be given possession of the entire propety. After the fullest hearing and consideration of the matter, we came to the conclusion that the claim of the Chinese Church to the ownership of the property rested upon a misunderstanding of the situation and that to turn over this property to the representatives of the Chinese Church would result, so far as we could judge, both in the loss of the property and the disruption of the church.

Before leaving Hong Kong we wrote the committee of the church a letter setting forth our conviction that the property rightfully belongs to the American Board but is held for the purposes of the mission. But so long as the American Chinese Congregational Church at Hong Kong carries on its work in harmony and co-operation with the missionaries of the American Board in South China and so long as it does the legitimate and proper work of a Christian church, so long it shall have the free use of the lower two stories of the mission building but only for the proper work of the church. The church is to pay one-half of the repairs upon the entire building while the mission is to pay the taxes and cost of insurance. The full text of this letter of the Deputation to the Hong Kong Church is appended to this report. The present debt upon this building is $4539.38, Mexican. It was suggested by the Deputation and accepted by the mission that the $500 gold per year appropriated by the American Board for a residence for Dr. Hager and the income received annually for the rent of the third story at present occupied by the English school be used, first, to meet the American Board's share of the cost of repairs on the building, second, to pay the taxes and insurance, and third, to apply all surplus of these funds over and above these said charges, each year to the payment of the debt until it is extinguished.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

INSURANCE

Only at the ports is it possible to insure missionary buildings in foreign companies and even here the rates are high. In the interior no fire insurance companies are operating. Nearly all of our missionary houses are built either of stone or brick, with tile roofs and are for the most part at considerable distances from other property. Some of these houses have cement floors in part and stone or brick partition walls and would be considered in any country more than ordinarily good insurance risks. The history of our work in China shows that the fire loss has been comparatively slight. Buildings put up in recent years are much safer than those erected at the beginning. WE RECOMMEND THEREFORE THAT THE BOARD CARRY ITS OWN INSURANCE UPON ALL OF ITS PROPERTY IN CHINA.

AUDITING ACCOUNTS

WE RECOMMEND THAT IT BE MADE A RULE OF THE PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE FOR ALL MISSIONS IN CHINA THAT STATION TREASURERS' ACCOUNTS BE PROPERLY AUDITED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE MISSIONS TWICE A

YEAR. ALSO WE RECOMMEND THAT ALL ACCOUNTS WITH BUILDINGS IN PROCESS OF ERECTION SHALL BE PROPERLY AUDITED BEFORE ACCEPTANCE BY THE MISSION TREASURER.

TREASURER'S BILLS

We observed that the bills of the American Board to the missions were made payable not to the "Treasurer of the Mission" but to the individual only. We would simply call the attention of the Prudential Committee to this fact and suggest that hereafter all bills be made out to "Mission Treasurers" as such.

SAFEGUARDING MISSION TREASURERS

Observations in China lead us to believe that the treasurers of the large missions have more power and opportunity to compromise the Board financially than has the treasurer in Boston. The treasurer in Boston is under bonds and requires the vote of the Prudential Committee and the backing of the Finance Committee in order to transact any important business. On the other hand the treasurer of the mission is not under bonds and requires no vote of his mission or the endorsement of any member thereof in order to sell drafts or to draw his own drafts upon local banks. In the far East the credit of the American Board is such that a mission treasurer could draw comparatively large sums from various local banks without exciting suspicion. One mission treasurer told us that in a single day he could thus raise over his own signature alone on drafts drawn on the treasurer at Boston $100,000 in gold and the malfeasance would not appear until the drafts were presented in Boston.

WE RECOMMEND THAT THE FINANCE COMMITTEE GIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION TO THIS SITUATION AND SUGGEST THAT NO MISSION TREASURER BE EMPOWERED TO TRANSACT BUSINESS INVOLVING CONSIDERABLE SUMS OF MONEY WITHOUT THE SIGNATURE OF SOME ONE IN THE MISSION DULY APPOINTED FOR THAT PURPOSE.

PROPERTY TITLES

We discovered that all the titles to properties held or occupied by the American Board missions in China are not registered in a manner now required by law. In the new conditions prevailing in China the proper registration of all titles is increasingly important. In view of the seeming urgency in a few cases in both the North China and the Foochow missions, we took the responsibility of authorizing the missions to incur the expense of securing proper titles to valuable properties.

WE RECOMMEND THAT THE FOUR MISSIONS IN CHINA BE AUTHORIZED TO SECURE AS SPEEDILY AS POSSIBLE THE PROPER STAMPING AND RECORDING OF THE TITLES TO ALL MISSION PROPERTIES, NOT NOW SO STAMPED AND RECORDED.

EXCEEDING APPROPRIATIONS FOR BUILDINGS

We were confronted with the fact that in many cases the appropriations for the erection of missionaries' houses and in putting up buildings for mission work had been exceeded. This cannot fail to give the impression either that the cost of construction was not properly considered in advance or that there had been too sanguine expectation that in some way the deficit incurred would be provided for. This state of things has led in many cases to serious financial embarrassment upon the part of individual missionaries. It is obvious that in such cases the Board cannot assume any responsibility whatever for the indebtedness incurred.

WE RECOMMEND THAT ACCOMPANYING EVERY APPROPRIATION FOR BUILDINGS, A STATEMENT TO THIS EFFECT BE MADE TO THE MISSION AND BY THE MISSION BE TRANSMITTED TO THE INDIVIDUAL OR THE COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE EXPENDITURE OF THE MONEY.

NEW MISSIONARIES

In our opinion in the conditions that now prevail in China, it is futile to send there any missionaries except those who give promise of being able to deal with the extraordinary, complex, and difficult situation which within the next generation they will inevitably be compelled to face. The primary quality beyond that of deep spiritual insight and the love of souls, will be capacity for leadership, the ability to inspire the Chinese and to develop in them a sense of responsibility for the support and advancement of the institutions of the Gospel in their own land. In an increasing degree the contact of our missionaries in the future must be with the educated classes and with those in authority. In order to be of the largest service to the Chinese in their period of intellectual awakening, the Chistian missionary must be alert, not alone spiritually but also intellectually. In the ordinary routine of their work they will have need so to organize their activities as to conserve their own intellectual freshness and power and to equip themselves for the largest service. In selecting missionaries for China these facts should be kept prominently before us.

OTHER DEPUTATIONS

As we have reflected upon the problems with which we have been confronted at almost every point in the visitation of our work in China, it seems clear to us that the efficiency of future deputations will largely depend upon the recognition upon the part of the Prudential Committee of the purpose for which a deputation is sent and the selection of men with a definite view to that purpose. It is evident that hitherto ideas upon this subject have been somewhat vague. Men of general interest in missions may indeed bring pleasure and comfort to the missionaries and, returning to the homeland, may convey something of their own enthusiasm to the churches they address, but they can add nothing to the administrative knowledge of the Prudential Committee in the conduct of the affairs of the missions, neither can they carry to the missions that expert knowledge of the situation in the Prudential Committee and of its work which is necessary to bring the Committee and the missions into close and sympathetic relations.

Thus, in our judgment there should be definitely recognized two distinct kinds of deputations, both of great importance, and each to have a separate sphere of operation. The one represents the churches and visits the mission fields for wide observations and in order to secure general impressions of the work in its scope and variety. The other represents the executive officers and the Prudential Committee, brings to the task the accumulated knowledge of detail and derives from its labors material for the guidance of the administration in the future, besides seeking to strengthen the bonds that must ever unite the missionaries in the field with the responsible representatives of the Board at home. We are convinced that both kinds of deputations are exceedingly important and should be frequently employed. But we are also confident that it is practically futile to attempt to combine the two purposes above outlined in the selection and work of one deputation.

CONCLUSION

We are grateful to the Prudential Committee for the confidence imposed in us in the appointment to this responsible task which we have endeavored to perform with thoroughness. We are grateful to the missionaries for their hospitality and co-operation. They have aided us in every way in their power, and at times with much cost to themselves in the carrying out of our plans. We sincerely believe that the mutual understanding between the Prudential Committee and the officers of the Board and our missions in China has been increased.

We come to the conclusion of our task with a deepened sense of the ability and devotion of our missionaries in China and of the fidelity and consecration with which they are doing their work. We appreciate more than ever the difficulties that confront them and trust we ourselves have gained an insight which will enable us to aid them more efficiently in overcoming these difficulties.

We are impressed with the greatness of the work which has already been accomplished and the wisdom that was shown by the founders of our institutions and the pioneers of our work in this land.

We are convinced that China as a mission field should command the special attention of the Christian world to-day because of its vast population, its developing resources and its increasing importance among the nations of the world and because of the significance of the present moment in the material, intellectual and spiritual evolution of China itself.

Signed { Edward C. Moore
James L. Barton

Completed and signed at
Lake Baikal, Siberia,
Aug. 3, 1907

Copy of letter written to the American Chinese Congregational Church at Hong Kong.

"To Mr. Ng Cheung Hing,
Chairman of the Committee of the American
Chinese Congregational Church at Hong Kong
and Associates:

Brethren:

At our Conference with you on the 23d of June, we, the undersigned, the Deputation of the American Board to China agreed to give you our reply in writing to questions asked by you at that time. This we gladly do as follows:

Whenever a missionary of the American Board collects funds for the purchase of land and for the erection of mission buildings of any kind, the Board holds the title to both the land and the buildings.

This is the rule in all countries and has been the invariable custom for nearly 100 years.

Under this general rule, the land and mission building located thereon at Hong Kong are now and have been from the first, the property of the American Board. Dr. Hager has not the power and has never had the power to change these conditions.

But this building and property are held by the Board for the purposes of the mission. So long as the American Chinese Congregational Church at Hong Kong carries on its work in harmony and co-operation with the missionaries of the American Board in South China, and so long as it does the legitimate and proper work of a Christian Church, so long it shall have the free use of the lower two stories of the mission building, but only for the proper work of the church. In view of the fact that the church has thus the use of one-half of the building free of rent, the church shall pay to the mission of the American Board one-half of the cost of the repairs upon the entire building. The mission will pay the taxes and the cost of insurance upon the entire property and have charge of the repairs of the same.

The mission will pay to the church the rent received for the school room in the lower story so long as that room is occupied by a school under the care of the mission.

We gladly recognize the American Chinese Congregational Church at Hong Kong to be an independent Congregational Church, and we wish for it and for all its officers and members great blessing in their endeavors to build up a strong and aggresive church. It will always be the purpose of the mission and the Board to co-operate with the church in every good work.

A copy of this letter is given to your pastor and to Dr. Hager, and a copy will be deposited with the Board in Boston. We remain,

Yours in the service of Christ,

(Signed)

Deputation of the American Board to China { Edward C. Moore
James L. Barton"

Hong Kong, July 3, 1907

MISSIONARY OPINIONS REGARDING THE WITHDRAWAL FROM

MISSION STATIONS IN CHINA 1927?

(Memoranda for the Sub-Committees on Foreign Policy and on China, compiled at the request of Mr. Gates by R.E. Chandler)

FOOCHOW

Willard L. Beard (reached China 1894).

February 24.

The Consul still urges evacuation of Americans, while the British Consul is allowing all to remain at their stations, except that those in isolated up country places have moved into the centers. The people left eleven foreigners - Catholics - in Shaowu. . . . I am opposing the Consul's reiterated advice and wish in keeping quiet while Mrs. Leger and children and Mrs. Lewis and child remain here in the city. He wants them to go to Formosa. . . . .

May God keep in peace the numbers of relatives of missionaries and others in China. Our people at home have always said that they kept from worrying by remembering that we were where we know better than they the conditions and they trusted us to do the best thing -- and they trusted us to the Father.

April 14.

The shadow of the Nanking trouble still covers us. It does not much affect the Chinese. It caused the British Consul to call in to Foochow all Britishers. Two elderly ladies remain 150 miles up in the country. Your telegram re Bliss and Judd arrived and has been forwarded by mail. The telegraph company would not forward it - a strike. Our opinion is that they will remain. All the country seems perfectly quiet. Last Saturday, Sunday and Monday I went with Mr. Topping to the most remote church in the Diong Loh field, walked fifty-five miles in the three days, and preached three times Sunday. People everywhere most friendly!

Edward H. Smith (1901) - Station, Ingtai, writes from Foochow city

March 19.

The joy of all is very great that Consul Price has intimated that he feels all missionaries may soon (i.e. we judge April 1) be permitted to return. I certainly took just the right time for my indisposition. . . . .

It is altogether possible that after all return the radicals will, as in other provinces, find ways of making life and work exceedingly uncomfortable, expensive or intolerable here. But Fukien is somewhat conservative compared with Honan; second, the Church has a broader hold and deeper penetration into life of the people than in many places; third, business here has been less obtrusive, and obnoxious! So we can hope! As to Consul Price, I have been re-reading the excellent letter he sent to you regarding registration of our schools and we surely have occasion to rejoice we have a good Christian man here.

A Message to America

The Consul had ordered us to evacuate the mission station immediately. What did it involve? For how long? Or would it mean war and retirement to America? These were questions in the minds of everybody. We were saying farewell to a sad and puzzled group of Christian men and women.

Suddenly one handsome youth of twenty-four straightened up and his eyes flashed fire and his voice thrilled as he said: "When you get over there tell them never to send any more gunboats to oppress China." I said: "I will do that, Chang."

SHAOWU

Walter H. Judd, M.D. (1925).

March 27.

(This was written after the Nanking incident, but without knowledge of it.)

I have been amazed at the ease with which men and women supposedly called of God to this task have been able to leave it all and desert the Christians who had a right to expect that we do something more at the Cross than just say a pious prayer, sing a somber hymn, or recite a creed, - for instance, to die there. Apparently the proper thing to do is rather to drop everthing and flee for our own lives at the first threat of danger.

I say "threat" because regardless of how highly colored have been the accounts, there has been nothing more than that at any time here. During the worst of the trouble a Cantonese lieutenant on whom I had operated but who was my friend as well as patient would greet me gleefully with something like this, "Hasn't been anyone Killed yet, has there? And see how the brave foreigner runs!" They had the strictest orders not to destroy life but only to threaten, as anyone could have found out if he had taken the trouble to emerge from his worries long enough to cultivate the friendship of just one soldier. They did have instructions to harass and annoy and thus endeavor to scare us out, which to me was all the more reason for refusing to let them get away with it. As to how well they succeeded no comment is needed. They boasted on their arrival that they would have us all out of town by China New Year which was then two months away. Those

missionaries who had been happily engaged all fall in making fun of my predictions and warnings thinking it a huge joke that a youngster who had been in China only a year should presume to have an idea regarding Chinese wars worth being considered by them after their ten or twenty years' experience, flouted the idea that any insignificant Chinese agitators could force them out. But they went, just the same and within nine days of the predicted date! (There are any number of missionaries in China whose long years of half-awake living here are a liability to their understanding what is going on rather than an asset.) And not a single direct blow was struck at them, only the sideblows and underhanded threats and rumors. Our trouble here was not too much danger but too little. If there had been a direct attack or clear demand, for instance, that we deny our faith or be killed, not a person would have wavered, of course. But when it came to being called a dog or foreign devil or spat upon or having a few curious soldiers more or less constantly prowling through your premises or tossing a few pebbles into your compound, etc. etc., over a period of weeks, people didn't have the "guts" (Dr. Goldthwaite's word) to stick it out. And then the word of evacuations from Foochow to Yenping, and Ingtai and the tenseness of wondering what was going to happen next and the interruptions of the mails and the speculations of what would happen if the Southerners were defeated in Chekiang and retreated through here, and a few dozen more if's and the Consul's writing that if we did not come down to Foochow he could not be responsible for our protection here, (which of course was nothing new or different for he never has been able to afford any protection at this distance if it were really needed) and so in indefinitely. People didn't leave out of fear; it was out of nervous worry due to the constant dripping that wore away the rock. And then when there came word from Kellogg of evacuating Kuling and word from Kienning that Dr. Steele-Brooke's daughter was strongly urging her to come out of the interior, the mob psychology was too much. Almost in a night the whole atmosphere changed and the Chinese were rubbing their eyes with astonishment to find the foreigners who had been so confident, all of a sudden making feverish preparations to get away, after allthe trouble makers had left and strict orders had come from Cantonese Commander-in-Chief, General Chiang, demanding our protection.

I have been surprised to see the degree of uncontrolled imagination regarding the things that no one can foretell and the almost total lack of any imagination regarding the effects that such conduct on the part of missionaries must inevitably have upon the Chinese and the Christian Cause in China. Either they gave little or no thought to what would take place in the hearts of the people who were left, the Chinese, or else if they did realize, they didn't care (which latter I am unable to believe). But it took place just the same! Whatever belief there may have been previously in the reality of the foreigner's faith in things unseen, in a God still living and in control of His world, there certainly is none now. It is difficult to see that those who have gone could accomplish much of anything toward our professed aim as missionaries by coming back after things are all safe and comfortable once more, - except perhaps to make it harder for these people who can believe only what they see to come to a knowledge of the discipleship under Christ. No matter what fine reasons we can give to satisfy our somewhat calloused (I fear) consciences - and the human mind is certainly a wonderful instrument under pressure - to these people it could possible mean only one thing, that we were not willing

to run the risk of working here except when there is no risk! (It is worth noting again, in view of the way in which it has been permitted to go broadcast that the American Consul ordered us out, which of course would make departure more readily explainable before the world, that the Consul made it expressly clear in his letters that his advice was not to be interpreted as an order. He set forth no reasons for our leaving except our personal safety. Other reasons have been concocted since.) I doubt if even sheep, to say nothing of human beings, would be eager or willing to trust themselves a second time to the leadership of shepherds who fled at the first rumor that there might be a wolf approaching. A Chinese friend wrote me that in a conversation with a friend of his, the latter had said, "This is the day of 'Safety First" in a mission circle. The missionaries are not only refusing to go the second mile. They are retreating from the first." Again, I have wondered how many missionaries are stopping to consider the effect upon the cause of better mutual understanding and friendship between East and West during the next half century of all the wild stories that are being spread abroad about China. Trivial incidents were dwelt upon by members of this mission in letters to the Consul until it was possible for American papers for days to describe our situation as desperate. If there have been any outrages committed, both to China and to the nerves of our families at home, I nominate this sort of thoughtlessness for first honors. What will it mean for the future that whole hosts of people in America who never gave a thought to China before in their lives gain their impressions from the kind of stories the nervous instability of Americans in this land, including plenty of missionaries, is permitting to go out as representing China?.....

It is complained that I don't trust my government. Right again. I don't - not to make my moral decisions for me. I did once - in 1917-1918. If the Lord will forgive me for that time, it won't happen again. It's expecting too much even of the "best democracy the world has ever seen." Of course, I don't blame the government for wanting us out. According to the generally accepted theory of the functions of a government, its business here is to protect lives and property. But business is another thing altogether, at least in my mind. If, however, my conception is wrong and the time has come when it is the duty of a good missionary to follow first the advice or even the orders of his Consul (which in such a time as the present will always rightly be to withdraw) - no matter what those who are left think about it or what effect such evacuation will have on them and the work; if at the very first opportunity we have for demonstrating the reality of what we have proclaimed, we are to be prevented by our government from being the sort of men and from doing the only sort of thing that ever has or ever can give validity to our message, then I submit that the enterprise is under utterly hopeless handicap. Its influence is not only negative. It is positively harmful to the Cause. Unless it is possible to get it on to an entirely different basis, I would in all seriousness urge its discontinuance.

There are at least five conditions under which I would consider it my duty to leave Shaowu at once. First, if the Chinese Nationalist Government asked me to leave coming out openly with a policy of eliminating the foreigners whether all of them or only one group, as for instance the missionary. I should expect to obey such an order in exactly the same way that I should expect to obey a similar order from the U.S. Government. But that is an altogether different

thing from just being harassed by a handful of radical students or mobs of incited laborers. I am ready to be ordered out but not to be scared out . . . . .

Second, if the American Government were to adopt a policy of withdrawing all of its nationals from XXXXChina as a thorough chalgnge to her to put her house in order, with the assurance to her that it would stand ready to send back to help her in the way that she should decide those whom she asked to come back and only when she asked for them. It would thus be avoiding the possibility of any incidents such as violence to the persons of American citizens that might provoke military measures against China. For America to remunerate citizens and business firms for their losses thus incurred would in my humble judgment be cheaper, more effective in the long run, and more honorable than to go to war. But such a policy is a totally different thing from just a giving over of what they in a sense compel us to in those places to which they have thus far advanced. I have been unable to detect any evidence of the U.S. Government's having any such reasons for calling us out as I have outlined above. I wrote all this to the Consul long ago, but he has at no time mentioned any reason for our going except our personal safety, - which to me is an inadequate reason. Even as I have been writing tonight there has come the following telegram from the Consul: "All Americans urgently advised come Foochow immediately." This is by far the strongest language he has used at any time and doubtless means that there has been a real "bust-up" at Shanghai with slaughter of Chinese by foreign troops. . . . .

Third, if the mission or the American Board should ask us to withdraw. With no means of support there would be no choice in the matter . . . . .

Fourth, if the Chinese Christians ask us to go. While part of their persecution comes from the Russian influence which is against all religions - Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism as much as Christianity, - yet I suspect the greater part isnot because the Christians believe in Christ but because they have relationships with the foreigners. But they certainly have not come to any such stage as yet for they could not understand why the others went and at every opportunity almost beseech us to stay.

Fifth, if, or rather when it becomes apparent to me that I can serve the Cause for which I came to China better by leaving than I can by staying. It is not improbable that that day is close at hand for many, many workers. . . . .

NORTH CHINA

Tientsin April Statement.

Note: The North China region has not been occupied by the Nationalist Army. A large number, possibly a half, of the missionaries lefttheir stations shortly after the Nanking incident. The viewpoint of those who left is most clearly stated in the statement issued by thirty-two of them in Tientsin on April 13. Following is an extract from the statement.

To remain in China in the face of uncertainty as to developments means therefore to run the risk of involving the governments of China and the United States in diplomatic or military complications.

In most of the stations, upon receipt of advice from the Consul, the missionaries consulted with the best-informed Chinese associates to ascertain their attitude toward their remaining or withdrawing. It was then uncertain what action our government might take with the Chinese consulted that in case of disturbance or crisis, the presence of foreigners would prove more of an embarrassment than an aid, although there was question in some stations as to whether such disturbances were imminent in that locality. Most missionaries would have felt it their duty to remain in their stations in spite of personal danger and consular orders if they had believed that thereby they could render service in encouraging their associates and carrying on the work that would counterbalance risk of personal danger, involving international complications in the event that anything happened to them.

In view of the situation as described above and the cabled advice of the American Board, it was decided on April 11 that all whose furloughs were not already voted should withdraw to Korea and await developments, but this action will be referred for consideration to the Council which is meeting April 20.

In taking this action, all but three of our members present voted for this policy from a deep conviction that our best service to China and the cause of Christianity in China can be rendered only by withdrawal for a time from the country, thereby lessening to that extent the responsibility of our government for the protection of missionaries and the liability that our presence will create ill-will and provoke other unfortunate incidents with international complications. We feel that our continued presence endangers the ultimate attainment, through a remaking of the national life, of the peace and welfare of China, and delays the day when China shall have won her full place in the family of nations on a basis of self-respecting sovereignty. We express our willingness to return and share with our Chinese co-workers the joys and hardships of the period of reconstruction, but we at present strongly feel that the work of foreign missionaries in China will in its largest implications be futile until we are freed from the incubus of extraterritoriality and the toleration clauses in the treaties.

A second group in the Mission feels that even though remaining in the work may lead to later diplomatic complications between China and America, there will be no possibility of American armed intervention in their behalf because of their distance from treaty ports, and the help and encouragement they can render to the Chinese church in the present crisis seem to them to outbalance in importance the avoidance of possible causes of international complications.

<u>William R. Leete</u> (1913) - Tientsin.

April 10.

The question of evacuation is a very live one just now, I assure you! The lines of opinion are often very sharp and emphatic.

is need. We hear of business people who see a great deal of the Chinese who feel sure that the city will not be so upset, and who are reassured by these Chinese.....

The Chinese about us cannot bear to think of our going, and we have mournful scenes. Our women can be seen standing in a corner wiping away tears, and then they try to recite lessons which we teach with much outer cheerfulness, but it goes heavily with us all. Yet they are doing better, outwardly at least, than they did two or three days ago. And we talk hopefully to them. The impression made by our going would be disastrous, unless of course it comes to a time of great and evident need of that, so those who are actually at work are anxious to stay. Yet we are watching carefully, and the Chinese want us to be careful. Going might be only for a short time, or for a longer time.

Miss Grace E. McConnaughey (1910) - Fenchow, Shansi.

July 25. (On return after withdrawal in April)
I think we lost much locally by going. They will never see it in any lother light than "running away" here at Fenchow. They are very friendly and most glad to have us back and very polite about any reference to it. But behind the yes, yes, I know their friendly slanty eyes are just giving us face. Some whom I know well have told me frankly what they think of the foreigners "powing" (running) when things were so difficult here. However, because of Miss Miner's urgent letter which told us to come even though neither we nor they could then see the wisdom of it, we went, and what is done is done and I am not going to spend time regretting, for there are enough things to be done other than that.

Miss Luella Miner (1887) - now of Shantung Christian University ("Cheloo") in Tsinan, Shantung.

Note: Miss Miner's opinions are of special significance, firstly because of herself. There is no one in our American Board force in China who has a wider experience and contacts. She is at the present one of the Vice-Chairmen of the National Christian Council and one of their delegates already elected to the meeting in Jerusalem next spring. Secondly, the testimony is significant because she withdrew from her difficult international point in Tsinan and has not gone back. She was one of those who drew up the April statement in Tientsin. Note from Miss McConnaughey's letter above her influence with those who were in interior stations. Although forced to the position she took in order to save international complications, yet Miss Miner herself has been able to gather from others the unfortunate effects in general of the withdrawal of China missionaries.

Tacoma, Washington, July 15, to Dr. Walter H. Judd (in comment upon the letter from Dr. Judd, of which selections are given above.)

I was also Chairman of the Committee which last April (in Tientsin) drew up this "Statement" which as you will see advocates

How even pacifists can differ on this very practical question was clearly seen at yesterday's meeting of the Spring retreat for All Christian Workers in Tientsin. The meeting was addressed by Hsu Paoch'ien on the "Consciousness of Christian Leaders" and in it he strongly criticized the action of the majority of foreign missionaries in running away from the trouble which is descending upon China. (I believe that at Yen-ching, the faculty, at the request and urging of the Chinese members, have most of them agreed to stick together and refuse to evacuate.) He felt that there is no clear vision of Jesus guiding us in our hasty withdrawal. Later on, however, when I made a statement to show the reasons for my wishing to withdraw the faces of the majority of those present indicated approval and several got up to say as much. There is no doubt in my mind that most the Chinese want us to go temporarily although they are many of them sorry it has to be so. Pao Kwang-lin takes exactly the reverse attitude from Hsu Pao-ch'ien. I understand that Peng agrees with Pao.

May 24.

With us it is not a question of loyalty to Christ or to the government, but rather a question of what loyalty to Christ demands of us in the present situation when continued residence in connection with the Christian plants of China means danger and harm to those institutions, and also promotes military intervention in China. If all the missionaries had stayed at their posts, the United States today would certainly take a much more active interest in intervention than it does. We want to do the thing that will make it easiest for our government to do the right thing. . . . .

We all of us are anxious waiting to see what you and others at home can do to make our government take a new policy regarding its treatment of religious workers in China, or toward its citizens here in general. If it would refuse us all protection until new treaties can be made, it would suit us to a tee. All admit the present situation unjust; it seems impossible to evolve a just agreement at the moment; why not call it off, until a just agreement can be made, Some of us have cabled Pearce of Washington that we favor the withdrawal of all Americans until adjustment can be made. Our staying on makes adjustment harder.

Miss Bertha P. Reed (1902) - Peking.

April 6.

I write all this as if we were going right on. But we are very uncertain, and cannot see many steps ahead. The Nanking affair has spread dismay and fright. The American Minister feels that as many foreigners as possible should leave China, especially women and children, and has kept urging that. Many have gone, and it has been very hard to know what to do. Some of us feel that Peking is in quite a different situation from Nanking, and cannot have such a disaster. We have talked with many Chinese, and most of them do not feel that we need to make haste in going from Peking. It is a comfort that some of the leading Chinese of the church have sent in a letter asking the workers not to go, and offering to take them into their homes if there

is need. We hear of business people who see a great deal of the Chinese who feel sure that the city will not be so upset, and who are reassured by these Chinese.....

The Chinese about us cannot bear to think of our going, and we have mournful scenes. Our women can be seen standing in a corner wiping away tears, and then they try to recite lessons which we teach with much outer cheerfulness, but it goes heavily with us all. Yet they are doing better, outwardly at least, than they did two or three days ago. And we talk hopefully to them. The impression made by our going would be disastrous, unless of course it comes to a time of great and evident need of that, so those who are actually at work are anxious to stay. Yet we are watching carefully, and the Chinese want us to be careful. Going might be only for a short time, or for a longer time.

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July 25. (On return after withdrawal in April)
I think we lost much locally by going. They will never see it in any lother light than "running away" here at Fenchow. They are very friendly and most glad to have us back and very polite about any reference to it. But behind the yes, yes, I know their friendly slanty eyes are just giving us face. Some whom I know well have told me frankly what they think of the foreigners "powing" (running) when things were so difficult here. However, because of Miss Miner's urgent letter which told us to come even though neither we nor they could then see the wisdom of it, we went, and what is done is done and I am not going to spend time regretting, for there are enough things to be done other than that.

Miss Luella Miner (1887) - now of Shantung Christian University ("Cheloo") in Tsinan, Shantung.

Note: Miss Miner's opinions are of special significance, firstly because of herself. There is no one in our American Board force in China who has a wider experience and contacts. She is at the present one of the Vice-Chairmen of the National Christian Council and one of their delegates already elected to the meeting in Jerusalem next spring. Secondly, the testimony is significant because she withdrew from her difficult international point in Tsinan and has not gone back. She was one of those who drew up the April statement in Tientsin. Note from Miss McConnaughey's letter above her influence with those who were in interior stations. Although forced to the position she took in order to save international complications, yet Miss Miner herself has been able to gather from others the unfortunate effects in general of the withdrawal of China missionaries.

Tacoma, Washington, July 15, to Dr. Walter H. Judd (in comment upon the letter from Dr. Judd, of which selections are given above.)

I was also Chairman of the Committee which last April (in Tientsin) drew up this "Statement" which as you will see advocates

evacuation for all missionaries except those in interior stations to which foreign troops would not be sent, and where the general friendliness and the desire of the whole Christian body might seem to warrant remaining, against consular advice. Yet on the first of April, if I had written to the Consul in Tsinan, Shantung, the letter which you wrote to your Consul would exactly have expressed my convictions and my plans. To be personal again, I was Dean of women in Shantung Christian University; some of the women students came from homes in the war area, or at such a distance away, that it would be almost impossible for them to return home when the wave of war swept over Tsinan, or when the University closed. Thought my furlough had been due for months, I simply did not consider the question of taking it. I had been through the "Boxer" outbreak and numberous wars in Peking, no one else among the women members of staff had a quarter of my experience, co-education in that University is so new that we have as yet no Chinese women on the staff. I am not naturally timid, though a little tired I was in such good health that it seemed sane to postpone my furlough until the time of special stress had passed, and there was no one dependent upon me. These all seemed good reasons for quietly staying on, in spite of consular advice, so strongly expressed that usually it was called "an order to evacuate." Human nature being what it is, one might as well admit that there doubtless was at least a little subconscious glorying in staying by when others were leaving, and the very conscious reluctance to leave the scene of action when things in which I am so much interested were happening. I had told the women students, to calm them when so many were leaving, that I had no thought of going. In spite of all this, behold me evacuating with the crowd on the last date set by the American Consul for women to leave! And it was not because two young associates positively refused to leave before I did, and even went the length of getting their baggage back from the railroad station when I told them I could not get ready to go on the noon train, as planned, and must wait until evening. My positive decision to leave had been made before they said that they would not leave before I did, and was not influenced by it. Now neither then nor at any subsequent time could I have given any reason for my complete change of front which by an outsider could not have been laid to "mob psychology," "safety first reaction," "obeying man rather than God," or after flight unconscious rationalization. Yet not for a moment have I doubted that it was the right thing to do, and never but twice before in my life can I remember doing anything which cut more across my personal inclinations. I can mention only two concrete things which in part changed my attitude. There being no concession in Tsinan, I had thought that remaining there would not invive the risk of being "protected (?)" by foreign troops, and I heard that the Japanese Consulate had said that troops would be sent there if needed to protect life and property, and that Japanese troops would keep the railway from Tsinan to Tsingtao open. This "comforting assurance" cost me a sleepless night, in which I reconsidered my resolution to stay in the light also of the question of "devolution" in the University. Into that I cannot now enter, except to say that it has worked out most happily in all departments of the University, and with the most cordial feeling on the part of all the Chinese, and of the foreigners most immediately concerned. Those of the latter who went to Tsingtao cooperated in forwarding funds and making occasional trips back to Tsinan when their advice was needed. I returned from Tientsin

after an absence of five or six weeks for a stay of two or three days, and found the eighteen women students who were still studying (thirty had left) much more friendly than ever before, and not a Chinese member of staff, as far as I could see, failed to understand why we had evacuated. I know that some evacuations did cause misunderstanding, and some were made in an inexcusable way, but perhaps some things which look bad to us do not look quite so bad to the One who knows all hearts.
. . . . . .

I think that for these difficult reconstruction years ahead we need more missionaries who have no family ties. Of course there are plenty of single women; they too must be of the type, however, who will put the work and fellowship with the Chinese first always. There has been a change for the worse during my forty years in China, when work there has become more popular, and I have heard Chinese comment on it when it was not just for the ear of the old missionary. We shall just have to get back to some of the old missionary ideals, but not all of them: there are many modern ideals to which we must cling too. I still believe in the value of the missionary family for normal times, but where the children are many, unless the wife and mother is exceptionally strong, physically and spiritually, I fear the home largely loses its value as a Christian agency for the Chinese. No one wants it to be so, but it is just inevitable. And I think that we must have a little less to do with "society" and community life, and make our Chinese friends feel that they have first claims on our time and love.

Tacoma, Washington, August 3, to R.E. Chandler.

You asked what I thought about missionary withdrawal. Of course the situation changed absolutely after the meeting of our "group" in April. When we knew that U.S.A. was not going in for reprisals and an active policy of coercion, and still more because the extreme radicals were being put down in the National party. As things afe now, I think it is better for missionaries to be "on the Job" in places where there are no foreign troops. If early in April <u>all</u> of a large majority of American missionaries could have agreed on a policy of withdrawal until the government was actually trying to withdraw her troops and gunboats, I think missions would have gained from it in the end. But it just couldn't be accomplished, and we must face realities. And our Chinese - especially those in the interior - as the discussions in Peking showed, are not yet sufficiently educated on international issues to appreciate such a policy. Men like T.C.Chao could, and some of your Tientsin men. In Shanghai and all along the Yangtse, the precipitate haste in which many missionaries had simply dumped their jobs and obeyed consular orders, "queered" even men like T.Z. Koo and Dr. Yui for taking that international viewpoint.

<u>Note</u>: It will be observed that of the above quotations the longest and strongest is from the missionary who has been the least time in China! Dr. Judd, however, has been one of the only two members of the Shaowu Mission who remained at their posts last spring. He and Dr. Bliss have stayed by. He has been in a position to learn something about the Chinese situation and feelings after nearly all Americans had gone.

It might be possible to gather up more opinions in favor of withdrawal. Such, however, would have to be from missionaries who had already gone and were not in a position to observe Chinese opinion after the deed.

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EDITORIAL DEPT.

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A STATEMENT

TO THE AMERICAN BOARD AND TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN AMERICA.

(Most of the missionaries of the North China Mission with the exception of those located in Peking and Tunghsien are now in Tientsin or on their way to places outside the country, summoned on consular advice and that of our General Secretary. An informal meeting of the available members of the Mission then in Tientsin was held April 11-13. Thirty-two were present, the following statement was adopted, one voting in the negative and one refraining from voting.

I.—*The Bearing of the International Situation on our Action.*

A.—Those of us who have already withdrawn from our stations have been influenced by some or all of the following considerations:

1.—The Trend of Mission Thinking.

For several years, the trend of opinion and feeling in our Mission, like that in the American Board, has been sympathetic toward the national aspirations of China and against foreign military pressure being used in China in this time of struggle and difficulty, although a few members of the Mission may even yet feel that the expression of our attitude should be left to our governmental authorities. As early as 1922, a group of twenty-four in our Mission began serious study of our relations to the international problems, and after repeated revisions of statements which only a part of the group signed, a final statement was signed by all in March, 1924, and was sent to the American Minister in Peking. In part it read as follows: "We express our earnest desire that no form of military pressure, especially not foreign military force, be exerted to protect us or our property.....no punitive expedition be sent out and no indemnity be exacted. We take this stand believing that the way to establish righteousness and peace is through suffering wrong without retaliation and through bringing the spirit of good will to bear on all persons under all circumstances..... In signing this statement, we are all agreed in declaring against the use of armed foreign forces and diplomatic threats or indemnities collected by our government."

Though this position was not supported by the Mission as a whole, after the May, 1925, incident in Shanghai the sentiment in favor of a more general expression of our attitude grew rapidly, and during the autumn of that year, the statement given below was signed by a large majority of the Mission and in December was sent to the American Board in Boston. Additional signatures were obtained early in 1926, so that it was signed by 111 members of the North China Mission, all but six or seven then on the field who had been in China as long as a year:

"We, the undersigned, conceive it to be part of our task, while in China, to help to create and develop mutual understanding between the various races which come into contact with one another, to try to remove causes of international friction, and to stand for the highest type of international justice.

Finding in the treaties between our country and China clauses which we believe hinder the realization of these aims, we desire to take a definite stand in regard to them. We do this in full loyalty to our own government, with a desire to see expressed in China the principles of honor and fairplay which we believe to be characteristic of the best nationals of our own lands.

We therefore state it to be our purpose to use such influence as we have, both with our governments and our mission boards, toward securing as speedily as the necessary adjustments can be made, the modification of all treaties which infringe on the sovereignty or hinder the progress of China, and to urge that immediate steps be taken which will lead to restoring full tariff autonomy and the withdrawal of the privileges of extra-territoriality granted to foreign residents.

Our sense of responsibility is deepened by the conviction that for Christian missions and missionaries longer to work under special rights and privileges granted in the toleration clauses of the treaties is not in accord with Christian principles, and we therefore wish to urge our governments to take decisive steps toward their early removal."

In February, 1926, conviction in the Mission was still stronger, and 106 members out of a total of 114 who are American citizens (the two Swiss nationals also signing) sent a cable to the American Board endorsing a cable which had just been sent by the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council, expressing the desire to place Chinese-American relations on a "cordial, reciprocal, equal basis" by immediately negotiating a new treaty, and to avoid as much as possible military measures during negotiations. Recent events have made temporary withdrawal from China the only logical outcome of this attitude and of our deepening convictions.

2.—The Attitude of the American Government toward Protection.

While this feeling has been growing in the Mission, the State Department at Washington and diplomatic circles in China have alike insisted that the duty of the American government to protect its citizens and their property and to secure indemnification in case of loss is absolute, at least to the extent of their ability, and in no wise affected by the geographical situation of the citizens or by their own desires not to be protected. To remain in China in the face of uncertainty as to developments means therefore to run the risk of involving the governments of China and the United States in diplomatic or military complications.

3.—In most of the stations, upon receipt of advice from the consul, the missionaries consulted with the best-informed Chinese associates to ascertain their attitude toward their remaining or withdrawing. It was then uncertain what action our government might take with regard to the Nanking incident, but it was in general the judgment of the Chinese consulted that in case of disturbance or crisis, the presence of foreigners would prove more of an embarrassment than an aid, although there was question in some stations as to whether such disturbances were imminent in that locality. Most missionaries would have felt it their duty to remain in their stations in spite of personal danger and consular orders if they had believed that thereby they could render service in encouraging their associates and carrying on the work that would counterbalance risk of personal danger, involving international complications in the event that anything happened to them.

B.—In view of the situation as described above and the cabled advice of the American Board, it was decided on April 11 that all whose furloughs were not already voted should withdraw to Korea and await developments, but this action will be referred for consideration to the Council which is meeting April 20.

1.—In taking this action, all but three of our members present voted for this policy from a deep conviction that our best service to China and the cause of Christianity in China can be rendered only by withdrawal for a time from the country, thereby lessening to that extent the responsibility of our government for the protection of missionaries and the liability that our presence will create ill-will and provoke other unfortunate incidents with international complications. We feel that our continued presence endangers the ultimate attainment, through a remaking of the national life, of the peace and welfare of China, and delays the day when China shall have won her full place in the family of nations on a basis of

self-respecting sovereignty. We express our willingness to return and share with our Chinese co-workers the joys and hardships of the period of reconstruction, but we at present strongly feel that the work of foreign missionaries in China will in its largest implications be futile until we are freed from the incubus of extraterritoriality and the toleration clauses in the treaties.

2.—A second group in the Mission feels that even though remaining in the work may lead to later diplomatic complications between China and America, there will be no possibility of American armed intervention in their behalf because of their distance from treaty ports, and the help and encouragement they can render to the Chinese church in the present crisis seem to them to outbalance in importance the avoidance of possible causes of international complications.

3.—For as long a period as may be desired by the Chinese churches, we feel it necessary to maintain the financial and business services now rendered by the business office, whether by the presence in Tientsin of one of the missionaries or by other suitable arrangements, but this whole question is being left to the Council.

II.—*The Bearing of Our Action on the Chinese Church.*

In the minds of many of us, there is also a feeling that such a withdrawal will have more than a negative value. For five years, the anti-Christian movement has based its animosity on the supposed foreign and imperialistic elements in Christianity in China. For a longer period, the movement for an indigenous church has felt itself hampered by what has seemed, in some churches and missions far more than in others, a reluctance to hand over a due share of responsibility to the Chinese church and to local boards of managers of institutions. By the developments of the last few months. several conservative missions have been forced in a few days or weeks to give into the inexperienced hands of their Chinese associates responsibilities which up to this time have been almost entirely borne by foreign missionaries. In the North China Congregational Union, the progressive evolution of fifteen years has given us in every station a group of experienced Chinese leaders, to whom we are now passing over the full responsibility for the work in church, school and hospital. Because this is being done in a spirit of confidence on our part and with consecration and a deep sense of the responsibilities involved on the part of our Chinese associates, we look forward with faith and hope to the future development of these churches and institutions, in the confident expectation that those of us whose further aid as advisers and helpers may still be desired by the Chinese church will be on a far more natural basis and in a position to render far more effectual aid than ever in the past.

III.—*The Bearing of Our Action on the American Board Support of the Work.*

With confidence in our Chinese associates growing out of our years of fellowship in Christian labor with them, we believe that it is even more than in the past the duty and privilege of the American Board and the Congregational churches to continue sympathy, prayer, and financial and other assistance to the churches in China, regardless of whether there are American representatives associated in the administration or not. This will be of high value in demonstrating that our Christian thinking and love have transcended the barriers of race and nationality in our common devotion to Christ and His church in all the world.

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Dr. Barton

(PROPOSED STATEMENT BY PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE)
REGARDING RETURN OF MISSIONARIES TO THEIR STATIONS IN CHINA.

The American Board welcomes the present return of its missionaries to the stions in China which they have been obliged to leave in the past months. It accepts without question the judgment of those on the field as to present conditions in the various sections and the advisability of such return. At the same time the Board has had the strongest testimony in letters from all its missions that the departure of missionaries last winter and spring brought seious injury to the morale of the Chinese Christians. They cannot easily understand why, in time of danger, their friends should leave. This is speaking in general terms. You all acted conscientiously. No blame is laid upon any individual or family. For children, of course, safety must be sought. But, the Board would desire to avoid the necessity of repeating such an evacuation.

Let those who go now to their posts go in the expectation of staying. The Board will not urge any missionaries to go to places of danger; particularly ~~not~~ families with children. They had better wait; But where individuals or families volunteer to go into their friendly stations the Board will gladly send them. We recognize that the general situation is far from settled. Until relations between China and America, and foreign relations generally, are placed upon a better basis there are many points in China where conflict, even armed conflict, between Chinese and Foreign Troops is possible and likely. No missionary will be censured who is not willing to reside at such a point.

To the Volunteers the Board earnestly gives its blessing. Volunteers for friendship, for difficulty, ~~and~~ for personal danger, if it should come. Go and share these things with your Chinese friends whom you know. Build yourself with them into the living Church of Christ which is to be in China.

DRAFT August 24, 1927 For file 340

TO OUR NORTH CHINA MISSIONARIES NOW IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dear Friends:

We are sending you herewith copy of a portion of a recent letter from Rev. Rowland M. Cross as Secretary of the North China Mission, dealing with the matter of return of missionaries from the United States to their field.

Also we are sending copy of a letter just received from Dr. Warnshuis incorporating a letter to him from the State Department regarding the same matter.

As you will note, these two communications represent a somewhat different point of view. The State Department letter is concerned with the return of missionaries to interior stations, apparently regarding return to any such station as unsafe and unwise. Mr. Cross' letter makes clear distinction between localities such as Shansi and Shantung. We commend both utterances to your careful attention. We feel here that in accordance with the State Department letter, missionaries returning to China should consult and in so far as possible follow the advice of their consul or diplomatic official. At the same time it is to be recognized as Dr. Warnshuis points out that the decision as to the course to be pursued does not rest with the consul but with the individual missionary and the mission authority. This distinction is clearly recognized and admitted by the State Department. We are glad to pass on to you all these letters, feeling that they will be of value to you in considering the prospect of return. Our feeling here is in line with Mr. Cross' position that in general women and children who are away from China had best stay away for the present but that cases are to be judged individually with

a view to particular conditions or prospects.

We sympathize with you in the inconvenience and irksomeness of this waiting in uncertainty to know what to do and we hope with you that the situation may clear in one way or another so as to make the way ahead clearer and more satisfactory. Meanwhile you have a real service to render in spreading the timely message as to China and upholding the missionary purpose and opportunity for that country.

Ever cordially yours,

L/S/W

NOV 1 - 1926 Rec'd

MOVING PICTURES.

INTRODUCTION:—

We have been back in China ~~eleven~~ twelve months, ~~ten~~ all of which have been dismal with war. In general the army with the moral aim first won out, victories were streaked through with awful battles, even some temporary appalling defeats. Then later these forces voiced peace and in compromise steadily withdrew. The foes were vengeful and today in full power unite to annihilate the army consistently patriotic and religious. The outlook is dark. The people are desperate, but dare not speak. Society and government endure martial law. But deeper and more widespread is the conviction that justice will some how appear, and that over all moral life there is a spirit power who cares and who will manifest control.

A decided hinderance to the model army (The army of Feng Yu-Hsiang) was several organizations which wanted to be their allies. Those gradually proved their unworthiness, first as armies and later in their relation of loyalty to the model army, and the alliance was not continued.

There is no clear cut differentiation in time or locality which marks off military crimes and irregularities in contradistinction from the more normal conditions of war, which at least can be explained as martial law. But one fact stands out conspicuously; the conditions of society prevailing where the model army is in power have been model conditions, but of course conditions of war.

WAR SERIES,

Fear in Peking is a black snow storm, blocking all traffic and still falling. You must shovel a path for your feet and your eyes see only that which is dismal. In the hotel corridor four of our best informed Americans listen as another narrates the last rumour and all separate in dread.

Mukden aeroplanes are daily dropping bombs in the Capital. They aimed at the railway station of the model army, but hit wide of the mark. Some houses have been destroyed and citizens killed. The population would prefer black snow to bombs.

One of the two chief railway stations is a camp of trains. Far reaching branch tracks, fanlike, are covered with cars of all kinds. Flat cars are platforms for tents. Most trains have engines with steam up ready to go. Soldiers peer from car windows and swarm everywhere and open spaces are drill grounds.

On a way train hours late and going only to a nearby junction are fifty recruits, the resnlts of a hard days searching through the big city by two corporal guards, each led by a drum corps and carrying flags. The banners are lettered with slogans and enlistment signs. A. few of the recruits look promising but they are the exceptions. The most are morons. They are the last combings, society's dregs.

For a month the whole region has heard cannonading throughout every night.

In the towns and villages millet the cheapest food of the common people is unprocurable, also cabbage, the one vegetable which for the poor forms the little relish with the meal of grain.

The farmers family, male and female pulls the plow, but at the railway station are scores of donkeys and donkeymen to serve the soldiers. Horses, mules and carts with their drivers were early commandeered. If maimed animals remain they and their owners are concealed by day and planting and fertilizing is done by night.

Soldiers quarter in the homes of the village people. The men are corralled to dig trenches and not allowed to return at night. The women are forced to cook and are at the mercy of the brutal soldiers.

Householders in the town are frightened by soldiers demanding of the men opium immediately and of the women mending materials. The family flees and everything of worth is piled on the trucks of the soldiers.

A town has contributed $20.000. It will take ten good years to pay off that debt. A new battalion arrives with a general of good reputation. Rations are plentifully provided by the Chamber of Commerce. A captain makes exhorbitant demands. A deputation of citizens wait upon the general and explain. The captain is called and he replies evasively. The general makes satisfactory statements. The next day increased demands are made by the captain. The chamber of commerce fears not to comply. The general's railway car may shift to another station and then the captain would take revenge. The next battalion is worse. Grain demanded of the Chamber of Commerce in the town is sold promiscuously by the soldiiers at cut prices at the railway station outside the city.

In three different localities freight cars of ammunition ignited and explosions continued through the night. In one of those localities the following morning before the cause of the nights commotion was generally known, there was circulating a definite statement, in detail and apparently trustworthy, that pre-arranged, extensive looting was about to break out.

Last year two cousins were in a battalion which after defeat was disbanded. They are now in the opposing armies the sisters and mothers after a recent awful battle are sending to the post office every day for mail.

Immediate peace is rumoured and hearts are cheered. One man accepted by the majority holds in his hand the well-being of China. Will he incline towards peace or further fighting? There is an extensive shifting of regiments. Troops with a subordinate general of good reputation oome to the city. But that night two coal shops are looted.

A notoriously bad regiment of soldiers are marching to another city. Next day they sent back to the improverished city which they had just left for further supplies of grain. That city does not dare to refuse. That regiment entered that city a thousand strong. When they left they numbered fifteen hundred. The increase was the male undesirables of that whole region.

An American flag at the door of a village residence, in no way connected with the United States, was effective protection for weeks. When an American explained that it was an insult to China, it was not used again.

Two soldiers rejoicing with heavy loot are attacked and killed by two other soldiers who take over the valuables. A small boy working in the field was the unobserved witness who explained the cause of the two corpses.

Preparations for hanging one neighbor cease when payment is arranged for $600.00, but another is shot in rage which expedites looting in that market town.

Approaching the city in a ricksha the rider sees a man weakened by disease curl up and fall. The corpse remains there for several days awaiting the necessary official inspection.

At the side of another road hangs a suicide and it likewise will not be taken down for some days.

Near the back gate of one refuge a woman drowned herself in a filthy pool.

A cavalry of 2500 of the hated army (the allied army of Chang Tso Lin and Wu Pei Fu) rush to make quick attack. The following day less than half return to that city, and some who have experienced shell shock are stationed at the city gates or other easy guard duty.

Everywhere there is confidence of the people including women and children in the orderliness of the model army soldiers. They do not as much as enter the villages promiscuously. They stay in their allignments and ask only that hot water from every family be sent to the troops.

After the most severe battle had raged for weeks the model army sent a general order to market towns in that region for fodder. Then it was suddenly countermanded for meat. The people knew that meant the respected army was soon to rest and rejoice. In mutual joy of assured victory the people heartily prepared the meat.

At a crisis in a big battle the cavalry of the model army by a flank attack made just as the enemy was being reinforced, inspired their own smitten infantry who abruptly turned about and followed the cavalry back, both cavalry and infantry with one spirit thwarted defeat and won the day.

A company of the model army pass a street chapel. Their ringing hymns as they march draw all within doors to the side walk. A part of their military tactics is for sergeants to memorize hundreds of hymns. In the pockets of some of the soldiers appear small Testaments.

Horses are hauling trees for firewood fifteen miles, felled to improve defence; because coal at the Capital is scarce and railway transportation uncertain.

To save ammunition the model army for weeks used firecrackers in defence works and fooled the enemy.

In one city near the battle line twelve spies are executed in three days.

During severe bombardment the well disciplined troops are drilling every day just back of the lines. Action heightens enthusiasm.

Just before abandonment of defences the picked men of that army last to leave, are feasting when the order comes to march. Packing up the remaining viands they calmly begin retreat.

In one place soldiers of the unpopular army suggested to the people the gathering of frightened women and children in a refuge which they would respect. Success followed. In another like instance the soldiers after they had learned all the details of the village suddenly laid hold of both valuables and women.

2 EVANGELISTIC SERIES.

The refuge for 800 women and children has widened to include the grounds of five adjacent stores and residences. The best citizens and county official co-operate. Among others in the same room are the preacher and the magis trate, and their children. Two shifts twenty men each guard at night and these watchmen include most influential personages.

At a refuge first aid is given by the preacher. Some of the cases are almost major operations and most gruesome.

Several nights of persistent banging at a refuge entrance and some shooting showed the helplessness of all within where there was not a single weapon.

A refuge worker returning to his home by day was held up by straggling soldiers and freed only by the providing for the payment of $500.00. Fearing werse he fled to Peking.

No valuables are allowed in the refuge. One man escorting women relatives brought a clock. The chairman of the managing committee. a prominent business man and not a Christian, inclined to be lenient, but the young preacher won out for the maintenence of that important principle. There was however one of our refuges which did not know about and follow this necessary rule. Moreover the indiscretion was not discovered. The only church violated in this whole region of eleven counties was a Catholic church serving primarily as a safe deposit vault.

One of our refuges was ready, including money contributed, for ten days, but not used, before the impending defeat of the model army.

A sham refuge keeper is compelled to burn incense and the house is looted; but seven sub refuges of one church, several superintend by probationers, really serving the weak, flourish.

While battle is raging Christians go to neighboring villages bringing women and children to refuge.

Suddenly enforced extra vigilence at a city gate holds back for hours Christian groups whose leaders are careless of the pass word and on one occasion the preacher himself was forbidden entrance pending the sending back and forth of messengers, because the military authorities under stress had suddenly changed the shibboleth without notifying the refuge.

After long pounding at an alley gate of a refuge in the middle of the night two watchmen from within having gone out of another gate appeared and quietly asked the cause. A single soldier stated that he wanted to get his watch repaired. Informed that it was a refuge he passed on.

A Christian Chinese doctor at a small refuge treats over a hundred wounded in one day.

A respected and industrious man, but poverty pinched, invited to serve in the kitchen of a refuge, became dangerously ill, simply because of the increased ration, frugal in the extreme but new to him. That refuge was only needed a few days, luckily for him, for he again plods on scantily fed.

When the model army retreated a Christian preacher secures volunteers including the chief magistrate, and crossing no-mans land, with peace banners announces the city free of the enemy and escorts the besiegers into the city.

Many bombproof caves are constructed with much elaboration in some of the refuges.

The County Magistrate who has been cuffed eleven times by the soldiers asks the preacher how he avoids that discomfort. The secret is that the preacher freely accosts officers on the street who know that the refuge has rendered first aid.

Strong watchmen in a refuge admit that they cannot sleep by day.

Four prominent officers of the unpopular forces (now in power) located in a city where the church is celebrating the erection of a new streetchapel front, long planned and paid for wholly by Chinese, attend, make complimentary speeches courteously listen to an informing play on pacifism, put on by the girls school and later two of the officers send to the church generous contributions.

On the street and at the entrance of a street chapel a soldier is talking loudly against Christianity with scathing contempt. The preacher and a church member step outside and politely begin conversation. They are asked; Are you friendly to the Christian general? We do not say that all his decisions are perfect, but we think his aim is to help and not to harm his country. Did this church assist the model army when they were here? We assisted them as we want to assist your army now in every way that is right. An army acts as substitute for the government and in helping an army we are to a degree helping to maintain law and order which our country upholds. Invited to come in and drink tea the soldier accepted. He later disclosed that his sister was the wife of a preacher in Manchuria and that he had many friends in the church. Finally he begged the preacher to prepare for him an old civilian suit, saying if defeated and in flight he would call for it.

In one village a covetous Christian was enticed to purchase from a soldier a powerful horse for a pittance. Whereupon the horse was commandeered at once and the Christian further pillaged. But a faithful farmer of that church kept a cheap horse as his only remaining possession other than his land, by having the horse pull for many weeks the wagon which served the refuge.

An ardent Christian with much self-sacrifice was serving a refuge. A fellow townsman who has a grudge against him maliciously whispers to the enemy that the Christian is a spy of the Christian

General. The church was used for the refuge and the Christian remained alone in the separated street chapel on the business street. Both the church and his house were searched in vain. Fearful in the expectation of being seized any moment, when his ten year old son brings food to him, he asks the little boy to pray, saying; "You have not sinned and God will hear and answer your prayer." That very night a sharp battle resulted in the removal of that regiment to another locality.

A faithful deacon is imprisoned in the county jail by an attache of the army for three days until he gives up a pistol which in his distant and lonely village has many times enabled him and his neighbors to frighten off maurauding thieves. He endures the incarceration and relinquishes the pistol, wholly pleased not to be tortured until he pays an impossible ransom.

On Easter Sunday in a large courtyard at a city church refuge of 800, a bigger and more select congregation than could have been secured in most any other way, listens with open hearts and gratitude to the Gospel.

The prayer meeting in a church at a county seat is led by a young officer of the unpopluar army who was baptised a few weeks before in our church at another county seat.

CONCLUSION.

In the midst of China's internecine war, still raging, our twenty eight churches are throbbing with Christian courage and love. Service is joyously rendered and hope burns bright. In the atmosphere of friendliness the Gospel is preached. Pray with us for the coming of Gods Kingdom here and now.

Yours in His name,

WILLIAM B. STELLE.

~~August~~ Sept. 6th, 1926.

The American Board Mission
Tung Hsien (near Peking)
China.

1928

GLAD TIDINGS MOVIE.

CITY CHURCH. One Hundred members exceptionally poor. Average income of head of family of five, three dollars per month. Yearly religious contributions over $100.00. All men and women contribute. Funerals and weddings are functions of the church family, marked by a small, appropriate gift from the common treasury to express brotherliness. Also helpful hands and sympathetic attendance are eloquent with love.

VILLAGE CHURCH. Five years old; forty members ; except for subsidy to day-school of sixty pupils and short visits of evangelist, wholly self-supporting; nineteen villages within two miles with no Christians and almost no schools.

PREACHER. Forty years old, five promising children. Three year Bible course. Three highly successful pastorates covering seventeen years. Four hundred sturdy converts and as many more indirect converts. A year for further study of agriculture over-zealously pursued produces total blindness. Learns to walk and read by touch and sheds contagious courage and cheer to all who see or hear him by his mounting faith in God and burning love to men. Strongly attracting the young, a big progeny of preachers, musical, composer of hymns, promoter of native tunes and pioneer of religious theatrical troop. Patriot and prophet.

CHAPEL KEEPER. Salary $4.00 yer month and paid by native church, Goes home once a year, with only six days absence. Last year returning robbed by soldiers of winter, homemade clothes. This year approaching home all his money and heavy clothes stolen by bandits.

INQUIRER. County magistrate under monarchy. Cultured. For two decades refusing office because of political corruption. Rich. Six sons and five daughters. Welcomes preacher to patriarchal home. Fifth son probationer. Women and children protected for months in church refuge. Home becoming Christian. Both old and young finding peace in the Gospel.

PREACHING. Government school in temple. 40 scholars. Chinese preachers appropriate address heartily received. Aisles crowded, later visitors outside listening through windows and others still coming. Afterwards in adjacent room worth while conversation for two hours with leading men of one village, including Principal of school, President of village, man with literary title and largest land owner.

CHRISTIAN. Farmer with average amount of land. Brother with government appointment but for several years has only received half salary. Notwithstanding good crops family in pinched poverty through soldier depredations. No outlook for son just graduated from Grammer school. Regular attendant at church seven miles distant. Always walks.

ANOTHER CHRISTIAN. No land. 31 years of age. Only support wife and mother. Absess on back near spine. Day laborer at harvest to pull up wheat by the roots. Each bending and straightening brings excruciating pain. Must work or three starve. At noon lies in cramped position as wife dresses open wound. With morning and evening dressings fights on for a month. Once inflammation so

spreading as to make family wonder whether he can possibly go to work. Fellow workmen favor and yet he must have his manifest pile of wheat at end of day. Robust body and brave heart wins.

VILLAGE CALL. Small farm. Father, mother, daughter, son and sons wife. Also visiting cousin from Peking, a jeweler. All eager listeners. Son was a soldier but father insisted he stay at home. Heartily seek more truth. Invitation to come again. Promise to attend church.

A MANCHU. Head of family, 86 years of age, rich, decrepit. Son of second wife died at age of 36. Both wives died. No children. Two new wives. Each bore first a daughter and then a son. Now girls ages 16 and 12 and boys 6 and 5. Oldest girl reads a little. Left the Parables of Jesus written in the limited vocabulary for the masses. Maiden sister age sixty. Family related to Christian family in village near Tung Hsien and thirty years ago knew Miss Andrews. Steward age 67, interesting man. Two Christian families in his home village. Knows well one of our preachers.

A CHINESE. Father. Also 76 years of age. Poor. Robust. Marvelously preserved teeth. Hard worker. Son sent to church school for a time. Now makes and peddles bean curd. Two promising grandchildren.

VILLAGE INDUSTRIALIST. Age sixty-five, two filial sons, thirty and forty. Prosperous. Manufactures bean maccaroni. Building new factory. Genial and man of character. Friendly and courageous to soldiers. Other big land owners all fled. Generosity his defence. Fed soldiers and told them to help themselves to anything they wanted. Officers stayed at his home and he was not pillaged. President of village, less land, scheming politician, attempted several false moves, stripped clean, not even donkey to ride. We are heartily welcomed and more the Gospel. Promised to attend church.

THREE MONTHS LATER. Grandson at edge of village sees soldier approaching. He walks forward and soldier turns and runs. Village companions see grandson pursue and they follow. A turn in the road discloses group of soldiers who shoot. Grandson falls dead and village youths turn back.

CHRISTIAN FARMERS HOME. Father, lame from youth, now sixty two. Mother 56 and frail because toothless. Very small farm. Four daughters ages 28,24,23 and 17. No bound feet. Two sons ages 26 and 19. Daughters 28 and 23 normal graduates, have taught and now are in third year towards full college course at Government University. Daughter, 23 scintillatingly bright and kind. Reads but long has been the home keeper. Youngest daughter studies but at home. Older son, self educated and just married. Younger son at Normal school.

VILLAGE FIRE. With good harvest millet stalk fuel fills yards and even lanes. Daylight flames consume seventy houses. Two children perish and four adults injured. Shelterless, foodless, clotheless and no crops for six months, only bleak winter. There are kindly neighbors and the one Christian neighbor the most kindly.

RECRUITS. Notwithstanding recent years have shown plainly the folly and crime of civil war there stand four big wagon loads of newly enlisted lads. Their faces disclose high grade farmer youths. Crops are harvested and they want to make a little money on their own. Spirit of adventure. "They know not what they do".

NON CHRISTIAN RELIGIONIST. A country girl with one more year at our main school must drop out because of decreased mission funds. Wife of the evangelist appealed to a neighboring religious family and wife contributed full expenses for one year.

DEATH. Eight year old son dies. Father and mother consider it necessary for family to remove from home for three days, for fear the little son would return and seek his mother.

FRIENDLINESS. At Cho Chou after three months siege and when the city gates were opened and there was possible exit and entrance, a group of people went into the city carrying some provisions. They were Christians from the nearby villages seeking to know the conditions of their fellow Christians and if alive give them at least the expression of solicitude and sympathy in modest gifts of food. No other citizens in that great city were thus early sought out by friends. And these people who came bearing gifts were themselves almost if not quite destitute. Their possessions had been stolen and their homes destroyed and they themselves were refugees in their home neighborhood which for twenty square miles was literally a barren waste.

COMMUNION IN THE COUNTRY. Retiring from the regular Sabbath service in the chapel facing the street, where passers by had felt free to drop in; about twenty Christians entered the little back school room. Desks had been taken out and the room made worshipful. The Evangelist and missionary sat beside a narrow table on which was the baptismal vase. There was a low soft prelude on Chinese violins (one a very old style) by the sons of the Evangelist and the soothing harmonies were distinctly religious. After baptism and receiving members by letter, the two white curtains behind the table parted and disclosed the Communion table, and behind that there was a simple white cross with the two panel mottos in artistic Chinese characters: "Filial family with Father", "Brother, Elder Brother, Father". The service was mutually conducted by the Evangelist and missionary but the whole order was arranged by the Evangelist and devotional in every detail. The hymns, faint musical strains accompanying the bread and wine, the reverential silence, all was Christian and at the same time conspicuously native throughout, and uplifting and satisfying in the extreme.

Pray for the Chinese, four hundred million, each one the child of God, your brother and mine.

William B. Stelle.

The American Board Mission,
Tung Hsien.

Sept. 17th 1928.

EDITORIAL DEPT
OCT 15 1929
REF'D TO
ANS.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION.

TUNG HSIEN, near PEPING, CHINA,
September 10th, 1929.

TELEVISION OF THE GOSPEL IN CHINA.

The scene is North China, the district about the late capital, Peking, in extent a little over half the size of Connecticut.

That attractive entrance on the main street of a walled city is the county headquarters of the ruling political party. The building is old; but the cleanliness is brand new, and forms the impressive background of neatly painted slogans which adorn the walls. This county contains 1000 villages and the total population is 800.000. The three promising young men in the office are students and only just recently beginning practical statecraft. In reply to the comment that a new day has come to China they point with pride to the busy activity within the central building from which the huge idol has been removed and scribes are writing pamphlets and drawing maps. One of the young men is a Christian. Those three young men returned the call of the missionary and stayed to the evening meeting. And while they were at the chapel the county magistrate also returned the friendly call of the morning and was most cordial. As he leaves the little chapel and politely bows at the front door to the Chinese pastor and the church members, the neighbors and passers by on the streets know that he is sincere in his praise of what Christianity has done for China. He and his party want full cooperation with all forces which can help China forward to high and right power.

Those two farmers standing beside the public road are eagerly conversing about the peasant organization just forming. Owners of over 16 acres-a value of more than 160 acres in the U. S.-are not eligible to membership.

There is a kindly looking man, middle aged, sweeping the front yard of the little selfsupporting church. He is a bachelor and adopts that church as his very family. He has no land and his wants are few, but he is most lavish in the voluntary, menial service of his church. Janitorship is his joy and a veritable part of his walking with God.

That comfortable residence is perhaps the most respected home in a small village. For years the old father, somewhat of a scholar, was very exacting in his judgement of the uneducated preacher at the nearby market town. That preacher continues his fervent witness of the Gospel, but only as an active lay member. The church now pays for the part time services of an educated young preacher. The elder son in the prominent village family appreciates the work of the church and is open minded to religious truth. Aided by the young preacher that family now welcomes church members including the faithful zealot, and cooperates with the church at the market town in all social service of the district.

In broad day light a group of bandits brandishing their guns stalk into the quiet unprotected village. Naturally enough there is trepidation and cowering fear as a feast is hurriedly prepared and every command of the robbers slavishly executed. But with the ruffians eating they are pounced upon by as many stalwart villagers while others grab the rifles. The thieves are bound, rolled into a cart and hurried to the county seat.

The faithful store manager of a rich Christian is robbed on the road. Cautiously and patiently he follows the unsuspecting thief until he sees him enter a village. Running straight into the presence of the thief he forcibly grapples with him and wrests the thiefs pistol from the holster. Surprised and in the presence of so many witnesses the brigand dares not withstand the demand for the return of the money. His arrest follows.

At a decadent town soldiers occupied the church and it was badly mutilated. The church members could ill afford repairs and the Property Committee granted $10.00. A loyal church member who gives his time without stint to the weakened church walked twenty miles to Peking to receive the

the money. At a street restaurant his pocket was picked. His own pinching poverty and the financial inability of the other church members made the loss most pathetic. Still more so was the perseverance in the face of most scanty food supply for himself and family as he strove to make good the loss. After months of distress Christians at Peiping insisted on finishing the repairs which task he was most reluctant to relinquish.

The crowd around the colporteur listen with new interest to his hearty words and besides they are buying Scripture portions with avidity. The revolutionary government has been demolishing idols right and left and the people are asking: "What are we to do ?" And as a preliminary to help find out they purchase a Gospel and read it. The colporteur sells 5400 portions in one month.

See eight men carrying on their shoulders through the thronged business street the huge wooden motto. Elevated and conspicuous like a brides chair or a catafalque, the brightly colored streamers and the fifes and drums, followed by a long procession of well dressed citizens, give all the outward display so pleasing to Orientals. It is the gift of gratitude from 45 families of 14 villages to the Christian preacher as an acknowledgement of his medical skill and friendly service. From one of his patients he had dug out scores of fragments as a result of a bomb explosion. His operations are antiseptic and for simple diseases his cures are safe. Ardent appreciation heralds his cures as miraculous.

In another distant town four men stand before the little congregation being baptized. They are making a covenant with men and with God. The youngest has been a soldier. His dangerously infected leg was washed and dressed for months by the patient and proficient nursing preacher. Representatives of the merchant neighbors just across the street pleaded with the evangelist to desist from the daily ministrations, because of the odour. In the spirit of the Master who touched the leper the Gospel won out.

Within a city church is a Madonna and child . The beautiful baby daughter, having six happy brothers, was unattended for a little, because during soldier mutiny the church suddenly became the refuge for frightened women and children, as the father evangelist courageously acted as leader in that terrified community and the mother assisted other mothers with their children fleeing to the church yard in utter collapse. During these days of suffering that cherub child of the pastor father and his generous wife contracted dysentery and died. They saved others, their very own they could not save.

Leaving a county city you notice small poplar trees newly planted and extending regularly between comparatively short spaces on both sides of the road. Coming to a worker in the fields you ask when the trees were planted. He replies: yesterday. Questioned as to who planted them, he says he does not know. Mile after mile the saplings continue and your curiosity increases. You come up to a group of men planting trees in a narrow space that had been omitted because of a conspicuous irregularity, or gulch bordering on the road. They tell you the county government is making this improvement. At this juncture a young clerk or superintendent arrives on a bicycle. Asked how far the trees extend he says : all the way to the next market town, seven miles. And as you journey forward his statement is confirmed. Before your eyes road making brings autos and busses, and motor vehicles promote better roads.

In that county girls schools are being established. Six are opened in flourishing villages, or small market towns. The teachers are scholars from the higher primary church school. You may well shudder at unsophisticated maidens assuming such difficult responsibilities. Yet they are the only teachers available. Thirty such schools are being organized. The evangelist has considerable experience in education and is sought by the party leaders. His influence is appreciable and promising. He is a veritable godfather to these girl teachers and is glad to respond to the invitation from the Board of Education to accompany inspectors to the schools. Watch China change.

An election of sub-district representatives is on at a market town. You go to the home of the leading man and member of the church at the county seat. He is busy as one of the supervisors of elections, but runs into his house simply to greet you. His wife and daughters answer your questions after he goes back to the election booths. Many young men are being elected but some of the old time politicians are not easily bumped out of power.

At the county seat a training class for all of those sub-district leaders is held, and its duration and pace make it a real test. Examinations must be passed and only close application and hard work wins through. There is no shuffling along and the man who cannot meet the requirements very soon steps out to give place to an enegetic and courageous personality who dares such onerous duties.

See the funeral procession: Boys carrying banners and streamers. Hear the music. Only a connoisseur can differentiate from the wedding march. The squad of soldiers and also of police. And all of those male mourners walking respectfully. 16 big farm wagons loaded with women and children. The immediate relatives all clothed in white. That coffin cost $200.00. This is the main feast day, but intimate friends from a distance have visited the family for a week. Two mat sheds were erected, 100 tables each seating six, 7 pigs butchered. Perhaps the cost was $700.00. Two different groups of priests. The freewill offerings of the guests will almost pay for the priests. No wine and the whole tone respectable friendliness. The deceased mother was over eighty. Her faithfulness in her family and as neighbor always patent. The household known as religious. Members and active of a temperance society. The home always had a room where help was given anyone struggling to break off the opium habit. The father journeying for months as superintendent-a veritable bishop-of the temperance society. A labor of love with only travel and food supplied. You must know that the society never raises a word against gambling or even theft. The son, over forty, a grain merchant. No man in town more sought after to give advice and help in all differences and difficulties both in business and social life. Like the father too generous to have money ahead. Funds for the funeral filially provided by a daughter with no children and with a well to do husband. With bowed heads and deep respect stand uncovered as that long procession passes.

The age old tutelary temple of the city is being preemptorily despoiled of its monstrous, glaring idol. A thoughtful woman bystander comments to the Biblewoman with all frankness and is overheard by other women spectators. "Now we see that you Christians all these years have patiently explained to us and urged us to give up our idols, while before our eyes the government authorities are precipitately tearing them down and throwing them away". "you have been friendly and sought to persuade us". "They come with force and demolish the temple".

There in the village street as the industrious farmers rest a few minutes after their noon meal the progressive village president reads a proclamation of the county magistrate appealing for united cooperation in destroying any breeding locusts which are discovered. Memorial services for Sun Yat Sen are being held throughout the nation as the enbalmed body is being transported from the recent Northern to the new Central Capital. As all theatricals and shows are prohibited the village president explains that the little group of evangelists are in no way breaking law, but really carrying out the spirit of the day in striving to promote mass education and morality through religion. The throng listen well to the Gospel preacher and as he finishes the missionary points to a beautiful picture. A little brother of five has tugged a small table higher than his head to the front of the crowd and wholly unconscious of others climbed up on the top where he peers at the preacher. The mothering sister of seven finds just room enough to sit beside him with her arm around his neck. With naturalness the missionary calls that affectionate representative of child life the symbol of all homes for the

nation, and says he wishes he had a camera. The mother just within the sound of the word photograph hurries in agitation to her children. The father and others try to explain that there is to be no snapping of any kodak. In consternation the mother flees with her children within her home. The father follows bearing the table and purposing comfort.

In a big county city a judge known to have exacted money of a prisoner is surprised as he attends a public meeting, accused of his graft and confessing he is bound and led through the main streets, placarded as a traitor. Released he is allowed to flee the city. His friends at the Capital begin litigation against the citizens committee for taking the law in their own hands, but public opinion upholds them and the episode is closed.

A young business man is brought back ill to his native city. The case is pronounced hasty consumption and all doctors refuse attendence. The Christian pastor is summoned. He avows no medical skill, but the more his humility the more the patient and friends plead for a visit. He promises a friendly call. Before he can reach the home two relays of messengers urge his haste because the sick man is confident his coming means a cure. He is appalled at the appearance of the patient. Mild doses of epsom salts are given without label to be taken at considerable intervals. Nature responds. Messengers the next day announce the healing and urge a second call. The preacher goes reluctantly and fearful. As a precaution he enters first the village temple and seeing a young man wearing mourning he considers that the end has come. Questioning as to who is dead he is chagrined at his false assumption. He enquires as to the condition of the consumptive and is assured that his convalescence is wonderful and proves the preachers prowess. He enters the home and finds the young man sitting up and most hopeful. Weeks have passed and improvement is steady. No further medicine is prescribed. Profuse expressions of gratitude are embarassing. No one knows the future but it is appropriate to tell every day of the love of Our Heavenly Father.

The foreigner at the summer resort orders a pair of white duck pants. They prove scant in length. He proposes that they be reinforced at the waist and that another perfect pair be made. Double price will be paid. The tailor avows that two new pairs will be delivered. No protest of loss on the misfit pants is availing. This is a casual transaction with no previons acquaintance. To give is better than to receive. Loss of face is eschewed in China.

The bursting of river dykes has flooded many villages. Some have lived in improvised booths in trees for three days until through the assistance of the county magistrate rescue boats arrived. Hosts are eating one meal a day. Following successive years of war losses, appeals are made for seed grain.

Pray for China. This is a day of suffering for these surmounting sons of God.

WILLIAM B. STELLE

HOME DEPT:
6320 Ventnor Avenue
Ventnor, New Jersey

ULINE 342
JUN 9 1927
REF'D TO
ANSWERED

8 June 1927

Miss Mary D. Uline
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Miss Uline:

Your general letter about "project" material came to us this morning. I wonder if you have seen the letter I wrote Dr. Strong about our North China "projects" (all within the appropriations) last September. It may not have trickled through to you. Anyhow, here is a copy.

I wonder if any of these projects have been taken up, in America. Not many, I guess. Your Home Department will know. Now the present American General Secretary (Rowland M. Cross, 29 Teng Shih Kou, Peking) will probably be writing you with a new, 1927 list. He will not cancel any of those on last year's list, I am quite sure; though individuals may change.

I can give further information about any of these ten - or direct you to it - if desired.

Sincerely yours
Robert E. Chandler

September 23, 1926.

#26/27.

Rev. William E. Strong, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:

You may have been wondering about our North China Kung Li Hui list of "Projects" for support of Chinese workers, which we figured last May to prepare for the Boards (Council vote #67). Dr. Barton referred to this motion in a recent letter, and seemed to think that the plan would be helpful. Mr. Chang and I talked this matter over at an early date and did what we could in securing the will of the Station Associations. Some people did not understand very clearly what the idea was, and have not sent us much material. It does not matter, however; we have a fine list of attractive projects. At least we consider them so.

I have not been wholly negligent in sending word. I had a letter asking for information in general which was sent by Mr. Harold G. Vincent for the Commission on Missions. To that I replied quite fully on July 12th. He has acknowledged it appreciatively. What we have to send you now is practically the same as what I sent him, only slightly amplified and one or two new items listed.

These things which I mention are all actual jobs. They are things dear to our hearts and which we should like our American constituents to appreciate and support. In most of them there are men and women at work, carrying heavy burdens, more trying than what missionaries have to carry. At the same time they have less educational equipment and less other advantages to meet the needs.

1. Woman religious and social worker for country villages, Ching-Chao, Miss Ch'ien Chung Hui. Ching-Chao means Peking and vicinity. Miss Ch'ien is on the job already. She used to be a school teacher, but is now doing something harder and I think even more appealing. We have had Chinese women, of course, who visited around in homes, doing deeply religious work and true social service as well - "Bible women", we generally call them. Most of them, however, were very little educated. Here we have something new - a college-trained girl who is studying and working at the problems of her own countryside. I wish we could have scores of them for China. They would be far more valuable than missionaries. The price for maintenance, salary and allowances and travel and all, is only $400 per year.

2. Principal of Boys' School, Paotingfu, Mr. Yang Chi Tsung. A grammar and junior high school, the first one in China to get registration with the Government. The school has been built up remarkably in the last two or three years by Mr. Yang. He was a student of Mr. Terman in Yenching University and chosen by Mr. Terman as the very best man to travel with him and start making intelligence and educational tests broadly in the schools of China. This enterprise was promoted principally by the general educational associations and for Government schools, not Mission schools. It was a great stimulus and awakener everywhere. Since that special piece of service Mr. Yang has been in Paotingfu. He runs his own classes on the Dalton plan, and even gets other teachers to do it. In fact the relationship between the Principal and all his boys and all his teachers is unusually good. There is plenty of pep in that group. The cost of maintenance is $500.

3. Head Nurse in Hospital, Lintsing, Miss Ching Kuei T'ing. Miss Ching has been there for some time. On her depends the effectiveness to a great extent of the work in the hospital and also in the homes outside, where the doctors go. She makes the point of connection. She has to interpret a Westerner and Western medicine to the simple, rather fearful, country folks. She keeps the morale night and day in the hospital. And they say Miss Ching is doing it splendidly. The cost of maintenance, only $200.

4. Director of Religious Education, Porter Academy, Tehchow, Shantung, Mr. Wang Hsi Ch'ang. Here is another school beside Paotingfu - and Yale - where compulsion in religious worship and instruction has been done away with. They are experimenting very wisely in these lines and are securing a lot of activity among the boys. Mr. Wang has been growing ever more valuable in this place. $400.

5. Teacher in a married women's school, Taiku, Shansi. This school is a life-bringer and light-bringer, you might say, to the women and their families. They did not have a chance when they were girls. They have been plunged into married life and economic difficulties; but have had enterprise enough to struggle for something a little better than what they and their families have always known. Some of them are wives of Christian workers. Some of them come from the poorest, most ignorant homes. They don't fail to carry back something of the glad gifts that come in their school days. A teacher in that school has a big chance, and only costs $300.

6. Principal of the Middle School (High School) in Fenchow, Shansi; Mr. Chang Yuan K'ai. An educational outpost of Carleton College. Mr. Chang is holding this place extremely well. He had three years in America, but it did not spoil him. The students come from Shansi Province, also from way out in

North Shensi. The boys' and girls' schools are drawing together. The constructive possibilities for these future young men and young women leaders in their land are limitless. Maintenance of this job, $500.

7. Nurse in Tientsin City, to work partly in the Girls' Boarding School just getting newly established in our promised land, Hopei, and partly in the families around. We have no American Board medical work here, but there are Chinese doctors nearby who are interested and give help. There is the clearest opportunity in the section right around us here for what we should call district nursing. There are one or two young women who have had training and could go into a job like this. Cost of maintenance, $350.

8. Country church superintendent, Ching-Chao field; Rev. Wang Wen Chih. Here is one of the most solid and dependable men we have in our whole North China force. He knows his Peking, and he knows his country villages all around. For a number of years he took a place as pastor of a strong Chinese church in a large neighboring city. Then he went back to the country, and very gladly. He encourages the little groups of Christians everywhere, helps them in their difficulties, and on occasion points out their serious errors. He is a real indigenous leader, not to be dazzled or intrigued by anything merely Western. Sometimes he seems to us extremely slow, but it is not a bad fault. When we have Mr. Wang and his character back of a project we know that it is going to move along. The cost for travel and all, $400.

9. Country church builder, Lintsing, Shantung; Mr. Shih Fu T'ang. Another man who has a large parish, country people of sterling worth in tiny hamlets. He travels around for their encouragement, gives them points on education, organizes Thousand Character classes. He may bring in some new points on agriculture. Occasionally an expert visitor to give demonstrations on this line. The varied work all has a deep spiritual message, indicating how large and how vital Christianity really is. Mr. Shih has grown up among these people in increasing strength and usefulness. The cost only $200.

I want to say right here that the above two men, Mr. Wang and Mr. Shih, represent a type of travelling Chinese missionary of the utmost importance in our work just now. The two men are unlike, but their jobs and opportunities are similar; in fact the opportunities are unlimited for men of all kinds of talents. We are realizing that we need to get better and better men (and women, too) for all this country work, and give them far better preparation. We are not wanting to employ small men who can only sit down in one place and teach a few people a little doctrine. Our laymen and laywomen can really do that, and it counts for much more if they do it without pay. We are not

wanting to provide Chinese pastors for churches already organized, either in the country or in the city. Rather we want keen Chinese missionaries doing the work which it used to be supposed American missionaries would do. We do have one or two good men of this type. I wish we could have more in every one of our seven stations. We earnestly want continuing and adequate maintenance for them. We want a great many more women like Miss Ch'ien, mentioned as I have in #1.

$700

10. Chinese General Secretary of the North China Kung Li Hui; Mr. Chang Heng Ch'iu. He belongs to the whole group. He spends more than half his time travelling around among us all, travelling to the tiny hamlets, too, not just hitting the high spots. Mr. Chang, who has been on this work for four years and has just been elected for three more, has been my colleague, a man to be valued beyond gold. He does not press himself forward anywhere, but he can talk winningly to any group of people, and he has ideas and experience on practically everything that comes up. I seldom saw a better read man; this in spite of the fact that he did not get in his college training, fifteen years back, a great deal of English. Great books from all over the world, even new books which I am eagerly looking for, I am likely to find that he has already read in translation just a bit ahead of me. Why should not some church in America take this man as their China representative? It would cost much less than a missionary family; the value to the churches here would be very much more. For maintenance of Mr. Chang, travel and all, $700.

All the above figures are in United States gold. They are for workers of many different grades of training, and living in widely varying local conditions. The figures are intended to indicate the approximate total cost of salary, living and travel, etc.

This is, I presume, my last official letter to you. The files and furniture are already strewed about the yard in travelling dress, and Mr. Cross is worrying over carts and freight cars at this moment. I am only glad that I may still be useful in a consultative capacity for a few weeks yet.

Faithfully yours,

R. E. C.

REC:MET General Secretary.

✓Case
✓Riggs
✓Stoberg
✓Fuller

A Report of a Visit to Paotingfu

Paotingfu, China, Oct.23,'22.

To the Friends of Paotingfu:

How can I tell the story of this past week in the Paotingfu field so you can all see it with your eyes and hearts! It has stirred me deeply and I long to help this work as a real partner with the devoted group of missionaries and the band of 30 evangelists and the Bible Women. You at home who are giving the money for this work must try to feel the load of responsibility that bears down the workers as they look ahead to next year. New work has been opened in half a dozen counties with the extra gifts that came out last year. Station classes are now starting in every center. Hundreds of new inquirers are gathered for training in the simple teachings of Christian faith and life. Fifty villages are to have classes of their own this winter where groups will meet for six or eight hours a day for two weeks of most earnest teaching from the Bible and in the new principles of character and service. If this work should stagger now for lack of money it would be tragic and this part is up to us.

Across the flat plains of Chihli I came to Paoting. Farmers are gathering theri final crops of sweet potatoes and maize for the winter. Small gardens of cabbage and greens for the winter pickle are possible by irrigation from shallow wells. Cotton, all too short and scanty, grows in patches for the blue cloth that clothes this nation. Everywhere the evidences of poverty! Life is a struggle here. Mud villages dot the plain among the trees. Stray Peking carts drawn by a motley of cows, oxen, donkeys and men bounce through the rutted roads. Wandering dogs and stray pigs litter the village streets but the millions of folks are REAL. Hard working, friendly, peaceable, ignorant to be sure yet what miracles shine in the eyes of these who get a chance at school or church training!

Hugh Hubbard met me with his motor cycle (from Montclair), and we bumped and ploughed and dodged 24 miles to the city of Kao Yang for first impressions. Here is a romance for a movie in four reels.

THE PLACE:

1. A city of five or ten thousand - no one knows - unusually prosperous from cotton weaving on hand looms, walled round with brick walls and towers. Four men, leaders of business and progress, walk 24 miles to Hubbard's office asking for an evangelist and a school and a church. They pledge support and half the money. Four Christians are already there as good examples.

THE MAN.

2. A young man of 27, married and with two children, trained in our schools and in the Y.M.C.A., offers to take up the challenge if he can try new methods of gathering in the business men and students as Associate members, building up the church within

this interested group. He cuts his salary $5.00 a month to $35.00 in silver ($20 gold), and pledges $15.00 a month to support his father and mother. He puts into the new work a keen mind and the latest plans and a forceful personality.

3. THE MONEY. A minister in America, a secretary of a Board (not the A.B.C.) wants to make an investment for a thank offering. His gift of $200 gold comes in the same week this situation opens. May be only a coincidence but once called a Providence.

4. THE RESULT. A membership campaign was started on Y.M.C.A. lines for all who would help at $.50 each. They start for 100 and dream of 200 and in fifteen days in a brand new field enroll 500 members of "The Church Association" promising lectures, Bible talks and classes, some athletics for boys and OH JOY! the first Movies ever in the city with educational films, and right along the strongest kind of Christian teaching toward baptism and church membership.

We saw the crowd at their three days of meetings, with a program of sermons and Bible classes and some receration. The principal of the school is a good Christian. The owner of the property gives it seven months rent free. The men of the city offer to raise $1000 if the Mission will match it and by Chinese method they "mortgage" the property for $2000 cash down, well secured by four fold value and in five years will get BACK ALL THEIR $5000 or else get the property, worth easily $8000. There finance for you. What could I do but promise to get the $600 for the Missions share of five years rent on a 15 room property, and the future nucleus of the building purchase fund. Who will help on this "special" of $600? This whole experiment will be watched with keen interest.

Back to Pao Ting, and straight on by donkey back for 12 miles to the market town of Wei Tsun to our work just three months old. The curious crowd throngs in to new rooms papered and ready where we challenge the citizens to start a reading room, library and game room for young folks. We pledge a daily paper and forty books if they will put in two illustrated weeklies and three dollars for games and form an Association to control and use the rooms. Bible teaching has started and preaching begins on market days. A small group of men are getting interested and the new work is well launched. Good Luck and Success to it!

Three miles walk to the rails and two stations ride with two more miles on trotting ponies sent by the Chief of Police as a courtesy bring us to Wang Tu, a walled city and a large meeting of

gentry and farmers for a straight talk on "What Christ Can Do for a City". Here we make friends to help the worker and lodge new ideas. The next morning a dozen new members are baptized by Hubbard the and group of inquirers receive some training.

Now by Peking cart across country 10 miles to Tang Hsien, a county seat with a fine work beginning under a most capable and devoted preacher named Chi. The Christians have gathered for miles around tramping 10 to 40 miles, the women on their poor broken feet - a labor of love indeed. Forty new members are baptized and brought in and a special service held for one belated farmer who had walked 30 miles since dawn and must have baptism after months of class training or have to wait six months more. Here is more high finance. They bought about three acres of land for $450 for a new school and in digging foundations discovered eight marble statues from the Tang dynasty, 1500 years old, votive gifts to the temple on this spot. Seven were sold for a thousand dollars and they are holding the best one, a thing of real beauty, for another thousand for their building fund. Here the highest official presided at our meeting and gave us a native feast and the leading gentry and business men turned out in force. They are deeply interested in all they can learn about Christ and there seems to be no opposition-only inertia and tradition to overcome.

And now for Pao Ting Fu itself. Plenty of chances to talk to our boys and girls and women in the schools, to see the work of Miss Chapin and Miss Phelps and the Prices down in the city, to talk to the presbyterian pupils and the business men in the biggest theatre in town and to a students meeting of a thousand filling the big hall and to the combined congregations of the churches and then to the missionaries. All of it was a rch treat. You want some earnest impressions I am sure.

1. The work is just breaking into harvest. Since the famine and the flood the people have been upset. Every worker was full time on famine relief and they saved thousands. Galt paid out $800,000 Mex. in famine funds both from America and China. Yours came here possibly. One pastor had a whole county, used $50,000 honestly to a penny saving thousands who would have died except for those wells to be dug and roads built and soup kitchens and seed distributed and maize issued to folks too weak to work for it. Glorious story! AND NOT ONE MEMBER ALLOWED TO JOIN ALL THAT YEAR!

2. The NEEDS ARE VAST ENOUGH. You never dreamed of such poverty. These farmers have less than $20.00 a year pass thru their hands in money. They eat from their crops and barter maize and cotton for cloth and salt down their pickled greens. The government is a byword and the officials disgustingly dishonest. The ignorance is appaling. Dirt and superstition and infection abound. Christianity changes much of this in a decade in village or city. Our group show the transformation and seem the only salvation in sight. To work this miracle is worth our sacrifice.

3. OUR WORKERS DESERVE OUR BEST. Oh, that is easy to write. Come out and see their lives and the pressure on time and body and soul. Each one faced with great chances but given slight help to seize them. Galt and Hubbard and Robinson face a great chance in the work for students and the country fold. Of all the government students in Paoting, 10% are in Bible classes! There is no great distance to the heroic from these homes and a comfortable American job looks mighty easy. Let's love them and help them more next year.

4. THIS IS THE YEAR. If no famine upsets, we will see rapid growth from this time on. The prophesies of three years ago were true except for the outcome. The possibilities were there and are here again. Six new counties have been opened. The force of trained men has been increased. Their work is just beginning to tell and so we are going to be strong partners here and count on the results for good and for God.

Twice I have been near to tears this week. Standing in the evening by Pitkins' Grave and hearing the story once more, it seemed the moment for a sacred pledge of faithfulness at the Home End of tjh job. And this morning as the motor cycle started for the station the evangelists who have been in conference three days sang "God be With You Till we Meet again", beside the road as we said good-bye. Shall never see them again perhaps, but their tasks and their fields of need and their steady faithfulness and their affection would stir your hearts.

STAND BY PAOTINGFU.

Yours,

Brewer Eddy.

By Yang chi Tsung
Tungjen middle School
Paotingfu-China

345-

A

Some Time-honored Chinese Customs.

(I) A Chinese New Year.

A Chinese New year is related more closely to common people or rather workers than rich people because this occasion is the only time that they can be free from their work. As all the workers work very hard thru the whole year without resting for even a single day, they all get very tired at the end of the year. In these few days, they have good things as meat and wine for their hearty meals; they drink tea with olives, eat sweet-meats and nuts and dress up in new clothing. In the early morning of Jan.1st. all families get up at about two o'clock. After eating the meat dumpdings they have made and cooked, all but the aged people, go out to visit each family in the same village saying "Happy New Year" and bow to each other. They have all sorts of lanterns hanging in the streets and many kinds of amusements. ~~among which gamblings the worst of all~~. After the I5th. of January they all go back to their work again.

160

(2) A picture in the New Couple's Bed-room.

A picture, hanging on the wall in the room of a newly married couple represented a peach, an old man and a deer. The old man had a yellow wrinkled face with a kindly delightful manner and a white sparse beard extending to his breast. His long hair was combed in a curved and unfashionable way and his two small eyes were staring at all the observers. He was dressed in a green over-coat with wide sleeves and wore two blue boots with high bottoms. In his right hand, he held abig peach with a single leaf on a small branch. On his left side, a deer with two horns and beautifully dotted skin, was standing. The figure is simply a symbol of blessedness, sycee, and longevity.

110

(3) The Moon Festival.

The 15th. day of the eighth moon is a favorite festival, as all cereals have been harvested and all toilers may have easier work after that day, it has the same value as the western " Thanks Giving Day". According to the old saying there is the god of the rabbit living in the moon by the side of an old woman spinning under a wonderful tree. All these can be seen clearly on a moon light night. Fresh beans must be sacrificed for the purpose of making the god of the rabbit happy so that he will help to get another good harvest the following year.

90

(4) Kitchen God Festival.

There are five gods living with us in the family. The kitchen god is the most powerful one. The twenty-third day of each December is the day that the kitchen gods ascend to heaven and report to Yu Hung- the authority in heaven all the actions, either good or bad, performed among all families during the year. According to our time-honored custom, each family should prepare some candy balls and sacrifice them to the kitchen god in the early morning of that very day. After the god eats the glutionous candy, his mouth will be closed by sticking the lips together, so that he will say less about the family. It is a proof that each family frankly admits its-own misdeeds and is always afraid of celestial punishment.

120

480
4

By Mr. Tien Wen Ching
Tung Jen Middle School

B

600

WHY ARE THERE NO BIBLE CLASSES IN OUR SCHOOL?

Our T'ung Jen Middle school, the Dartmonth in China, is a missionary institution; but in it we do not teach the young students the Holy Bible. I am sure that this is a question of great interest to many devoted friends who focus their attention both on the problem of religious education and on our school. We have not acted at random, but from certain principles. The reason why we omit the Bible classes may be divided, I may say, into four great points.

Firstly, all the schools in China, except those which are established and maintained by the government, should be registered with the Board of Education. If a school is not registered, her graduates will not be treated as on an equality with graduates of government institutions. The most important article in registration requirements is that no religion shall be preached in a registered school.

Secondly, our students were not only taught the Holy Bible, but also required to go to church on Sundays, Before our school was registered. At that time, it seemed that all the students were Christians. But in reality, most of them came here in the hope of getting a scholarship or finding some job in the church after their graduation, Some students were baptized in order to fawn upon the teachers. If their wishes were not satisfied, they would undoubtelly oppose the church. So the true Christians were few in number. Though the true Christians were very few, yet we still had many in name. But, since the anti-Christian movement aroused in the year 1924, the condition has been utterly changed and it has come about that many students think it is a shame to be a Christian. No sooner do you try to persuade them to attend church and to read the Holy Bible than they stop their ears with their hands and run away; and if you preach to the bold, rough ones, they will call you many bad names.

Thirdly, everybody knows that the children love their parents, love their grandparents less, and love their great-grandparents least. Moreover, if we examine more closely, we shall find that even between their parents there is a difference in their love; they love their mother more than their father. What is the reason that they do so? The very reason is that they love those most whom they need most. The Young students, who are yet in their teens and have no ideas above the world, have no need of God, but need their parents. How can we persuade them to worship the Heavenly Father? Vain is the Hope of persuading them, I should say,

Fourthly, medicine is good for sick persons, but no one likes to take it, unless it is mixed with some sugar, coffee, honey, or the like. Christianity is the same as medicine; therefore, if in the school we preach openly and directly now, we can never get much effect. In our school, we omit the Bible class and the chapel in the morning, and we try to get true Christians and men of Christian spiret by an indirect method. More than one third of the faculty are Christians, and the rest are not Christians but have the Christian spiritan and are very glad to coo[illegible]te with us. If a thing is good, we, the

WHY ARE THERE NO BIBLE CLASSES IN OUR SCHOOL?

faculty, do it first;,if it is bad, we avoid it first. It is sure that the actions of their teachers will have a great effect on the students. The youn students are pretty sure to intimate the ways and adopt the opinions of their teachers just as the proverb says, "As the old cock crows, the young one learns".

ELMER W. GALT
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU CHINA.

Rec'd C. E. White Feb. 25, 1926.

Secretary Chas. E. White.

MAR 29 '26

Dear Mr. White: Ans.

Enclosed please find copies of letters to each of the Daniels sisters. I am glad to co-operate with you in trying to get and hold their interest in contributing for a special object. I hope they will be satisfied with the plan I have outlined for each. One of the men whose names I have given, Wang Yü Shan, is the same as the Wang Yün Ch'i mentioned by you in your letter. He has the two names, ~~Wang~~ Yü Shan being the honorary name by which he is usually called at present. The other young man is one that I thought had perhaps a more interesting story than the man whose names you give.

I also enclose a new up-to-date list of our native staff and their approximate allowances. I hope this may meet the needs for which you wanted it.

You will note that the men I am assigning for support from these ladies are men under Board appropriation support. So their contributions can go into the regular treasury of the Board as you hoped might be the case. As you intimate we would gladly get more of special gifts that would increase our funds but we also want to co-operate loyally with you in the problem of the regular support of the Board. Write if you have further questions or suggestions to make.

Enc.

Yours very sincerely,

Elmer W Galt

Paotingfu, China, Feb. 25, 1926

A LIST OF PAOTINGFU NATIVE STAFF (MEN'S WORK)
WITH APPROXIMATE SALARY ALLOWANCE FOR ONE YEAR IN GOLD
AND INDICATION OF SOURCE OF SUPPORT.

UNDER BOARD APPROPRIATION:

Evangelists:

K'ang Chang Teh	$155
Sung Lien Pi	120
~~Teng Ju Chi~~ Lü Hung Chou ~~175~~	125
Wang Tzu Ming	300
Liu Kuang Hsi	100
Liu Wen Ch'ing	205

Chapel Keepers: who assist evangelists.

Liu Shu Fan	45
Meng Yu I	40

Teachers:

Yang Chi Tsung, Prin.	365
Chao Wei T'ang	270 ~~185~~
Wang Yu" Shan	175
Wang Yün P'u	175
Ch'en Ssu Ch'ang	180
Jen Ya P'eng	130
Chang Feng	130
Chia Hsi Chen	65
Yü Chien Chung	75
Chang Ching Mei	75
New Man for Day Schl	75

UNDER BATES EVANGELISTIC FUND: and supplementing specials.

Evangelists:

Sun Chi Shan	325
Liu Yueh Wen	255
Yang Ch'un Lai	260
Wang Ching Hsiu	140
Lu Hung Ch'en	165
Chao Huan Chang	120

Chapel Keepers:

New man	50
Liu Teh Hsun	55
Wang Ch'ing Teh	60

UNDER GOLD $3000; SPECIALLY SOLICITED BY SEC'Y EDDY & STATION

Evangelists:

Kuan Wan Hsueh	270
Wang Fa Chou	300
Hou K'ai Ch'eng	205
Teng Ju Chi	175
Chang Chih	145
Chang Wen K'uei	145
Chou Hsi Chun	170
Sun Hsuan T'ang	130
Yang Wan Yung	85
Yü Ching Chih	85

Chapel Keepers:

Hsiung Ch'ao Jui	50
Li Ts'ung Hsin	60
P'u Ch'ing Yun	60
Ch'eng Fu Ch'ing	55

NATIVE STAFF: PAOTINGFU

UNDER DARTMOUTH COLLEGE CONTRIBUTIONS:

Teachers:

Hu Hsiao Mei	$290
Mao Ch'un Li	270
Chang Ch'un Ho	200
Jen Chung Teh	I35
Successor to Ts'ui	I75
Lu Teh Jung	I30
Wang Ch'un Hsien	90
	1290

UNDER EAST STREET CHAPEL FUNDS (Raised by Mr. Price)

Evan.: Ch'i Ling Chai	250
Bible Woman (½ time) Mrs. Ch'i	45
Chap. Keeper: Chai Shan Yen	65
Worker with Boys:	80

UNDER HOSPITAL INCOME (Our Hospital, with native staff, is practically self-supporting, incl. its religious work.)

Physician: Li Po K'ang	380
Evangelist: Pi Hsin Chou	I30
Two nurses: each	I30

MISCELANEOUS:

Evangelist: Wei Kuan Hsiung	265	E.E.Wilkinson gift
Teacher: Li Wen Lin	II5	Montclair Boy Rangers

NOTES ON THE ABOVE LISTS:

I. As the station prepares its budgets , with the exception of the Bates budget, all is pooled in one general budget. (East Street and Hospital budgets also excepted). So there are instances in the above lists in which I have arbitrarily assigned names to one list or another. Yet in most cases there has been definite assignment, or at least some principles that have guided us in previous reports, such that my listing was not purely arbitrary.

2. The Board appropriation reaches us at a 2 to I exchange rate. So, for the first list, I have reckoned gold at that rate. In the other lists I have reckoned at about I.80 exchange as that is what we reckoned at for this year's budget. Of course it costs the Board something right along to make up the exchange difference on its regular appropriations, so anybody wishing to assume full support of one of our staff under appropriation ought really to contribute somewhat more than I have listed.

3. On the whole our salries have advanced rather materially within the last two years, as close comparison of this list with the one I sent in I924 would show.

List prepared by,

Elmer H Galt

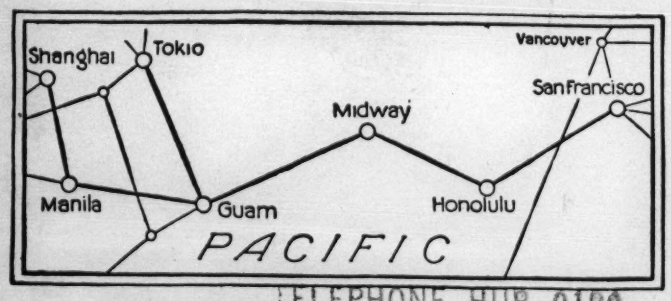
62. Printed in U.S.A.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

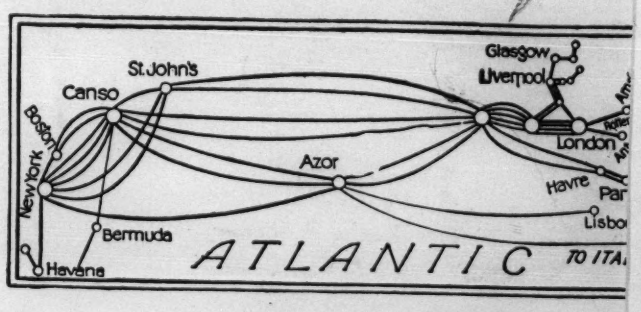
348

IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Paoting



THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"



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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

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PAOTINGFU 12 5PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

EBYTF/COIVT UGPUM/THOAN UXPEL/UXONT TROIR/MAEJP REZUK/APGUX VOONC/RYTON AGLIK/UXYAK BIEWJ/COIVT COWYZ/EJZES SEABURY

CLASS ROOMS BUILDINGS REMAIN PROPERTY GIRLS BOARDING SCHOOL BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL PROVIDING LIBRARY MUSEUM SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS BUILDING SITE NEED AT LEAST ADDITIONAL SCIENCE AUDITORIUM BUILDING IT IS VERY DESIRABLE THAT CONTRACT FOR BUILDING BE MADE AT EARLIEST DATE PLEASE CABLE AUTHORITY CONFER WITH SEABURY BEFORE DOING ANYTHING

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FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 30 1929

Ans. 6/26/29

Copies given Lee Belcher

26

REC'D MAY 24 1922

Women's Work in Peking - - 1921. (City Work.)

The church in the central compound in Peking has seen gain in various ways this year. One has been in the coming of a new preacher, young and full of energy, ready to put much effort into his work of building up the church. Through it, the church has gained in interest among all who come, as well as gaining in membership. He has also led them to carry out the new plan of having the church itself invite a young woman assistant to work in more direct connection with the Chinese church, and to have her salary paid by them. Heretofore, Bible-women have worked for the church, but have been appointed by the foreign worker or by the more general committee, and have been paid from foreign funds. The new plan marks an advance to a new stage, such as we have been wishing to see. As yet it could be carried out only in a large city church, where the expense could be met, but it is a great gain for such a church. The worker is thus directly responsible to the Chinese church, so that all the church come to feel that they have a responsibility for their work for women, and they gain a deeper interest in what is being done. This young woman, Miss Li, is a graduate of the college, and is very capable and earnest. Some of the church women are working well with her, doing all that they can in new ways.

Among other efforts, they conducted in the fall a special class of three hours each day for all the women near by who would come and study, and were rewarded by a good number of regular attendants. Later came the call of need from the very poor in the neighborhood, and they tried to prepare work for them. Students of all the schools about us were asked to send in whatever work they wished to have done, and different women of the church took turns in directing the needy women who came to sew. In this way a company of from fifteen to twenty were helped through the winter. Two hours each day were given to explaining the gospel, teaching them to read, and taking up other simple lessons; this part of the help given will surely be of continued influence, and it is already turning some of them toward the church. In the Sunday School and in the Christian Endeavor Society the women have also been active. Through Miss Li's work they have some connection with students in the city, as she gives some of her time to the student work.

The women of the different Chinese churches in the city are working together to some extent, and have now a union of the christian women of Peking, with a meeting each month, often attended by as many as sixty. This year this society has placed a Biblewoman at a village near the city for work, and her salary -a small one- is met by their contributions. This is the first venture of such a kind that they have made.

Our thought of church work extends also to that at the North Chapel and in the east suburb. Under some special difficulties at the North Chapel, the work came to a low ebb. But recently, from several changes, the church is doing much better.

The schools there are flourishing, with many girls and boys coming every day. The recent experiment of having boys and girls together in the primary grades seems to be working out successfully. The outside Sunday School every week brings in a crowd of different and less privileged children.

In the east suburb the growth is steady, in spite of hard conditions. The poverty of the whole region is still very great, and there has been much need of relief. The opportunities of work for the people do not increase, and the future must still hold difficulty for them. But the church grows steadily, and gives comfort and strength to its people. The Biblewoman is very active, and the attendance of women is correspondingly large, while a good number have been baptized. Many new women have been reached through help given to them in the winter. Various people in the city gave sums for relief, and these were handed to the Biblewoman to use. She prepared tickets calling for three pounds of a coarse kind of grain that they use, which could be redeemed at shops near by. These tickets were given to some of the most destitute, to help in the hardest weather. Sometimes a warm garment or some coal was added. Though this help hardly touched the wide need, we were thankful that we could do even this much. Undoubtedly many who were thus helped could not have lived through the winter without it.

As the Biblewoman has thus come to be more widely known than before, many requests for help come to her, the door for her message of the gospel is more widely open than ever, and new friends keep coming to listen and learn. It is also noticeable that the church is now known in every part of that large suburb, and its workers recognized, even in parts where there are scarcely any who attend. In the spring the prolonged fair at the temple near by gave its large opportunity for preaching. Each year we find some special condition at this time that differs from other years. This year it was the continued interest of strangers in listening that impressed all the workers. "Never have they come like this", they said, "and sat still so long to listen to our talks. They never want to go away." Even the constant stir at the temple grounds, or the sideshows and attractions in a street just beyond, prepared especially for such visitors, did not call them away. They sat and heard of the gospel as long as anyone would teach them. So the word was scattered widely from the work of those two weeks, and our church and others will gradually see its fruits, while the workers ended the time with thankfulness for all that they had been enabled to do.

In the summer the church benefited by a plan for vacation Bible schools, with volunteer teachers, which was carried out in many places, a plan meant to give a chance for study to the very poor, who cannot go to the regular schools. Such a school was held in this church compound, and was attended by over a hundred children of the poor and ragged kind who come to their special Sunday School each week, but who for many reasons cannot fit into the dayschools. One of the teachers was a college girl of a wealthy family, who might have had a very different vacation, but who had been reached by the ideal of service, and was ready ~~to give~~

to give up her summer to this hard,unselfish work.She had not openly become a christian,but surely the christian teachings are reaching her heart.So this summer school did its work for both teachers and pupils.

Another form of help for very poor children has been carried on through the year.Some philanthropic ladies gave money to provide food for some of the poorest,to give them a little better chance for life.Miss Bailey took charge of this work,and has done much in looking after the thirty or forty ragged little folks who have come every day,and have had two good meals,one of warm porridge,often made of millet, and one of corn bread and milk made from the soya bean.~~She~~ She has also done valiant work in getting them to appreciate the desirability of being clean,something quite foreign to their home training,and has looked after the treatment of many diseased eyes,and the replacing of the raggedest of the clothes.The little company has brightened up wonderfully, and is very appreciative.One little boy was very thin and white when he came,looking almost sub-normal,and with no interest in anything.After a few months of this food,he has become plump and rosy,eager to help,and very quick in work with his hands.Another of these underfed children has become the brightest and most active little girl in the kindergarten.Most of the time these children have for part of the day a special school, learning in such ways as they can.In the summer the empty space of one large court was laid out in small gardens,and these children did very good work in raising vegetables,with gain to themselves in many ways.Through it all real help is being given among families that have seemed very hopeless from their great poverty and ignorance,and we may hope that these children will find a better way through life.

The women of this region furnish many of the workers for a large workroom,carried on by foreign ladies,where over a hundred altogether are doing cross-stitch and embroidery and other forms of sewing.Their work is sold among the large foreign business community in Peking,and much is also sent to the United States to be sold.It is being proved that such a workroom can be self-supporting,while the workers receive a fair wage,and the work is sold at a reasonable price.Such workrooms are a great blessing to very many women,who are thus enabled to earn enough to provide food for themselves and their families,a great need which there is too frequently no way of meeting.In the one mentioned,a Biblewoman is constantly at work,teaching the women and going to their homes,and helping in all ways that are needed.Children of the workers are cared for and fed during the day.Various ladies of the city help in directing this work,many from the circle of the Y.M.C.A.,and some from that of the Union Medical College.

c Our teaching of women goes on in the Ming Lun T'ang,of Social Hall,and in the Biblewoman's Training School.In the former the number is smaller,but much is done for these outside young women,who in their time of study are also for the first time brought into contact with the church and the Bible,and who continue to learn of these.In the Training School over

forty women are preparing for future service. This year quite a number of them are rather young, and work goes more easily for them. The next graduating class will number thirteen, and nearly all expect to be in active work. Three at least will be in our own field, but the calls are so many that it is hard to decide their location. There is need for one in an old city that suffered greatly in the Boxer year, in 1900, where work has long been held back by fear, but where the opportunity is opening now more fully. They are asking for one in one of the towns opened by famine work last year, a town where the interest has been remarkable and has kept up to a high pitch, so that the opportunity is very large. And another of the older outstations has come to new life, under an active preacher, helped by a visit from the preaching band, with its big tent, which brought out several times a crowd of women and children, who should now be helped. The new life in that place has now continued for some time. And there is pressing need in a large thriving town near Peking, near the centre of old Manchu life, where we have long had a church without a Bible-woman.

Our graduates of former years are doing faithful work in many places. Of the nine who graduated last May, seven have been actively at work, for our church or others. One of these is the Biblewoman in the large workroom that has been mentioned. Others are serving different churches in Peking or outside. The work of one in our field is interesting. During the summer she went to aid in a large school for famine refugees in a mountain town in the region of one of our older outstations. The people knew little about the church and the gospel, and less about our schools, but were very much pleased with the work done for them. When fall came, they urged her to remain with them, to carry on farther this school for girls which had begun with the famine work. They even had means of paying her salary, from some income connected with the railway, and offered to provide entirely for both her and the school. So she stayed with them, and is still carrying on in the lonely mountain town, with a kind of children who are usually difficult to manage, but who seem ready to obey her. We trust that her work will be blessed, both to herself and to those whom she helps. It is a joy to know that in many such hard and lonely places, the women we send out are now, by the strength of Christ, working with faithfulness and zeal for his kingdom, and we send out our hopes and prayers for them all, that Christ may truly fill and use them.

Prepared by Berta P. Reed.

Department of Social Service in Peking City Work.
Prepared by Mrs. Goodrich.

That most interesting and informing book, "Peking, a Social Survey", by Mr. Gamble, - a son, by the way, of Mr. Gamble of the firm Proctor and Gamble, whose soap floats even in Chinese water -, has given to all its readers something of an idea of what we of the American Board Mission in Peking are trying to do in a practical manner in the community in the line of service.

A letter came to me this week from Mr. Chang Po-ling, the gifted president of the Nankai College in Tientsin. He referred to the Home where over one hundred aged women are finding a clean, comfortable, happy place to live, a Home entirely financed and largely managed by Chinese ladies, with some advice on the part of a few foreign ladies given at the monthly executive meetings. This is what he said: "A Home for the aged is certainly a good work. It is more than a philanthropic work, because you use it to educate Chinese ladies as a project in education."

It is well known, I think, that in China while the gospel has been preached to all men, it has been the poor and those less likely to lose caste who have largely come into the church. But our schools have come to be more valued, expecially those for girls and young women, so that we have now many pupils from the official and well-to-do classes. Our work for the community has enabled us to secure as co-workers a number of both men and women socially inclined who command money and influence; thus together we have been able to do a larger and more far-reaching work than if we worked alone, although we fall pitifully short of what we might do if we could secure even one good man who could answer to Tagore's description of one "who walked in the clothes of the humble among the poorest and the lowliest and lost", and knew something of the art of helping them to help themselves and of inspiring in them a new spirit. Last year we thought we had found just such a man, but when he was placed in a position of great responsibility, he reacted according to the lower standards of the past years so long obtaining in China. It is a great mistake, however, to represent that our Chinese co-workers only are being educated. Quite as much we of the West are being educated in the better understanding of Chinese psychology. Several of these associated in this work are men and women of influence.

In our distinctively evangelistic and educational work much of the money used comes from abroad. While the aim is to make all free in discussing the work and its advancement, many of the Chinese hesitate to pass their opinions. In the community social service work a very large part of the funds come from wealthy non-christian Chinese; we westerners, therefore, are the ones who hesitate to press our western ideas and ideals. With over 96,000 poor in

Peking,and over 65,000 very,very poor,is it strange that our Chinese members are eager first of all to see the hungry fed,and the shivering clothe-less clothed? We of the West, confident that we cannot meet the needs of all,are eager to strike at the root of the poverty and distress,and to try more preventive and educational methods.Better baby shows, bathing babies,examining eyes to cure trachoma in the earliest stages-these things are all very well and worth while,to their mind,-but-"too much air and too much water on a cold winter day are questionable all the same". "These things are all right for foreigners,and in their place for Chinese-but-but -Chinese are different."Through a visiting nurse we have been trying to help the mothers and children,and in case of special need give free tickets to dispensaries.Lectures on sanitation and hygiene have been given.I feel sure several of our committee would like to see a doctor employed to visit homes,which would bring quicker results.

The work I think we are really most proud of is the work for women and children which is directed by Mrs.Edwards,now of the Y.M.C.A.,but long our Miss Vanderslice,who is aided by Y.M.C.A.ladies and some of our mission.Here over one hundred women are at work doing fancy work and other kinds of work for which there is a great demand,while twenty-four women who otherwise would be on the street begging are given more common work to do;in a side court are forty children,the children of the workers and other destitute little ones,who are cared for all day,given a sunny place to play in,and fed with porridge and plenty of the nourishing milk made from the soya bean.A Bihlewoman gives her time to helping make the place not only one where money is earned,but a place where one learns the things which are vital and life-giving,and tend to happier,better homes.Every Saturday a great fire is made under the cement floor of a large room where there are six stalls,not furnished with porcelain tubs,but with good-sized earthenware tubs,so that one hundred fifty women and children can have the delight of a weekly bath in a place as warm as toast,with plenty of hot water.One of the latest contributions was a gift of ten dollars gold for the purpose of purchasing soap for this bathroom.The Playground Committee makes happy not only the children but the women workers too. Every day no time is more looked forward to than the minutes given to physical exercise,which not only brings color to the cheeks,but smiles to the faces.Merry laughter often rings out as they try some new stunt under our Miss Swann.

Many well padded garments have been sent in by generous givers,as well as food,such as millet and corn meal,and all these have found their way to needy homes which had been carefully investigated.Of late one wealthy gentleman sent to our mission more than four tons of millet to be distributed in the east and southeast suburbs.To do this work it was necessary to have the aid of two christians,who should go to each house and give out tickets according to the need. When the millet sent to us was being distributed,it was found to be wet.Our pastor demanded of the shop where it had been

purchased an apology,plus a certain amount of additional grain,so that some dry grain could be added to each person's portion.The shopkeeper consented to sending in the additional grain,with a letter regretting that the amount had been somewhat under weight.It was interesting to note what was doubtless the effect of Mr.P'eng's education under western teachers,because he refused to accept this thoroughly oriental explanation,and demanded that the note should state the exact facts,so that he could paste it up for all to see that it was a dishonest shopkeeper and not the church that was giving out wet millet to the poor.

The Old Ladies' Home started and carried on by foreign ladies in Peking has this past year added rooms so as to accommodate sixteen more women,so great is the need among destitute and friendless old women.Several of us give some time to this work,notably Mrs.Ingram,who has charge of all purchases of food as well as clothing.Two of us give not a little time to the Home supported by the Chinese,and count it a rare privilege to co-operate in this work.Our American Minister's wife consented this year to act as president of the association.The Homes for old men and aged couples are carried on by joint Chinese and foreign work.Miss Wannamaker is teaching them basket weaving,bringing smiles to the faces of the old men,who are proving clever in designing.

Before this year we had erected a large number of shelters for jinriksha coolies,who greatly need shelter from the cold wind in winter after a long run.Gradually the government came to appreciate the need and advantage of these,and now have taken them over,and are carrying on these shelters for thousands of coolies. The Social Service League is also taking up a plan of lending out small sums of money to men in need,who are thus enabled to start in some business; these sums are to be repaid in limited weekly amounts. The beggars of the city are very numerous,and the sight of nearly naked children and very scantily clad women on the streets during the cold weather is most distressing.We arranged a scheme for helping them,planning to establish a kind of refuge for them.I secured the permission of our Social Service Committee to use some of our funds for thus looking after all the beggars on certain streets,if the police would forbid their begging.Then,as we work with the Chinese in these things,I went with a Chinese man to see the working chief of our police department,and we were promised every assistance. Later we found ourselves blocked in securing the premises that had been promised,but afterward we understood the meaning of this when the police themselves moved in the matter, arresting all beggars as they appeared.Our hope was to help them where we could in securing work,but not to imprison them. We are hoping now that a larger,more effective scheme is being worked out,because we have great faith in the ability of organization among the Chinese,and in their understanding of their own needs. We are encouraged also as we see a Buddhist Association working on helpful schemes for the poor, and we trust that some helpful method may be devised for the Manchu youth,who for many generations were not allowed to engage in trade.

Extract from Journal of Miss Luella Miner
of North China Union Woman's College, Peking,
mailed to Dr. Barton February 19th and received March 16th. 1912

Feb. 10. Today Mrs. Ament and I called on the wife of the Mayor of the city, Wu Ta Jan, who is also second in authority in the Board of the Interior, and is responsible for the order of a country containing over two thousand square Li. Those who have nothing good to say for Manchu should know Wu Chen, who is giving himself and every cent he can scrape together to keep peace in this city. I have seen him two or three times before in connection with our Relief Society, and had expected only to see his wife today, but he came in too, and we had a most interesting conversation. He has had so little time to sleep that his eyes are swollen almost shut, and his little wife is a shadow. Few officials are left in his department to help him, and this bankrupt government cannot furnish him with funds sufficient to keep things running. He told with deep feeling of his audience a week ago Monday, when the Empress Dowager entreated him and the two highest generals who went with him to protect the lives of the multitudes in the city. It was indeed a pathetic scene, the young Empress Dowager, worn and thin, weeping with these strong men, some of whom could not restrain their tears, and the little Emperor looking on in wonder and fear. It is a hard heart which is not moved to pity these days when thinking of the frail woman and the little child near us in the great palaces, while most of the Imperial family have deserted them to look out for themselves.

Feb. 12. One paper tells how, when the edict about which I have written so much was changed to suit the "People's Party" from "laying down the Government" to "resigning the throne" Yuan Shih

K'ai was having a private audience with the Empress Dowager. He told her that he had done all he could to keep the former expression, and the clause that the title of Emperor would still be hereditary, but the "People's Party" would not yield another inch. The Empress Dowager said, "When affairs have reached such a pass let there be no more delay, for there is no course but to yield." Yuan Shih K'ai then advised consulting again with the other members of the Imperial family and princes. The Empress Dowager replied, "They have all scattered, I know not where, and had it not been for you and those with you I do not know where we, mother and little son, might be now. Let affairs now be as you decide, and I assure you that in the future I will never speak other words." This was yesterday, and today's paper said that Yuan Shih K'ai went to his official residence, and telegraphed at once to Shanghai, so the edict will probably be published tomorrow.

Feb. 13. The edict came out yesterday afternoon, and is in today's papers, some of which are printed in red, with the words, "Long live the Republic". Every thing has gone on as usual in this great capital where such history has been making as the world never knew before. There is joy in many hearts but no shouting, there is weeping in many homes but the sound is not heard. There are no flags to be seen except those of foreign nations and no bunting is seen. Twenty five thousand soldiers of the Imperial army are in the city and suburbs, beside the numerous Imperial guards and police, all of whom were ready to fight the revolutionists a few weeks ago, and who now might very easily fall to fighting among themselves, yet we are in perfect peace, and we owe it through God to that master of men, Yuan Shih K'ai. The way the situation has been handled from beginning to end seems nothing short of a miracle.

Wu Ting Fang deserves to go down in history too, as well as General Li and Sun Yat Sen, who all are proving that they are working for country, and not for self, and with masterly methods. Beginning with the cry "Down with the Manchus", and indiscriminate slaughter, God has over-ruled, and unless the more rabid elements get control, this wonderful movement may be called a mighty, sudden evolution rather than a revolution.

Feb. 18. This is Chinese New Year for some people, probably the last of the old regime. Indeed one must speak of that regime as past history, for was not the republic recognized in the capital of this old empire six days ago, on Lincoln's birthday? When I look out of my window toward the front gate of our compound, I am obliged to rub my eyes to convince myself that I am not dreaming, for from the flagstaff where the Stars and Stripes have been floating since last October, showing that we looked for protection to the great republic across the sea, now floats the five-colored flag of the Chinese Republic. Yesterday it was seen by Mrs. Ament floating over the military barracks at T'ungchou, and some of the government buildings of Peking. And I, who for weeks have been watching to see that no description of the flag could get into the school to inspire some of our young revolutionists there with more active sentiments, am myself buying flag postals by the wholesale to give them! That was indeed a powerful document on which the Imperial seal of this four-thousand year-old Empire was used for the last time, though it went out in the name of a frail woman and a little child. I am glad that sympathy for them for a few days has kept the new flag from floating in Peking, that it is repressing New Year's calls and the sound of fire-crackers, so that we are having as quiet holidays as we were in Imperial mourning four years ago. Yet gradually hope and joy are bubbling to the surface.

One sees it on the faces of the people on the streets, and Christian leaders, like our Pastor Li, are gradually becoming radiant. For at last we have religious liberty, and if Christianity does not play a great part in the new development of this great nation, it will be because we have lost our God-given opportunity. It makes me dizzy to think of all we might do, all I want to do, just during these coming months. I cannot pack away the artistic old yellow dragon flag without a sigh, yet if China can make the passing of the dragon mean the passing of her superstition and corruption, and blend her five nations into a great, harmonious Oriental republic, we shall love the new flag. The red stands for the Han, or pure Chinese people, the yellow for the Manchu, the blue Mongolian, the white Thibetan, and black Mohammedan. Whisper it not in Japan, but I wonder whether Korea will ever add a sixth color. Friends who have gone to Korea write that Japan there suppresses as far as possible all news of events in China during these epoch-making days.

Feb. 19. We have had two days without papers, and it is trying indeed, but we can bear it better than when affairs were so critical. I simply cannot believe that we are at the end of this great struggle, after only four months. If so, China is truly a nation born in a day, one of God's days which are as a thousand years. Pastor Li gave us such a good sermon yesterday; he always does, but lately they have been especially suited to the times. This week I want to call as far as possible on the friends associated with me in the Red Cross refuge work, and try to get more of the ladies connected with that work to join my Sunday school class. I believe there will be more willingness now on the part of the better classes to study Christianity, and I do want something permanent, and more tangible than mere good-will to come out of this

close association in benevolent work. If these peaceful conditions continue I shall soon call a meeting of the officers of our eighteen Red Cross refuges and propose that they be dropped, and that we use our government rice and the little we have received from contributions in the relief of suffering either in Peking or in the famine region near Pao-ting-fu. Then we should have to get the permission of H.R. Lu Hai Huan, and of the city government which furnished us the rice. If we succeed in all this it means more work for someone. If our numbers were only tenfold! I can only steady my heart by saying, "Not by might nor power" nor by numbers.

The new little day school which I started at our new work center outside one of the city gates has embarrassed me by growing until I am financially involved, for we have no appropriation for the school. We closed at the New Year with twenty four girls in school, and several more are coming in when school opens again, so we shall need another teacher. Miss Vanderslice hopes also to start a little kindergarten, and we will have a class for women. Miss Vanderslice, the schoolgirls and I still have about a hundred children, girls and women every Sunday, while at the same time Mr. Martin and his helpers have a large company of boys, and the street chapel is filled with men. A number there have united with the church.

Dr. Watson and Mr. Fairfield have returned from their trip to T'aiku and Fen Chou fu, and report all quiet there.

From Journal of Luella Miner,
Peking, China, dated 25th, 1912
and received June 10th, 1912.

Today we witnessed the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the Y.M.C.A. building, the magnificent gift of John Wanamaker to Peking. This building is on the great street about a third of a mile southeast of us, and is to cost about sixty thousand gold dollars. I have never witnessed a ceremony which seemed to me more significant in environment, time, and personnel. Not far distant on this same street is the beautiful arch which commemorates the death of Baron von Kettler on the spot twelve years ago. Who would have dreamed then that within a few years the premier of the Republic of China would be laying the cornerstone of a Christian institution, while the President of the Republic was represented by Dr. W.W. Yen, a Christian man, second in the Foreign Board, and other Christian men, high in office, sat on the platform or took part on the program. The most earnest, Christian speech was made by C. T. Wang, well-known for his work in the Chinese Y. M.C.A. in America, now acting President of the Board of Commerce and Works, and I think also Vice-President of the Advisory Council now convening in Peking. Mr. Fei acted as secretary and made a short speech, having returned from his brief career in revolutionary politics, first with Gen. Li Yuan Hung as assistant in foreign intercourse, then as a member of the Board of Education in Nanking. His chief, Ts'ai Yuan P'ei, is also head of the Board of Education now organized in Peking, but Mr. Fei has returned to Christian work, feeling that this is China's greatest need. President Emeritus Eliot of Harvard University, now in China in the interests of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, made a fine speech, in which he expressed the hope that Premier T'ang would lay the foundations of the new republic as "truly and solidly" as he had just declared this foundation to be laid. I fear that the Premier, though he was educated in Christian America, has for

himself forgotten the motto on the stone which he laid "Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Christ Jesus". Mr. Calhoun made a good speech, and Dr. W. W. Yen, noted as a speaker of polished English, emphasized the fact that the great changes in China have brought the young men to the front. He added:- "I believe that they are inspired by patriotic motives. I know that they are handicapped by want of experience and sometimes immaturity of judgment, but I also know they are superior in regard to knowledge of modern conditions and technical training in their own professions". Dr. Martin made a brief, happy speech in which he pointed to the picture of John Wanamaker and mentioned the fact that his first acquaintance with him was when he was called in and given some handbills to distribute advertising Dr. Martin's talk on China when he was home on furlough. Pres. Ts'ai of the Board of Education spoke, and Pres. Sung of the Board of Agriculture sat on the platform. All who appeared on the platform were in European dress except Mr. Fei, Pastors Ch'eng and Jen, and Mr. Wang of the Methodist Church, who presided. I think no queues were present on this occasion.

In the afternoon Pres. Eliot gave a lecture in our church to a large Chinese audience, Mr. Wilder interpreting, on "The transfer of Western Experience to the Orient". I was glad that our girls had an opportunity to hear one so famous in the educational world.

We have safely passed through another crisis without realizing at the time how serious it might have been. New men have been appointed as heads of most of the boards, but the two upon whom the peace and order of this city, and so all China most depended were not changed, Mr. Chao remaining as head of the Board of the Interior, and Gen. Tuan of the Board of War. Premier T'ang had numerous satellites who wanted office, and he and Minister Chao had a little scrap which resulted in all the members of the Board of the Interior laying down office ex-

Minister Chao, who only continued in office out of regard for Pres. Yuan and the public good. The heads of police in the city considered resigning, which would have left the city without police, but they were held in place, and the order has been perfect. Minister Chao felt that he could not turn out the men who have proved so loyal and efficient during these trying months, and it looks as if he would carry his point and succeed in having many of them re-appointed.

Apr. 27. It looks as if the baby republic were really getting on its feet, if only Russia and Japan will not knock it over, or the rich nations let it die for lack of sustenance by withholding the loan. Premier T'ang's "Belgian Loan" blocked the whole business, but Pres. Yuan wrote letters and held interviews with the ministers representing England, America, Germany and France, and Premier T'ang has been around to the legations and presumably made his apologies, Russia and Japan will join, so it is now the "Six Nation's Loan", and the big sums of money will probably soon begin to pour into China's empty coffers.

Apr. 29. This is another of China's red letter days, for the so-called "Advisory Council" held its first session in Peking. This is really the provisional Parliament. It meets in the West City, in the College of Finance, where the National Assembly held its sessions. Pres. Yuan went at nine this morning to open the Council, and the Premier and members of the Cabinet were all present. It is a heterogenous assembly, composed partly of old Nanking members, and partly of newly elected members from the provinces and dependencies. If harmony prevails and constructive work can be done, it will be classed with the other marvels of this wonderful revolution. The president when the sessions were held in Nanking was a son of a former pastor in our Foochow Mission, and the vice-president was the earnest Christian

C. T. Wang. They will probably continue in office until new officers are elected.

May 1. Pres. Yuan in his speech opening the Council proclaimed again the fact of religious liberty. New China is so radically "free and equal" that none of the assembled members rose when the President ascended the platform. Must we lose not only the beautiful old Oriental courtesy but even common decent manners, Now that every one wears plain clothes, and even the premier has only two or three outriders, the streets of the capital are far less interesting. Every thing was orderly in the opening ceremonies, but before and after the President was there, there some scraping, especially as to who were entitled to seats in the council, so instead of having a regular session yesterday, the newly elected members had a caucus by themselves to talk things over. Probably it will result in a compromise, the old members holding their seats only until the regularly elected members from their respective provinces arrive. Some are here, and some, owing either to distance or to scraps in their provinces over election, are not yet in Peking.

The new republic having arrived at the dignity of standing on its feet, I celebrated by going to T'ungchou for a day, the first time I have ventured to leave the city since the revolution broke out last October.

May tenth. Two weeks have passed with little constructive work to report, and this old young nation is in danger of dying for lack of nutriment. The loan financiers have broken entirely with Premier T' ang, but negotiations have begun anew with Mr. Hsiung, the new head of the Board of Finance. Because of the lack of faith due to Premier T'ang's conduct, harder conditions, including some foreign supervision of China's finances, are now imposed, and Young China

wants no leading strings. So matters are sticking, and if there were more confidence in the new government perhaps by the sale of government bonds, "patriotic loans" and other projects they might tide over the present crisis, but it is more likely that a compromise will be effected, for with great armies to which two months pay is due and hosts of unpaid officials all over the country, the situation is too precarious to admit of long delay. There will probably be interesting debates when the bill about the loan is introduced into the Advisory Council. That council has elected its new officers and organized, but little of importance has been accomplished. It is made up largely of young men of little experience, many of them educated in Japan, and many of them represent the military power which has had the upper hand in China these past months. The political party most largely represented is the "Sworn Brotherhood "society of Sun Yat Sen and those who have been working long in the revolution, but newer societies are forming and by uniting they succeeded in electing their choice as President of the Council, and the choice of the Brotherhood has second place. Some of the bitter opposition to Premier T'ang is due to the fact that he deserted the Unionists to join the Brotherhood, presumably to get a better chance at high office. This Brotherhood is the ultra radical society which will probably go in for socialism, suffragettes, etc.

All of our Shansi friends have been back at their work for a week or two, after their exile of many months. We are glad indeed that Mr. Corbin and Mr. Pye were able to stay at their stations all the time. Mr. Corbin has now gone to America.

Miss Andrews has serious hear trouble, angina pectoris, but for days when she has no attacks she goes about her work as usual. Her beautiful life can only go out happily in service, but how her influ-

ence will be missed!

May 11. Pastor Ch'eng of the London Mission with our pastors, the leaders in the Presbyterian church and others are working on a plan of union for a "Christian Church of Peking" of which you will hear more. It does not leave out the missionaries, but it puts the burden where it belongs, on the natige church.

Rec'd NOV 11 1924

News Items From Peking.

Last night(October-10th)I was waiting at the station to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody to the capital of China. Train service has been very much interrupted due to the war. Normally,if it is proper to use such a word, the trip from Tientsin to Peking takes about three hours. But yesterday, the train that left there at 4 A.M. reached Peking at 10 o'clock at night. So three of us took turns waiting at the station from six o(clock until midnight. The telegraph service is demoralized so that often a train will get to a station before a telegram that has been sent at the same time reaches that same station. So we have learned to put no trust in the speed of the telegraph. All we had to go on was a telegram received several days ago from Shanghai saying that the Peabodys expected to reach Peking on the 10th. It is now the afternoon of the 11th and they are not here yet but no doubt will be before morning.

But there was plenty of excitement at the station ~~so that one~~ last night. General Wu P'ei Fu started for the front! Three trains were on the tracks ready to carry him and his retinue. One train had eight cars of ponies with their saddles already on altho it might be two days before they would be used. Behind the horses were two great armored cars. The soldiers had their guns stacked along the platform with big Chinese lanterns at one end. They were a picked buch with a troop of the city gendarmerie in their natty uniforms also present for the sendoff.

One company had ~~light~~ dark grey uniforms. They were stalwart fellows possibly from Shansi or Shensi. The other provinces have been sending in their contributio s of men and money so that it is now a contest to some extent of ten provinces against three.

Three bands were on hand-two of them in proud regalia and the other in ordinary uniforms. Reports varied as to whether General Wu had come early in the evning or not. Every little while an auto whirled thru the gate and out on to the station platform bringing some silk-attired official. Foreign

ee newspaper correspondents-Japanese, English and American-were there in force to accompany Wu Pei Fu to the front. As might be expected an American movie man was also in the company. At four A.M. the trains started and now Wu is reported to have his headquarters some distance north of Tientsin at Lanchowfu.

A week ago, General Feng's army marched out of the city to go into the mountains to hold a pass there. They had twenty or more machine guns, a ~~big~~ supply of ammunition and both cavalry and infantry. Over on another street were long trains of camels, ~~an eight of a mile long~~ disdainfully "doing their bit". This was all very picturesque if one did not do any thinking.

But these camels had been commandeered from the country surrounding Peking and their drivers, too, were impressed into service. Early in the campaign, the military foresaw the need of grain and followed the simple device of forcing the farmers to sell to them atthe price they set which was about one-half of the market price. Later they wanted carts and animals and drivers. So levies were made on the counties, which later apportioned them among the villages. With each cart, there must be two animals, a driver and another man. A common practice seemed to be for the villages to raise an amount of money to reimburse the owner, in some places this was $400.00. This made it easier for the man's family but the village had to pay! It has been estimated that Chili provincehas furnished 25,000 carts, 50,000 men and 50,000 animals. At the rate of $400.00 for an outfit, that would mean an assessment on the farmers of this province of $10,000,000.

It should be noted, too, that these carts and men and animals were requisitioned ~~at~~ just at the time of the fall harvest and the ploughing for the winter wheat. Moreover this comes on the top of a severe flood which in many places has been worse than the big flood of 1917. The carts and animals will ~~probably~~ be almost a dead loss ~~because~~- for many of the counties because the farmers having no interest at all in the war are planning to leave their ~~oppert~~ outfit when opportunity presents. A short time ago it

was reported that an additional levy of $10,000,000 had been made on the people of this province!

On the tenth of October, some of the soldiers at T'ungchow who had recently been brought in from a neighboring province, started looting but the general promptly put a stop to that by executing thirty of the leaders.

One of the saddest things in connection with this war is the very inadequate care that is given to the wounded. At the two passes in the mountains, it will be almost impossible to care for them and traffic on the Peking-Mukden line is so congested that it will be very difficult to move the injured away from Shan Hai Kuan where there is likely to be the heaviest fighting. A few injured have already been brought in to the Peking Union Medical College Hospital but only a fraction of those who need it will get the medical and surgical attention which Peking and Tientsin afford.

It is hard to see how a victory for either Wu or Chang can be of great benefit to the country. Two years ago there was quite general support of Wu on the part of the Christian forces both foreign and Chinese. This time ~~there-is-no-entusiasm~~ that more or less enthusiastic support is lacking. People around here would prefer to see Wu win because it looks as tho he commands the following of a larger number of provinces and especially because a defeat for him would probably result in thousands of soldiers turning out to loot the countryside.

It is not strange, therefore, that you find a strong pacifist sentiment among the missionary group of North China. War throws off its mask out here and we see it as it is. Appropriations for military purposes, selfish quarrels among rivals, indifference to the welfare or suffering of the common people take on a sinister meaning. And then the uselessness of it all! When will the world learn a better way? The cry goes up, "How long, Oh Lord, How long?"
When will we learn the awfulness of Mobilization Days?

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Bell's Copy

EVANGELISM AT PEKING

By Wm. B. Stelle

China is staggering in the year 1783. Do not forget the wrangling of our thirteen states. Remember Pennsylvania and New York fighting Connecticut, and Connecticut fighting Vermont. China's Green Mountain Boys are the defenders of the model province of Shansi.

Our parish is more than half as large as Connecticut, with sole Christian responsibility for 2,800,000 people. In 1900 more than half of our thousand Christians were martyrs. We now have 3,000 in twenty six churches, but aim first for nurture. Last year with a native staff of 175, expenses were $38,000, of which 60% was contributed by the Chinese. 40% of our membership are women. We are attaining normalcy. Yet every year there is famine, flood, mutiny, or war; some years all four.

At the largest city of a famous mining county when the zealous pastor was touring in distant villages, I went to co-operate with the Christians in city evangelism. The church, stirred by their pastor's missionary example worked individually. I chose as my task the ten, carefully selected, foremost citizens.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce; middle aged, exquisitely robed and scrupulously groomed.

The first Chinese scholar; tall, stately, 79 yrs. of age and marvellously preserved.

The chief, local, civil officer, robust and alert.

The head of the Board of Education.

The boss politician, holding five important offices; envied, feared, and yet respected.

The best pedagogue, a Mark Hopkins.

The most successful business man.

And three others of like standing.
Most of these I had known for years and called at their homes. I sent my card and asked their preference: I would call on them, or receive them at the Church. My choice was the church where conversation would not be interupted and the move to go depended on the guest. Nine made appointments to call on me, and one invited me to his home. That home call was liked being entertained in a "first family of Virginia" but the personal interviews were as if at the gate of heaven. Those men stayed for hours. Two words characterize those interviews: friend, brother. We began on the plane of our being the children of God. I knew well that they were achieving mightily in their home city, and that they loved their country. As we talked together of the real difficulty that confronted any angle of the private problems, we were

humbled and instinctively looked up and longed for help. And we found that help nearer and nearer as we talked. It was suggested in Chinese literature, in our own hearts, and in Christ. The helping hand of the everlasting arms lifted up up. Of course there is reluctance on the part of any man to speak of personal religion. There ought to be. And there are times when the greatest eloquence for a Christian is silence. But while we pray God speaks. Some of those men naturally knelt down and we prayed together for God's rescue.

For eighty per cent of the Chinese the only community, social diversion is a fair. Our tent seating five hundred, with our best educated preachers, 7 men and 3 women, excels any fair. We would be stamped if we did not divide the population into classes; official, educational, commercial: divide, also, the sexes and the city into districts. The first night the chief official presides and so lauds the church that only angels could matriculate. But the basis of his statements and comparisons are true. The preachers have prepared both sermons and lectures. Some of their discourses would inform even this congregation. We have educative steryopican views and good singing. And the well lighted tent and friendly atmosphere suggests the seventh heaven. The imperceptible transition from the entertainment and lecture uplift, to the personal conversation in groups is the very highest art and the Chinese are masters. The best of all is the morning school for the children of the street who have never dreamed of education. They occupy the seats and the grown ups crowd behind. The grown-ups learn more than the children. But what those children really get in ten days by using their wits and thei memories, aided by stories, charts and songs, surprises everybody most of all the children. They fill the streets with their choruses and broadcast their joy and wonder. They have peeped into a new world and some of them will never be satisfied until they have become citizens of that country. Some of the preachers are positive geniuses as teachers. The age long development as story teller and actor flowers in consummate cleverness, which we term psychology and pedagogy. When not occupied with meetings the preachers visit the stores and homes. When the band leaves one preachers remains to help the local preacher in the follow up work.

Seven years ago the chief officer of Peking county, (our solely field, Peking excepted) became interested in Christianity. He has studied his Bible and grown steadily. He purposes to make his county model in education, industry and morality, like Shansi province. ~~His friend, county official from the Capital of Shansi came to aid~~ him for a year. From every township the leaders were brought into Peking to visit the model prison, schools and selected movies. These carried back loads of literature to their own cities and villages. All kinds of new projects have been started, from banks to cattle culture. The official begged the help of our Evangelistic Committee and we loaned temporarily a preacher to aid this foundation work.

Last winter the official's mother died and he began the prolonged mourning. The obsequies at Peking were conspicuous even for the Capital. He asked our church to conduct a service and express the Christian message. We acquiesced, provided it was a separate and distinct service. His mother a superior character, had served successfully under extremely hard circumstances, her family and her country. In the presence of that family and friends the Gospel was preached. One of the girls from the Yen Ching University mixed choir, represented the village where forty years before that mother had started a girls school. During the whole service the official and two brothers knelt beside the catafalque in reverent prostration with their heads upon the floor. It was a ceremony but also, worship. Both the official and the co-operating Shansi officer have applied for baptism. The co-operating officer addressed our Annual Meeting gave pamphlets to the representatives of our country churches and appealed to them and to our organization to help make that county Christian. Here is the whole Capital county, 400,000 people, sanely being turned to God.

3 Eighteen years ago a boy who peddled bread came to my Bible class in one of our cities. His inquisitive mind and his character led him straight through the Bible institute. He preached successively at two churches. Both flourished. Every worthy struggle of any soul in his congregation or vicinity was his struggle. When he left those churches processions of mourners followed for miles. His third charge was an important county seat. Some questioned the move; a big city, a recalcitrant church. He won, bu by bitter tears. He loves men. His family table is the school's table. His home is the home of the whole church. His study is a theological seminary. The sick of the vicinity are his brothers and sisters. Not a doctor but using epsom salts, hot potions and prayer he has healed many. Refugee schools and
4 credit clubs have made him a leader in the county, but his humility is unspoiled. Last year his tem year old son and an elder companion disobediently went swimming and were drowned. The companion's uncle threatened a lawsuit, not withstanding that the orphaned nephew had been fed for months by the pastor. For peace the pastor paid an extortion of $25.00. Weeping he said to me: "I mourn my son, but I would mourn more detention of the good name of the church.

5 Fifteen years ago a bright country lad up from the direst poverty won for our college the all China one hundred yard dash. He has been ahead ever since. He turned down big money offers from government schools and taught in our Peking Academy for a pittance. When the Academy moved he was made principal of the remaining grammer school.. That school is transformed under this Aladdin: Again Academy, new buildings, all paid for by the school, six hundred pupils, some the sons of the most influential officers of the Republic, a School minister to lead Chapel and teach Bible. That school's causes prosper. They contributed hundreds of dollars to the Japanese earthquake sufferers. Their hero is the principal.

One of our preachers has a salary of two dollars and a half

He. is single, self educated and has been on the staff twenty years, one half the time at the Peking street chapel. He won some of the best college and seminary graduates at the turning of their student careers. Do they love him? He wins men. I would rather follow that man in prayer than most any man I ever heard lead public worship.

And God hears the prayers of His children in China. His praying children are legion and increasing.

Stella Perkins

Thursday

May 27, 1929

Bill 35-5

Two Students at Bridgman Academy for girls at Peking, China, were givenas Their Lesson in Conversation the Subject of the Terrible Famine in Northern China. The Following is the Result of Their Efforts:

A FAMINE

Helen: Hello, Mabel, why do you look so sad?

Mabel: I just heard a speech by Mr. Liang in which he said that there has been a great famine among the people in North China.

Helen: Do you mean the people in Shantung, Shansi, Shensi, Honan, Kansu and Hupeh, who have been in want of food for a long time? I read in the Peking Leader about them a few days ago.

Mabel: Yes, and a great many people have died of hunger and grief. I saw some pictures of the dead people and of their living conditions.

Helen: What a pity! There has not been enough rain for several years, What do they eat to keep themselves alive?

Mabel: At first they killed the pigs, horses, dogs, cats, and cows to eat, but now there is nothing for them to eat except the roots and leaves of the trees and little worms. The philanthropists have done their best to collect as much money as they can to help them and have wanted to dig wells and canals in order to make the lands fertile.

Helen: Is it true that the philanthropists are planning to move the people to another locality to make their living a little more tolerable?

Mabel: Yes, some of them are planning to try this plan, but first they've got to transport a large amount of food to the poor to keep them from s tarving.

Helen: Surely, they will be much happier to find a grain of wheat than to gain a large quantity of diamonds and gold.

Mabel: Now the food problem has become so acute that hundreds of people die of hunger per day and some of them are trying to sell or give their children to the rich men.

Helen: How pitiful! Shall we be so cruel as to see them starve to death and not help them? Mother gave me ten dollars for a new dress last week. Now I've decided to give the money to the poor. It's far better to help some one than to wear a new dress.

Mabel: Certainly! That's our duty. I agree with you. Come on, let's tell the other girls about the famine.

1927

Memorandum

For Miss Uline. From Mr. Chandler.

I am sending you a copy of a letter which has just come from Mr. Cross in explanation of the requests from North China this year for Chinese and Western recruits. As you see, these are all genuine projects. These are not to supersede the requests which were described last September in a letter to Dr. Strong. I composed the letter at that time and sent you a copy from Ventnor in June when your general appeal for information about projects came to me. Those requests which I described were all for projects within the appropriations, something that we wanted the American church people to hold fast, if they would, just as they take up the support of a missionary already appointed. Sometimes it is a little difficult to draw the line between those cases and these listed in this year's Minutes. The A list is for Chinese workers in place of missionaries who have actually been on the field and have left, in most cases. Two or three of them are requests to fill places which would naturally be filled by missionaries and have long been vacant.

One more note. The order of urgency is for each classification, not for the total list; that is to say, No. 19 is not any less urgent than No. 7 or No. 14. In point of fact No. 19 is likely to be filled soon, since Dr. Young is in Peking now and wishes to go to Tsinan.

If you want any more points on any of these people, I shall be glad to try to give information.

R.E.C.

COPY

NORTH CHINA KUNG LI HUI

29 Teng Shih K'ou, Peking, China

#27/30 August 29, 1927

Mr. Robert E. Chandler
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Bob:

On page 20 and 21 of the Council Minutes which are being sent you at this time is a list of the Chinese workers requested in place of foreigners, and also five that are not replacing foreigners but that are urgently needed. I think this whole list is an attractive list of projects to present to the Board and churches at home. I will start with #1 on the list and give a brief statement ad seriatum.

1. In the discussion at the Council meeting this spring it was felt that if the right kind of a Chinese could be found, such a man could be put in charge of the administration of the evangelistic work in the Fenchow field. Accordingly Mr. Reynolds was invited back for Religious Education, and the hope was expressed that Mr. Galt, during his year in Fenchow, might be able to find a suitable man to head up the administration end of the evangelistic work. It was recognized that such a man would have to be exceptionally fitted for that difficult and important position. The urgency of the need for this evangelistic worker was shown by the Council's placing this first on the list. I need not go into detail regarding the type of man needed, as you are well acquainted with the Fenchow situation, the wide extent of their field, the numerous problems that have arisen during the last few years, and the recent question that is pressing upon us in reorganization. Such a man would, of course, work very closely with Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Outerbridge.

2. For #2, the Principal of Porter Middle School, we already have the man, Mr. Wang Yuan Hsin, who is studying in America, this year at Grinnell. He was elected Principal just before he left for America a year ago, and from all that I can learn is just the man for that position. If any church is considering this as a project, it would of course be wise to have Mr. Wang himself go there for a visit. Mr. Matthews says: ".... but we have no provision for his salary unless the American Board supplies it. We do not need that money until Mr. Wang returns for September, 1928. But we ought to have a definite statement from the Board this year that it will finance that project."

3. You will recall that in November of last year an ad interim vote was passed by the Council asking the W.B.M. to appoint a nurse for Tunghsien as soon as possible in place of Miss Jacobus, who was returning to America, and also to provide funds for securing a foreign nurse here if possible. We were fortunate in securing Miss Larson about that time, but she left this spring. The Council voted to have a Chinese nurse to take her place. We are on the lookout for one from

the P.U.M.C. for this position. She of course will have to be unusually well-qualified for this position.

4. With regard to #4, Mr. Fairfield has this to say: "District Supervisor of Schools for Shansi - $500 gold. The school work of the Shansi district runs from Liu-lin-chen on the west to Fan-t'sun-chen on the east, embracing work in both stations, although the number of primary schools is greater in the Taiku Station. The need is for a graduate in Education of Yenching or Shantung Christian University, who will coordinate these schools, raise the standard of instruction by inspection and demonstration, and make recommendations to the educational committees of the two stations. While no one has been especially set aside for this work, and cannot well be until we have definite assurance of the appropriation, there are a number of men with this training, and if the appropriation could be granted I have no doubt of its being filled immediately."

5. For #5 a very happy arrangement has been made by which Mr. Li Ch'ing Hsien has become head of the Tientsin schools, with Earle Ballou and Constance Buell serving as assistant principals. There are now over 200 students enrolled in these two schools, and they have an unusually good school plant. Mr. Li is a graduate of the North China Union College, was formerly vice-principal of Jefferson Academy, later on the faculty of Yenching University in the Department of Education. He has been chairman of the Council Educational Committee. It is of interest to know that his brother Li Ch'ing Lien will soon be in Hartford. The acceptance of the principalship by Mr. Li has freed both Mr. Ballou and Miss Buell from much of the administrative responsibilities. They can now give their time more largely to teaching and the developing of the religious life in the schools. (Miss Elsie Wilcox has underwritten Mr. Li's salary for this coming year.)
Mr Hsien's brother is now studying at Hartford Theological Seminary.

6. #6 is for the Principal of a Middle School in Fenchow. Mr. Chang Yuan K'ai has done very well in this important position, the school has been registered this year, the boys' and girls' departments are working together more closely than ever before, and the possibilities in this educational outpost of Carleton College are unlimited.

7. Regarding #7, the Ching Chao, School Supervisor, Mr. Shaw has this to say: "Mr. Chiao, who is the supervisor of primary schools in the Ching Chao Station, came to us at the beginning of the school year in 1924. At that time Mr. Shaw was giving half his time to the primary schools and half to Yü Ying Junior Middle School. After working with Mr. Shaw for a year, Mr. Chiao took over the main responsibility for the primary schools because Mr. Shaw went home on furlough. Mrs. Stelle worked with him in the capacity of Chairman of the Primary School Committee.

"Mr. Chiao's previous experience had been that of an urban resident, and he belonged to a family that had been quite well-to-do. But he threw himself into the very difficult and "bitter" work of visiting the country schools with rare perseverance, loyalty and good spirit. He is a very enthusiastic personality, and succeeds in making his enthusiasm contagious. Previous supervisors have found it almost impossible to over come the Chinese dislike of inspection. Mr. Chiao's visits are looked forward to because he always points out better ways to do things instead of merely negatively saying that they are not

being done well. His enthusiasm has at times carried him beyond his strength, but he has never made exhaustion an excuse for not continuing his work.

"He came to the Kung Li Hui from the Irish Presbyterian Church in Manchuria. He is thirty-two or three years old, married and has five or six children. His academic training was in government schools, the last one he attended being the higher normal school of his province. Both his personality and formal training well fit him for this work, and if we can continue to keep him for several years, we feel that there will be no need for inviting a foreign man for primary school work, as the standard for foreign workers allows. His present salary is $65 a month, but with a growing family he cannot continue long on this amount."

8. Regarding #8, Dr. Wilder has this to say:

"Before leaving, Miss Huggins presented the work of the school and its policy of preparing girls for country life and practical work to the Chung I Hui and asked for a vote as to whether the policy was desired to be continued. It was unanimously voted to go on as before. Later the Educational Committee asked Mr. Ts'ui Yueh to be principal next year, with Miss Huggins as an emeritus principal, with work in the school as heretofore. The school has $10,000 with which to put up new buildings, and she ought to be helpful in planning for that.

"Mr. Ts'ui graduated in the first class that I saw graduate, about 1897 or '98, I should say, from the full course in the seminary following the full course in the college, as it was given in those days. For some years he taught in the North China College. Then he became the pastor of the Tungchow Church for a few years. Later he had a call to teaching in the Canton Christian College, where he was for several years, coming back only recently on account of the rising of the Nationalist Government.

"Mr. Ts'ui was a modest and unassuming but a careful student rather above the medium grade in the class. He has always had the best of reputation and ought to make a wise administrator of the school. He is a gentleman in deportment, clear and intelligent in public speech and belongs to a well-to-do and influential family. His grandmother was one of the first women to join the church in Tunghsien in about 1867 or 1870."

9. For #9, the nurse has already been secured, a Miss Hsiao, who has had medical training in the Methodist Hospital in Tientsin, as well as a theological training. She is very well fitted to make a large contribution to the life of the school. Her work at first will be teaching hygiene and physiology and caring for the health of the girls in the Tientsin Girls' School. Gradually she will take on the visiting of the homes of the students and may have time later to extend the field of her work. The Tientsin friends are enthusiastic over being able to get Miss Hsiao. She starts work in September.

10. This is for a Chinese nurse to replace Miss Jevne.

11. This is for a woman physician to take the place of Dr. Pendleton, who has resigned.

12. Mr. Matthews writes: "Evangelistic Worker, $400. I believe this is to replace the request for some one to take the place Miss Turner came out for. Now with Miss Wyckoff gone, this person is doubly needed. I do not know that the Tehchow Committee had any one special in mind, since as yet no money was available for salary." Now with Mr. Ewing gone, the Tehchow field is without a foreign evangelistic worker. We need to make an especial effort to provide for a suitable Chinese worker.

13. Mr. Fairfield writes: "Physician for Taiku - $500 gold. The Council has already requested Dr. Love to return to Taiku for medical service. If he does so, this request will of course lapse. If not, the hospital can greatly increase its service to the community by the appointment of an extra Chinese physician on the staff, which will allow greater freedom for caring for outcalls and extension work in public health, as well as for the better service of the branch hospital at Ch'ingyuan. At the present time, Dr. Ch'iao Ping Kuang, recently graduated from the Shantung Christian University Medical School, is being employed with the fund from Dr. Hemingway's salary, given in view of his early departure for furlough, but there are no funds in hand to carry him into 1928. Certainly for the next year, this extra physician is imperatively demanded, and after that, he can increase the service of the hospital. Dr. Ch'iao is a graduate of the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy and a member of a leading family in the next county."

14. Quoting Mr. Fairfield: "Religious and Social Worker for Taiku, $400. For the last several years the school for married women has largely taken the time and strength of the two foreign women in evangelistic work, so that both the direct work for women in connection with the community church in the city, and the country touring work have suffered seriously. A woman with theological training and with enough experience to meet all classes of women on their own ground would prove an invaluable addition to our force, especially in stimulating work for women in the country outstations. We have such a woman in training, and until she is available, I believe that it would be possible to find one from elsewhere to do this type of work, especially as just at present due to uncertainty elsewhere, there are opportunities to secure Christian workers that we should not usually have."

15. Mr. Jen Shou P'eng, who has been the Chihli District Supervisor of Schools, has been recently elected to the principalship of the Paotingfu Girls' School, so it will be necessary for the Chihli Educational Committee to select a new man. However, the position is an important one, and I am sure that the right man can be found.

16. Mr. Matthews writes: "Shantung District Supervisor of Schools, $500 gold. Since the fall of 1924 this money has been coming as a special grant. The man, Mr. Han Tze Fu, has been at work there for three years. I wrote a long letter to Mr. Belcher a year ago telling all about the work of this Supervisor to which he can refer for information."

17. Concerning #17 Mr. H. W. Robinson writes as follows: "Regarding the special for Principal of the Paotingfu Girls' School, Mr. Jen Shou P'eng is the man who is acting as Principal now. He, as you know, is one of our strongest leaders and had been in educational work for

many years. He was Principal of our Boys' School for some time, and during the last few years has been Chihli Educational Supervisor. He has been asked to act as Principal of the P'ei Chi School during this coming year, although they hope to get a woman Principal as soon as they can find a suitable candidate. Mr. Jen is planning to build a few more rooms this summer and take in about 30 more students in the fall, though I do not think he intends to enlarge more than that for the present."

18. For #18 we still have Miss Ch'ien Chung Hui. I think it is not necessary for me to write at length about her work. You have a very good statement in your last year's letter on these projects. Miss Ch'ien has been filling an increasingly important position, not only in the country field, but in many other Kung Li Hui positions. She is on the National Christian Council, the Board of Managers of Yenching, on our own Kung Li Hui Council - the first Chinese woman member - on the Board of Directors of the Bible Training School in Peking, and on the Board of Deacons of Teng Shih K'ou Church. If Miss Margaret Smith should decide to stay in Europe, Miss Ch'ien will be even more needed than she is now, if that is possible.

19. I think it is not necessary for me to write concerning #19. You know Dr. Yang and her training and qualifications. We feel that she has a large field of usefulness before her in Cheloo.

In regard to these projects I would like to make two or three statements. In the first place, the above amounts as estimated include salary, house rent and traveling expenses. They are sufficient to provide for a worker and the necessary expenses for that worker.

#2. The W.B.M. last year made the following grants:

An educator for Paotingfu (Granted by our Bd. of Directors Dec.1925)	$400.
An educator for Tunghsien	500.
A nurse for Tientsin	350.
A religious and social worker, Ching-Chao	400.
An assistant professor at Tsinan	700.

These did not appear on the regular appropriation sheets, but were handled through the Native Leadership Fund maintained by the American Board. Salaries for the Chihli District Supervisor of Schools and Shantung District Supervisor of Schools were also granted in 1927 and are entered this year under the General Work Estimates on page 24 of the minutes. We of course hope and expect that the salaries for these seven workers will be continued.

#3. This list does not include a number of attractive projects that might be presented, such as Chang Heng Ch'iu. The Council, however, was thinking in the main of Chinese workers who were to replace Westerners.

This is Saturday afternoon and some of the inter-club tennis matches are on, so Goodbye for this time.

As ever,

(Signed) Rowland M. Cross

1927 Requests from the Council of the North China Kung Li Hui

Minutes of Annual Meeting, April 1927

A. Chinese Workers in Place of Westerners.

From A.B.C.F.M.

1.	Fenchow Evangelistic Worker	$500
2.	Tehchow: Principal of Porter Middle School	700
3.	Ching-Chao: Nurse	400
4.	Shansi District Supervisor of Schools	500
5.	Tientsin: Educator	500
6.	Fenchow: Middle School Teacher	600
7.	Ching-Chao: School Supervisor	500

From W.B.M.

8.	Ching-Chao: Tunghsien, Principal of Goodrich Girls' School	600
9.	Tientsin: Nurse (in place of Westerner for religious and social work)	400

From W.B.M.I.

10.	Tehchow: Nurse	500
11.	Tehchow: Physician	700
12.	Tehchow: Evangelistic Worker	400
13.	Taiku: Physician	500
14.	Taiku: Religious and Social Worker	400

B. Other Chinese Workers.

From A.B.C.F.M.

15.	Chihli District Supervisor of Schools (granted 1927)	500
16.	Shantung District Supervisor of Schools (granted 1927)	500

From W.B.M.

17.	Paotingfu: Educator (granted 1927)	400
18.	Ching-Chao: Religious and Social Worker for the Country (woman) Miss Chian	400
19.	Tsinan: Assistant Professor in Shantung Christian University Medical School (Dr. Yang)	700

The above amounts, estimated, include salary, house rent and travel expenses.

c. Western Workers, Total List.

From A.B.C.F.M.

1. Ching-Chao: Physician (Tunghsien)

From Grinnell College

2. Tehchow, Porter Academy: English Teacher (Short term)

Tientsin Recollections

By Mrs. Charles F. Gammon

On a sailing vessel, July 4, 1862, were Charles A. and Ursula Johnson Stanley, going as pioneers to a little known country. The vessel arrived in Shanghai, December 24, and the winter was spent there. In March, 1863, the Stanleys took a coast steamer to Tientsin.

There was no Bund, no fine Foreign settlement, no schools, few associates, though those few were bound by ties which became stronger as the years went by. Rev. Henry Blodgett met them, and, establishing them in their new home, went on to Peking.

Here in the heart of the city in a small house amid unsanitary conditions they lived until 1868 when they moved to the settlement. The house was in the court back of a building used for Street Chapel. Here their two oldest children were born, the older of the two dying of small-pox.

To the Street Chapel came inquirers and one group was from Shantung. This group was the nucleus of our fine work there. These premises were burned, looted, destroyed at the time of the Tientsin massacre; later rebuilt only to be again destroyed in 1900.

From this home Mr. Stanley went on country trips at the invitation of those who dropped into the Chapel.

Mrs. Stanley, who died September 8, 1908, at Pei Tai Ho, began the first organized work for women and opened the first school for girls in North China. In Mrs. Stanley's death was lost the last representative of those women who came by sailing vessels and "were the pioneers of a work which has now become so large, and the conditions of which are so unlike those of that time, that it is hard to realize that the different stages have all been accomplished by a life which had not reached three score and ten." (From an appreciation of Mrs. Stanley by Miss Mary Porter.)

One's recollection goes back to the coming of others in those early days. Following the Stanleys were the L. D. Chapins, who went on to Tungchow - the Williams long in Kalgan - in 1868 Miss Mary Porter and Miss Andrews - the Smiths, Sheffields, Dr. Henry Porter - later Presbyterians and Methodists - all coming to the Stanley home - first in the city, later at the settlement. All this time services for outsiders and the small interested group being held in that old building at T'sang Neu K'ou.

Mission meetings were held in Peking and were like one great family party. To those farther in the interior it was the yearly outing - grown folk and children - what a good time every one had. The old Peking compound was a wonderful place - courtyard after courtyard - the Bridgman school - "Father Hunt's" printing press. Unless one's memory is at fault old K'uo Chiao Yu was the first convert to be baptized in Tientsin. There is likely no one who remembers him. He was baptized by Dr. Henry Blodgett at the same time the writer of these words was given her name - almost seventy

years ago. The changes which have come have been well nigh marvelous. Even in 1889 we were doing pioneer work. It was after that time that the north villages were opened and Ching Hai. Surely in weakness, lack of equipment, hardships, persecution and in spite of all, even mistakes, was laid a foundation upon which today one sees wonderful structures. Upon the ashes and ruins of other day churches has come a building which one prays may be like the city on a hill.

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We finally got the little coast steamer on the 12th and arrived off T'ang-ku the morning of October 15. We see through the dust a low alkaline plain and mud villages.

We are met not only by Mr. Chapin but by swarms of coolies and beggars. Mr. Stanley meets us at therailway station in Tientsin. We take jinrikshas and go bumpity-bump across the Peiho on the bridge of boats. The river swarms with junks and the bund is piled high with bales of goods. We go through French Concession to our Mission Compound on T'ak'u road. It seems a haven of peace and quiet after all the turmoil.

Mrs. Stanley is a dear motherly soul and invites me to stay with them until my boxes arrive and I can move into my rooms in the Ladies House, where Mary Stanley Gammon and her husband are living. Mrs. Gammon will remain in charge of the Girls' School while I am studying the Chinese language.

I find life in this port city quite fascinating. There are four Protestant Missions, the American Methodist, the English Wesleyan, the London Mission (Congregational) and the American Board, all located near each other on T'ak'u Road (since it was impossible to get land anywhere else in the early days) but with different work in the Chinese city. Relations are most cordial. There is a monthly missionary meeting and the committee on comity functions in a very real way.

The missionaries serve as preachers in the Union Church. There is a good choir, and choir practice late Friday afternoon is a weekly recreation.

We have many friends in the foreign community. I remember with special pleasure Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gailey of the Y.M.C.A., our choir leader,

Recollections of Tientsin Station

Oct. 15, 1898 - Late Nov. 1903

By Frances Patterson

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Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Cousins, Mgr. Jardine, Matheson and Co., a fine Christian gentleman, Mrs. Drew whose husband is Sir Robert Hart's assistant in the Customs service, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the Ragsdale family in the American Consulate, Professor and Mrs. Clifford and others connected with the Imperial University. Mrs. Hoover has a lovely and gracious personality and Mr. Hoover is honored and respected by all.

As I had been thinking in terms of the larger work in Peking, the Chinese Church and schools seem small; but they tell me there is a vigorous country work. There are three missionary families in the station, the Stanleys, Aikens and Chapins, Mr. Chapin having recently taken the work of Mr. Bosthwick, the Business Agent, returned to America.

A great event of that first year was an unexpected visit to Peking and Tungchow, November 21-30, with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gailey and Mr. Robert Lewis Nott, Y.M.C.A. Secretary. They were going for important meetings and invited me to go with them. As I had to get rid of a very poor language teacher and "save his face," the Stanleys decided it was too good an opportunity to miss.

It was a great experience! Time fails me to tell of the unbounded hospitality of the missionaries, American Presbyterian and Methodist as well as our own American Board, the introduction to all their varied work under most favorable circumstances, Thanksgiving dinner at the American Legation, which Minister and Mrs. Conger made an annual event for all Americans, a visit to the Imperial University, the trip to Tungchow for the student convention, the Hallelujah Chorus rendered in a thrilling manner by our own college students, best of all the feeling of comradeship in a great work.

It was extremely difficult to secure a good language teacher in Tientsin, as the best were taken by the Longs, banks and consular people. I had four in six months and was so grateful to secure for the summer of '99 at Peitaiho, a graduate of our own college and a really good teacher.

In the early fall Abbie Chapin volunteered to introduce me to our Tientsin country field. We had almost completed our trip through the villages, when we received a message to return at once, as Mrs. Aiken was very ill of malignant scarlet fever. Miss Chapin who had had the fever went in to help Dr. Virginia Murdock take care of Mrs. Aiken. The Chapin family had returned to America and Mrs. Gammon was quarantined with little Agnes in that house.

The Stanleys were leaving shortly for America. The three Aiken children, Edwin 6, George 4 and little Margaret 18 months, with their amah were quarantined in my house. With less than a year on the field, the responsibility for the school, the care of the children, housekeeping in the Ladies House all descended on my shoulders. Had it not been for my dear Phoebe Chin, one of the first graduates of the Bridgman School and my assistant, it would have been a tragedy for the school, as I could only keep accounts and give to general supervision.

Dear Little Mrs. Aiken passed away, but none of the children came down with the fever; and they returned with their father to America in November.

That was a busy winter; but fortunately I had a good language teacher and my bicycle was a great help, both for exercise and to enable me to get up to our city compound quickly.

As Secretary of the North China C.E. Union, Dr. F. E. Clark had written to me from Japan in early spring of 1900 about the possibility of a meeting in Tientsin after his engagements in Central and South China. A representative committee from the different missions was appointed, the meeting planned for and other appointments made in Peking, Tunghhow and Paotingfu.

The Tientsin meeting was most successful. Of 180 societies in North China all but 12 sent either a report of a delegate. The program was most helpful. I'll never forget Dr. Ament's masterly interpretation of Dr. Clark's addresses or the fine address by Mr. Reese of the London Mission.

All winter we had been very uneasy over the activities of the I-Ho Ch'uan -- commonly called Boxers. Dr. Arthur Smith had written a series of warnings from Shantung that later read like prophecies of what occurred. In the late spring we felt as if we were on the brink of a volcano and I was unspeakably relieved when Dr. and Mrs. Clark returned from their appointments safely and I saw them off on the last through Siberian train on their way to London. They had been my guests and were old friends.

Events moved swiftly then. Families with young children were ordered out. Mrs. Gammon and Agnes, the Cliffords, the Wilder and Galt families got out on the last train. Only two American Board missionaries were left, Mr. Wilder in charge of our refugees and buildings and I with the school girls. At 3 P.M. Sunday, June 17, just as I picked up my Testament to go out to my S.S. class, I heard the screech and hiss of a shell overhead. We watched it go over the foreign settlements and break in the fields beyond. The Siege of Tientsin had begun.

Mr. Cousins invited all the missionaries to be his guests in his large residence and sheltered over 600 Chinese Christians in the warehouses of Jardine, Matheson & Co. This was one block from Victoria Hall, where most of the community folks took refuge.

We should have gone at once; but the American Marines were in the Aiken house and we had over 200 refugees and school girls to move. In the morning sharp-shooters had reached houses at our rear in the French concession and we had to go out under fire -- many narrow escapes, but no one killed or wounded.

How the pictures stand out! An errand to the Methodist Hospital for supplies - quicker on my bicycle - a British Tommy helping me through the barricade - "I'd ride close to the wall - safer Miss!" The day the verandah was struck by a large shell - miraculous escapes - singing same evening in the moonlight "How Firm a Foundation!" First Sunday morning in July - Mr. Walter Lownie preaching on "The Things that cannot be Shaken" to the accompaniment of stray shells overhead and the patter of bullets on the brick walls. The relief troops marching in on Victoria Road with the boys in blue and Old Glory at their head. All women and children and noncombatants ordered to leave before they attack the walled city. On five different boats before U.S. transport Logan lands at Kobe. Then much needed peace and quiet in the Gulick guest ten on Hiezan, with my dear friend, Mrs. Sydney Gulick, watching over me.

Since Miss Mary Porter and the Wyckoff sisters are in Tientsin and unable to return to Shantung, the W.B.M.I. tell me to remain in Japan until spring. I share Howard Galt's Chinese teacher and have several classes in the Kindergarten Training School and Kobe College. An old friend from

America invites me to be her guest in Tokio for the great Decennial-All Japan meeting in October and Mr. Galt offers to take my classes that week. Later Mrs. Jerome Davis invites me to spend part of the Christmas holidays in Kyoto, a lovely memory -- perhaps Helen Davis Chandler remembers as she was my kind guide on sundry occasions.

The Mission write to be sure to take a little vacation before returning to strenuous work in China, so with my friend, Anna Lanius - during her spring vacation I visit friends at Hiroshima, Matsuyama, Oita, Karagawa and Oka yama and see much interesting and worthwhile work.

On my return to Tientsin I find Madame Wilder has been called to be Treasurer of the Mission and will live with me in the Ladies House. Mr. Roberts of Kalgan is looking after station affairs and repairs of other buildings; but it's my job to see to repairs in the Girls' School and Ladies House. The latter was struck by one large and two small shells during the Siege and only temporary repairs had been made. I was really glad of the opportunity to make some badly needed changes, giving us an extra room and making the house much more attractive and livable. It was a new experience looking after Chinese workmen, masons, carpenters, painters, etc. Living quarters were scarce in Tientsin that fall and Madame Wilder and I decided we could spare two rooms upstairs for the winter to English friends, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Smith, to help pay for repairs. As I had very faithful, well trained servants, it would not interfere with my work and study.

Late that fall a lamp exploded in the Tower room. Had it not been for the bravery and presence of mind of my faithful cook, Liu Hua T'ing, we might have been burned out.

Two strenuous years followed. Since there was no one for woman's work, I did what little I could for the women in our city quarters in addition to work in our school and language study. One winter there was a terrible epidemic of scarlet fever and diptheria and another of small-pox -- later the plague threatened but prompt sanitary measures prevented its spread.

In spite of all interruptions I passed all my Chinese exams. Mr. McCann is appointed Business Agent and Madame Wilder returns to her son's home in Tungchow. I miss her greatly! Still no associate and work greatly needed!

The North China Church had lost one-half of its membership by martyrdom in 1900; but the blood of the martyrs as always proves to be the seed of the church. So many stories one could tell of heroism and devotion to Christ.

Our city church was rebuilt and years later became the first independent Chinese church. Land was purchased at Hsi Ku and plans were being made to move.

In the early fall of 1903 I made a trip through our country field and returned very ill. From the beginning I had been very susceptible to malaria and could not take quinine. A bad case of aenemia with other complications developed. After consultation, the doctors ordered me to leave in a month and go to a warm climate for the winter, perhaps to California.

I begged for India, since I volunteered for that field, and was sent to China. They agreed, if I would promise to take certain precautions. I sold my furniture to meet extra expense, left Tientsin the Saturday after Thanksgiving, landed in Colombo about the middle of December, spent a month in our Madura Mission, and visited many others including our Marathi Mission, as I had many old friends in India. March 13, Frances Jeffery and I sailed from Colombo for home via Europe and London.

I fully expected to return to Tientsin; and did not realize then that the unusual experiences in Japan and India as well as in China were to prove a preparation for the over 20 years service for the W.B.M.I. at home and seven years with the Commission on Missions.

I shall always consider it a great honor to have had even a little bit of a share in the great work in China; and congratulate Tientsin station on its 75th birthday.

Chicago, August 1, 1935.

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Three Years of
Student Christian Work in Hopei, Tientsin, China.

In the spring of 1924, when the year of Bible-study groups and socials was coming to its close, members of the various Bible-classes held in the Law College, the Fishery School and the Railway High, decided to form a common society. For membership in the Society only one thing, - aside from good character, - was to be asked: that the candidate engage in some kind of voluntary Christian work. From the start the Society was to be a *working* group.

Its first meeting was attended by sixty members of the various Bible groups. By a vote of five to one, they decided that the most urgent piece of Christian social service they could render would be a Free School for children of the poor. Such a school was at once organized, and since that time until now it has been run, financed and taught by members of the Society. Although not a cent has been spent for teachers' salaries, the school has run summer and winter for three years, and a pupil of its first graduating class passed the best examination into our misson Grammar School last September. The instruction has been given by the members of the Society outside of their school hours.

In the spring of 1925, when it seemed that the Free School was a sure success, a new opportunity for Christian service came our way. A boy from a nearby rub factory called to tell us his tale of woe: fourteen or fifteen hours of work a day, no wages, wretched food, little clothing, a bed on the floor, filthy over-crowding, no fun, no holidays, not even water to wash in, - and a three year's apprenticeship. He said he and the other workers wanted medical care, recreation, and a chance to learn to read. When the students offered to teach them, he said the managers would object because it might take time from their work.

It was finally decided that the only way of approach to help the wretched rug workers would be medical service. If the members of the Society could increase the working capacity of the boys, the managers would perhaps allow them to help them. A doctor was found,-an eye specialist from the P. U. M. C. of Peking, and he offered his services free. The members formed themselves into relays to visit the factory and put medicine in the eyes needing treatment. Over fifty percent of the workers were found to have trachoma, and rubbings had to be given three times a week, besides the zinc sulphate drops three times a day! It was a severe tax upon the devotion, but the work dropped during the heat of summer was resumed in the fall and a nurse hired for a month or two, until the members themselves could learn to give the trachoma rubbings. Within a year the doctor pronounced over twenty workers cured of trachoma, not counting cases of minor eye diseases. One bad case of entropion was sent to Peking and successfully operated on. This especially won the confidence of the factory manager, who began to take a real interest in his workmen and developed a friendship for the students. More clothing, better food and shorter hours have been given the workers, with occasional movie shows and field days on feastivals.

One reason why so taxing a piece of work could be successfully carried through was the Emergency School which the society had organized in the Fall of 1924. The war north of Tientsin, between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin had caused the schools to

close. Many of our members were stranded in Tientsin and wished to continue their studies. Thru the cooperation of the Y.M.C.A., teachers were invited for the following courses which ran two months: Bookkeeping, Banking, English Composition, Bible-study, Practical Sociology, and Conversational English. Most of those who stayed through this course became the mainstays of our work.)

Again in the fall of 1925, a still more serious break in the regular work of the government schools was made by war,- this time from November to April. Again the Society come to the rescue and not only organized an Emergency School in its tumbledown little quarters at the back of the Mission premises, but organized all sorts of relief work. Nursing assistance was given at one of the military hospitals which had been left destitute by the fortunes of war. The wounded were relieved now and then with movie shows in their wards, and many letters home were written for them. At the same time the even more unfortunate refugees from the country round about,- largely women and children,- who had become a charge on the philanthropies of the rich, were likewise entertained in the evenings and during the day some were taught to read. It was these few months of close study and cooperation among the leaders of the Society which made the large development of the past year possible.

(The leader of the Law College members, Mr. Hung, graduated in 1925 and was asked to become a special student secretary in association with me. His work was conspicuously successful and made the cuarters of the Society a real social center. Another member, Mr. Lien, graduated in 1926, and was also asked to continue with the Society with the purpose of starting another center so as to enlist more students in Christian activity. At this second center a daily Clinic for the Poor was opened on the 15th of October 1926. A Mr. Yüeh has taken on the entire support of the Clinic as a memorial to his daughter. He engaged a nurse from Techow on regular salary, and the Society enlisted the interest of four doctors who have attended the daily clinic without charge. Two of these doctors were formerly of our Board,- Dr. G. A. Siler and Dr. Clara Nutting.) Free treatments were also given to all students, whether of Mission or Government schools. Thus thru the Student Work Department an attempt is being made to solve the problem of our Board's medical work in Hopei. During the first three months of its work, this little dispensary has given treatment to 375 different patients, with an average of three treatments to a patient! Largely through the interest of the donor of the dispensary the Society has at last been able to leave the leaky, tattered little quarters on the Mission grounds and take possession of an enviable site on the main avenue of Hopei, near the junction of the Peking turnpike. Though a tax on the income of the Society, the new place is essential to the enlargement of the Free School, Dispensary and Popular Education Glasses

The Popular Education Movement is probably the most fundamental of all the movements now on foot to save the Chinese nation. In November the Society sent two of its members to Peking to spend a week at the headquarters of the Movement in Peking. They returned to Tientsin bringing one of the secretaries with them, and set up a series of lectures and discussions attended by over eighty students from six different schools. The Society than asked a third graduate to become its Educational Secretary on a very nominal salary. Six classes have now finished their first month of study, and have been duly examined. A fourth graduate is also offering his services as a special secretary to investigate the conditions of poverty and distress in Hopei. The policy of Student Work is to enlist as many secretaries as possible,- always on a nominal salary,- so as to give

Fly Menace

蒼蠅傳病圖說

夏日疾病
多傳於蠅
製打蠅扇
備捕蠅瓶
膠紙毒水
尤為有功
蠅蟲滅跡
疾病不侵

中華衛生教育會
上海崑山花園四號

as many of the members of the Society as possible an opportunity to go farther in the experience of aiding those in need, and to really know the needs of Chinese society. Whatever may be their later work, these secretaries can never lose their interest in the welfare of the masses.

The Society also hopes that many of its members will return home to establish work similar to that which they have carried on here,– tho modified by different conditions. The Society will be able to give such members support by sending teams to lecture and supply materials for village work. The Society will also be able to advise them where to turn for advice and expert help.

Conditions in Tientsin are unusual and not typical of China, which is largely rural. But while students are in Tientsin they must discover that they can do much to alleviate Tientsin conditions if they are to be able to feel that they can do anything for their home conditions when they return home. What the student life of China most needs, as graduation from school throws it into contact with almost inpossible problems, is the self-confidence and zeal which only accomplishment in social service can give. Students who have really done something as undergraduates will not at once throw up their hands (as most do now) whenever they meet the problems of reconstruction.

Another hope that we have is that many may be attracted to medical service as a life-work. The Society is trying to show its members how great the need is, and how great also is the service that one man can render. The medical schools in China are few, and their students generally fewer in number than their faculties. One wonders what will ever become of a society that makes so little provision for its physical health as to send so few of its sons into the study of scientific medicine.

Our Society wants some of its numbers to go into Mass Education as a life work. It will take China a generation to become literate. Literacy is a prerequisite for any real democracy, and the Mass Education Movement is essential if China is to become Christian as well as democratic. Self-sacrificing, intelligent, and aggressive young men are needed in this Movement.

The Church in China is also in great need of men, - men both willing and able to cope with social problems in city and country. It needs men who look forward to a progress and reconstruction in which they believe themselves to be an active element. It needs men able to understand the thought and life of the common man, as well. Until the leaders know how to serve according to the Highest Ideal, and get under the problems that are oppressing society and weighing on men's minds, the Church will have little attraction for the average man and little to offer to society. It is earnestly hoped that from the ranks of the Hopei student Endeavor Society many may find their way into the ranks of church leadership.

Wm. R. Leete.

February 1927.

by

Carrington Goodrich
care China Medical Board
61 Broadway, New York City

T'UNGCHOW

1867

Rummaging in a box of old letters, letters browned and unused, letters franked with stamps of an early day, or simply with seal impressions, — this is exciting work, as everyone knows. It becomes thrilling when the letters concern, or are written by, members of one's own family, and tell the intimate story of the beginnings of a now well established institution.

One such letters which I recently found concerns the first Protestant mission work performed in T'ungchow (now T'ungchsien), near Peking, China. It is addressed to New York, "Care Southampton," written in my father's unmistakable hand. Two postmarks are legible:

SHANGHAE		HONGKONG
C	and	C
AP 22 67		AP 27 67

There is no stamp but the envelope is franked 42 CENTS , the regular China foreign postal charge of those days. Curiously enough the envelope contains besides the letter the card of Anson Burlingame, with the title "Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to China" below the name, though no word of explanation is given for its inclusion. To those who recall our diplomatic history with China, what memories this name stirs. Burlingame — our first envoy in the capital, and so enthusiastic a Sino-phile that he resigned his post when asked by the Manchu house to conduct its first foreign commission abroad. He travelled and lectured all over the United States, then escorted his Chinese confrères to the British Isles, France, and Russia. As a direct result of his labors, they say, he died in St Petersburg, and the great vision he had conceived of China's immediate future almost died with him, for he was its author and principal propagandist. But we are wandering from the main subject of our letter: the building of the first work of the American

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Board Mission in T'ungchow.

In 1917, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of those beginnings, my father wrote me from Peking as follows:

"I wish I had time and brains to give you a good account of the day at T'ungchow. Of course I had to give an account of the very first things, for it was I that began the work there. After I had been in China about a year, I hired a place for a chapel, and went down a little later and preached in it daily for a month. Then after two or three months I went down again, but was almost immediately called back, as Dr. Blodgetx was taken ill. A few months later it was voted to take the place for a mission station, and I went down and rented the place where the Chapins and others lived a good while. Just opposite the place was an eating house, and in front of that place was a pole set obliquely, the upper end pointing ~~obliquely~~ directly at the heart of the owner of the place!! Every man that had lived in the house had died. And so we rented the place cheaply, only a hundred taels a year. The real trouble with the place was the damp hollow in the rear, and the multitude of people on every hand. Of course I told of how, the day after I arrived in Peking, I was given charge of the school in which the father of Shao-wen began his education. A month after coming I gave him and his brother to Mr. Chapin. He took them to Tientsin, and in 1867 brought them to T'ungchow. This was the beginning of all the schools there."

And now we come to the letter of the weathered envelope. It is written by my father's first wife, Abbie (Mrs. Chauncey Goodrich), to her mother. It was posted from Peking on March 27, 1867, but was begun four days earlier, in T'ungchow.

"My dear Mother,

I suppose you will wonder where I am. Well, I am spending a week with Chauncey about 12 miles from Peking at a Chinese inn. You remember we have a chapel at this place which either Mr. Blodget or C preach in from time to time as they can.

We came in a cart from P. bringing bed and clothes to keep us warm, tea, sugar, and salt, otherwise we live on Chinese fare; but what is the funniest part to me, we forgot to bring knives and forks and sppons, and so have to use chopsticks. You can imagine how hard it is, but I am beginning to get used to them. C. already uses them like a Chinaman, he has been caught in the same way before. I do not suppose that our friends at home realize how much of a Chinaman C. has got to be. I think you would not know him, in his native dress. I am going to have a suit made for myself to wear on such trips; of course when I go back to Peking I shall dress as usual. You can scarcely imagine with how much curiosity I am regarded in my foreign dress.

I am studying Chinese, reading Matthew in Chinese while I am here, and am as happy as possible, why should I not be? with C. .. I long to see you sometime so much, and a great many other dear friends at home, but I feel sure I am in the path of duty and I am happy. .. We hear from William (a brother) as often as he can write, but noone else writes to us except Chauncey's brothers. I suppose it costs too much. .. One of C's classmates has recently named his first boy for Ch'y and he has just been writing to him. I wonder if anyone will ever name a child after me? Guess

not, too old fashioned. (Mr. and Mrs. Chapin named one of their daughters Abbie, who when she grew up returned to her old home at T'ungchow, and is now a missionary of the American Board at Paotingfu.)

You have heard us speak of Mr. and Mrs. Chapin. They have been greatly afflicted the past year, first by their being themselves brought to the borders of the grave, and recently by the death of their little son by scarlet fever. We are expecting them in a few days to stay some time with us at Peking to recruit their wasted strength.

Tuesday 26th. Yesterday we were unexpectedly called home by the sickness of Mr. Blodget, and his being unable to perform any of his usual labors. We started early, reached Peking about 10 o'clock. There is a great deal of sickness amongst the Chinese just now. Before we reached the gate of Peking we met three funerals, and going out the week before we met the funeral procession of a Mandarin, which was a very splendid affair, I can assure you. Mrs. Bridgman has had and still has scarlet fever in the school, also a severe case of diphtheria. Mr. Blodget was threatened with that disease, but we are hoping he will escape it. He is much worn by labor and anxiety about his family, who have been expected to join him but he has been disappointed from time to time and I think that has some influence on his health. I have not much to tell you about ourselves. We are jogging along in the same old way. C. does about all the missionary work, but I am doing what I can. ..

We have just heard that we are soon to have a physician sent out, also a printer; so you see the American Board will not be without representatives in Northern China. I have several other letters to write for this mail, so I will only say good bye and God bless you. C sends love. He is writing to the Board and other friends. Love to all who inquire for us and rest assured that we are well and happy in our work and in each other. With a heart full of love, I am as ever Your Affectionate daughter

A. Goodrich"

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Opening of Warner Hall

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

Saturday Afternoon, 1:30 o'clock June 2, 1923.

ALUMNI AND FORMER STUDENTS' DAY

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, WARNER HALL

Saturday, June 2, 1923,

1:30 P.M.

———o———

Program

Presiding...	Mr. Eugene J. Fan
Music—Song, Lu Ho Chung Hsueh ...	School
Welcome...	Presiding Officer
Music—Glory and Love to the Men of Old	Glee Club
Address—The Place of the Middle School	Dr. H. S. Galt
Greetings from former teachers—	
Mrs. Sheffield, Miss Andrews, Mr. Li Ch'ing Hsien	
Music—Solo with violin accompaniment	Mrs. E. J. Fan
Address—Fifty Years Ago	Mr. Ch'uan Yueh Tung
Music—Sniders' Band	Glee Club
Greetings from Alumni—	
Representing Clergymen ...	Rev. Meng Hsing Wu
„ Business	Mr. Fei Hsing Jen
„ Physicians ...	Dr. Pai Tzu Ming
„ Teachers... ...	Mr. Feng Chih Tung
Announcements—	
Music—Song, Jefferson, My Jefferson	School

TANK ATHLETIC FIELD

Baseball game between Tsing Hua College and Jefferson Academy.

開會秩序

開　會……主席樊恩榮先生

唱　歌……本校學生

歡迎來賓……主席

唱　歌……本校歌詠隊

演　說（中學校之境地）……高厚德博士

舊日教員致賀辭……謝夫人、安教士、李清賢先生

獨唱　絃琴……樊恩榮夫人

演　說（五十年前）……全耀東先生

唱　歌……歌詠隊

畢業生致賀辭……宣教界　孟省吾牧師、商界　費興仁先生、醫界　白子明大夫、教育界　馮志東先生

報　告……主席

唱　歌……全體學生

會畢後會衆齊至運動場觀本校與清華大學比賽棒球

滬河中學

一九二三年六月二日(星期六)下午一時半

文氏樓開幕大會

本日開會特爲本校畢業生及舊日肄業生

Dedication of Warner Hall

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

TUNGHSIEN, PEKING.

Sunday Afternoon 2:00 o'clock June 3, 1923.

Donors:

Dr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin H. Warner

DEDICATION OF WARNER HALL

JEFFERSON ACADEMY

———o———

Sunday afternoon, 2:00 o'clock.

Program

Music—Lu Ho Chung Hsueh...	School
Purpose of the New Building	Mr. Harry S. Martin
	Mr. Li Hsü Kang
"The Donors"	Dr. Geo. D. Wilder
Music—Battle Hymn of the Republic ...	School
Address	Prof. Wm. A. McCall of Columbia University
Address	Mr. Franklin H. Warner
Address	Mrs. F. H. Warner
Prayer of Dedication	Dr. T. T. Lew
Hymn of Dedication Oh Master, Let Me Walk with Thee	Audience
Greetings from Board of Education ...	Mr. Wang I An
American Legation ...	Mr. Paul R. Jesselyn
Peking Schools	Dr. Li T'ien Lu
Alumni	Mr. Fei Ch'i Hao
North China Mission ...	Dr. Arthur H. Smith
Music—Solo	Mrs. James A. Hunter
Address	Gen. Feng Yü Hsiang
Music—Halleluiah Chorus	Glee Club

開會秩序

唱歌		本校學生
說新建樓房之目的		本校校長田和瑞碩士
		李勛剛先生
述捐助者之小傳		萬卓志博士
唱歌		本校學生
演說		叩倫比亞大學馬教授
演說		文樊林先生
演說		文樊林夫人
獻堂祈禱		劉廷芳博士
頌聖詩	第二百二十三首	會衆
致賀辭	教育部	汪一庵先生
	美國領事館	江思蘭先生
	北京學界	李天祿博士
	本校畢業生	費起鶴先生
	華北公理會	明博士
獨唱		恆夫人
演說		馮玉祥將軍
唱歌		歌詠隊

潞河中學

文氏樓獻堂大會

一九二三年六月三日(星期日)下午二時

地點本校文氏樓內

D.

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Shansi Province, No. China.

I. Called "The Cradle of the Chinese Nation."

2. About one-third larger than New England, yet population nearly three times as large. Density of population I49 to square mile while New England is about 76.

3. Country--mountainous -rich in minerals especially coal. Fertile plains large. Commercial promise fairly good. railroad just built from Peking to Capitol, Tai Yuan Fu--near Taiku.

4. People noted for intelligence, enterprise, and commercial thrift. Shansi men all over China and even Japan, known as traders and bankers. Taiku one of chief banking centers of No. China.

5. Yet a needy field. Ravaged by opium curse, for one thing. About 75% of people use drug. Provisional Government needs help in driving out this evil. Missionary Doctors help here.

Millions have never heard of Jesus Christ. The American Board is the only American Missionary Society at work among the I2,000,000.

Taiku Station--Our Parish Abroad.

I. City and district of about 750,000 population. Our Board the only society at work.

2. Work established I882--wiped out by Boxers I900. New beginnings small yet field open, safety assured, opportunity vast, able young men, outlook promising.

3. All kinds of work; evangelistic, educational, medical, social, (Christian opium refugees).

4. Force: Rev. and Mrs. Paul L. Corbin, Dr. and Mrs. Hemingway, Misses Heebner and Gehman. Possibly soon Rev. and Mrs. Albert W. Staub.

All college trained men and women.

Six Chinese "preachers" and seven "teachers", one of whom is Mr. King a descendant of Confucius, graduate of Oberlin and Yale.

5. The Taiku Chinese Church is small but growing. 86 communicants,430 adherents. Average Sunday attendance at this church and the nine chapels of the district 250.

6. Two boarding and High Schools--- with 36 boys and 27 girls. Also 5 common schools with 70 pupils. 5 students are at present sent to the No. China Union College at Tungchou, a suburb of Peking. Eventually Taiku will have its own school.

7. One hospital and two dispensaries at Taiku. 3000 treatments a year. I88 patients in wards.

8. Some publication work--- I9200 pages annually.

9. Budget.(a) Chinese raise only a little now. Will be urged and expected however to increase gifts and to work toward self support.

(b.) Some money raised also from outside Board Constituency.

(c.) Board gives Station annually about $II00.00.

SOME NOTES ON THE SHANSI FIELD OF THE AMERICAN BOARD

Date? After 1921

Its Setting, Historical, Geological and Economic.

The field of the American Board Work in Northwestern China lies in the two oldest provinces, Shansi and Shensi. Shansi lies on the opposite meridien from Massachusetts. It lies as far east or as far west from Boston as one can go, and Shensi borders it on the west. It is a region full of historic interest. For instance the two cities in which our mission stations are located are Taiku (Ty-goo) and Fenchow (Fun-jo) and these cities reach far back into the dim past. Our mission compound in Taiku is located in part of the feudal holdings which the famous Chinese Emperor Yao gave to his equally famous successor, Shun, about 2,300 B. C. The first mention of Fenchow as being already an important city at the head of a large district is in the tax list of the Emperor Yu 2,205 to 2,197 B. C. A portion of the Great Wall, built during the third century B. C., lies along the northern section of our field in Shensi. The tomb of the Chinese general, Meng Tien, who supervised the building of the great wall, is located not far from our main center in Swei Te Chow. Taiyuanfu was the last city in China to hold out against the Manchus in the 17th century. Fenchow was the home of one of Confucius's disciples, and a memorial arch to his memory still stands across one of the streets of the city.

A word regarding the climate might not be out of place here. This varies from that of southern Ohio on the plain about Fenchow and Taiku, to the rigors of Minnesota in the higher mountains and the Ordos Steppes. There is some snow in winter and a good deal of rain during the months of July and August, when it is stiflingly hot during the day, though because of the altitude, cool, at once when the sun has bade us a warm good night and dropped behind the western hills. I must not fail to speak of that glorious sun of Shansi and the blue sky everywhere the same, tender, yet brilliant. The sky of Shansi is nearlyalways full of sunlight, translucent, golden sunlight, pouring down day after day. Even in the midst of wintry cold it is like a gracious gift shed by heaven on mankind. The sun is a great companion to us here, and when five o'clock comes in winter and he begins to disappear, one feels as if a friend had left the room, so chill and lonely does it suddenly become. The altitude being high and the climate dry, it is a most beautiful places. When autumn comes there is a delicious blending of frost and sun. Life then is one continuous exhileration. The floods of light pour tonic into the blood and the good air braces the nerves until mere movement is joy.

The two provinces are a combination of plain and mountain. The largest of the five plains is that upon which Fenchow and Taiku are located. Several of the mountain ranges are high. Among the most important is the range which divides Shensi into two distin ct parts, the Wu Ti and Ho Shan ranges in Shansi and the Yin Shan, the mountains in north Shensi lying east and west, which block the course of the Yellow River to the north, causing it to turn southward again. These latter are well wooded. The chief characteristic of the soil is the loess formation which covers which covers the plains and foothills, and to a considerable extent the mountains. A distinguishing feature between Shansi and Shensi is the fact that while most of the valleys of the former are dry through a greater part of the year, almost invariably there is in the latter a stream of runing water.

Geologically speaking, the country is new. This section of China has been peculiarly subject to earthquakes. One of the oregenic lines of the earth's surface passes through these two provinces. 247 different nearthquakes are recorded for Shansi and 215 for Shensi.

This part of China possesses great mineral wealth. It has one of the richest coal fields in the world. I have myself seen where a river has cut through the hills, veins of coal outcropping, which I judged to be between twenty and thirty feet thick. The anthracite resources of Shansi are probably equal to those of Pennsylvania, while an even greater amount of bituminous coal is found in Shensi, and in Shensi are fields whose extent was probably overestimated by Von Richthoffer, although each county has producing mines. Iron is particularly abundant in Shansi, and T. T. Road, one of the leading authorities on the mineral resources of China, writing in the far Eastern Review, says that Shensi is also likely to be of marked importance as an iron field in the future. The iron smiths of Shansi were early famous in the history of the country, and to this day the manufacture of iron pans and other dishes by hand in that province is almost a monopoly. The smelting art in Shansi goes back beyond the records of man. Coutless iron utensils from Shansi were in use all through Canton and southern China when the first westerners visited the country.

Petroleum is found to a considerable extent. At last reports fifty wells have been developed in different parts of Shensi. Large quantities of washing soda, sulphur and saltpeter are produced, while salt is particularly plentiful in both provinces. Mr. Fairfield has well pointed out that in connection with the sale of salt and iron, the Shansi bankers were compelled to arrange a credit system, and from this grew the system of Shansi banks, which until the Revolution of 1911-12 dominated the banking methods of the entire country. Of this system Taiku was the center. Brass workers and silversmiths are found in every town. The straw hat industry reaches an enorm us extent in a considerable section of our Shensi field. Glassware, pottery, brick and title are produced in great quantities. Practically all buildings are of brick construction except in the mountains where stone replaces brick.

Shansi and Shensi are rich in fruits. Several varieties of grapes, peaches, apricots, and persimmons are especially prominent. Apples and pears are found, but are not comparable to our American varieties. Two varieties of cherries, plums and red fruit add to our enjoyment. While over a hundred species of berry producing plants are known to exist in China, not many of these are found in this district. When introduced, however, they grow readily.

Of nuts, the one most common is the walnuts, which we call the English walnut, but which Frank A. Myers, the American plant explorer of the United States Department of Agriculture, has proven to be native to China, and which grows prolifically all through this province. The extent of the walnut trade is indicated by the fact that nearly three million dollars worth of these nuts were exported from Fenchow and the surrouding district in 1921. The larger amount of these nuts goes to America, and much of the walnuts candies sold in Boston and other cities is made from walnuts grown and marketed in Fenchow. Peanuts and chestnuts are plentiful. The meat of the apricot seed takes the place of almonds. Shansi and Shensi join with southern Manchuria

in producing melon seeds, the accompaniment of all Chinese feasts. The annual shipment of these averages I70,000 piculs (Picul equals I33-I/3 lbs.), valued from $750,000 to $940,000dollars.

Agriculture is, so to speak, the national profession of the Chinese, and almost all Chinese might be said to be born peasants. In Shansi the average farm is from three to four acres, fifteen to twenty being a large holding. Of the 478 different species (not counting varieties) of plants used for human food in China, a goodly number grow in this part of the country.

Of grains, the most common is wheat. Of wheat there are five varieties grown. Some of the North China wheats, owing to their rapid coming to maturity, are being tried in parts of England, where, because of the short season, it had been thought impossible to grow whear. The seed has been sent to Prof. Biffen of Cambridge. Flour mills are found wherever there is water power. At one time eighty mills were in operation within a distance of six miles in the course of the Yu Tao River near Fenchow.

Several varieties of millet, a splendid food value, oats, kaolian (a sort of Kaffir corn) buckwheat, barley, corn, beans and peas provids food for the people, Alfalfa is another important crop in Shansi and Shensi. It was introduced into England from Shensi by Sir Alexander Hosie. In I9I2 half a ton of alfalfa seed was sent from Shensi to Pretoria in South Africa, where our American Board missionaries are doing such splendid work.

Of the already listed and identified thirty-eight grains, nuts and seeds from which the Chinese extract oil for food and export trade, the three principal ones grown here are rape, seeamum and castor bean. The green shoots of the rape are used asfood, and the oil from the seed for both food and light. $2,000,600 worth of oil were exported to the West, where it is used as a lubricant, for soft soap making, for greasing the ends of loaves of bread before baking, and in steel plate manufacturing. The production of sesamum seed is rapidly increasing since the suppression of opium. The oil from thisseed is shipped largely to Europe where it is widely used as a substitute for olive oil in ordinary salad oils, for the preparation of margarine and vegetable butters. also in the extraction of perfumes, soap making, and as a lubricating oil. The castor oil bean is grown in every conceivable place and immense quantities of oil are shipped. The orient has always produced this "delicacy" of our childhood days, and it is interesting to remember that the Ebers Papyrus, and Egyptian Medical Manuscript written when Moses was a young man, speaks of the medicinal virtues of the castor plant. Heretofore the United States has imported practically all of this product from China. While largely used for medicinal purposes, its chief use is as a lubricant, castor oil being the best lubricant for the engines of aeroplanes. This explains the reason why our Department of Agriculture, during the last year of the war, was stimulating in every possible way the cultivation of the castor bean, and is still emphasizing that industry. (See recent numbets of "Successful Faming.")

Taxes in China follow the plan advocated by some in the west, and are reduced to a single tax, and that on land. In Chihli and Shantung the taxes are from 10¢ to 40 mex per acre. In Shansi they reach $I.80, but since the pepple are here receiving some visible return for

it, however, they consent to pay the enormously high rate of tax.

Silk is produced in many sections of both provinces, and cotton culture is increasing rapidly. The Shansi crop was roughly estimates at 40,000 tons in 1908, but in 1916 the crop was estimated at 50,000 tons. The Shansi cotton brings the highest price on the Shanghsi market. The manufacture of cotton cloth is a rapidly growing industry in all towns and in many villages, a small wooden loom being used, although there are now in the province two modern cotton mills with some 60,000 spindles. Large quantities of indigo are produced for the export trade, especially in western Shansi and northern Shensi.

A trade of growing importance in northwestern China is that of goat and sheep skins and wool. The skins go largely to the United States. The beginning of this trade in 1880 wasdue to a disturbance in New York caused by the war between Chili and Peru, which led to agents being sent to China. In 1916 ten million hides were shipped, 45% from northwestern China alone. Wool is of two kinds, sheep and camel. The largest export center for sheeps wool is Ning Hsia Fu at the corner of Shensi, Kansu and Mongolia. The chief center of the camel wool trade is in Kuei Hwa Cheng, in northern Shansi, while large quantities of this article pass through Yu Lin Fu and Chi Kou in our western field. Camel's wool is of three qualities of which the best is used in the manufacture of Jaeger's clothing and other soft wools, the second is used for adulterating the best, and the third for making belting for machinery.

In beasts of burden the Chinese are rich. The ox is found on all foothill farms and to some extent on the plain as well. The horse divides the labor of the ox, but the mule is regarded by the Chinese of the west as his "alter ego." The tasks assigned to him are many, but the pack saddle claims the larger part of his labor. He is also ridden, and this together with the mule litter is our means of travel in supervising the work of the outstations in the mountain districts where there are great stretches of territory. The trips in these regions are for a good traveler, not for those whom John Muir calls "soft, succulent people." But the more common mode of travel in this part of China by the Chinese gentleman is to jog along on the placid, ear-flapping donkey. It is a part of the fitness of things, entirely Shansi-ese, homely but pompous, to ride a gray little donkey in the attitude of a Roman consul in his triumph.

The great freighters of Shansi are the camels. One of the fine sights is a caraven of camels, numbering anywhere from forty to a hundred, in a long string, one following another, passing along the deeply cut trail outside the north city wall of Fenchow. They go slowly, very slowly, these great, ruddy Mongolian camels, in wooly winter coats, with lion-like manes, high, stately. They are heavily laden but hold their heads high. Their eyes are big and dreamy. The huge creatures wend their endless way with long strides. Far, far away they go, over mountains, across the wide plains, through arid deserts, passing the frontiers of Mongolia and Turkestan, still carrying their burdens, still slow and solemn, weary of the march. It is not uncommon to see a train of several hundred of these animals leaving Fenchow on a sixty to ninety day journey, reaching up into Russian Turkestan. As in Arabia and Egypt, they always follow one another in signle file, never side by side. The halter of the second animal is tied to the trappings of the first, and that of the third to

those of the second, and so on. Travelling being very heavy upon these trails, there is an unwritten law that mules, horses and donkeys may travel only during the day, since they must be fed during the journey, while the camels who can go clear through to the end of the stage without stop for food or drink, may travel only by night.

Bells are attached to all pack animals. There are three reasons for this universal custom, advantages of real valus: The bells by their cheerful tinkling, encourage on long journeys the toiling beasts of burden. Then in the streets of cities and market towns, they warn the busy crowds that beingswith four legsand heavy bodies are approaching And again, "far from the madding crowd", on lonely plains and in gloomy mountain passes, they cast a spell over wild beasts, and finally, above all, by night in regions where the roads are ill defined, their constant music is a guide to foot passengers or to those who have strayed or loitered behind their compaions whom the darkness has swallowed up. One who has never had the experience cannot in any least way realize the comfort which the tinkle of these bells is when he has gotten behind his mule train in the darkness in a strange and wild country.

As elsewhere in China, the roads are poor. The Carthaginians, Phoenicians, Israelites and Romans devoted much of their attention to the construction of roads and highways. This was largely due to the fact that they were war-like nations. The Chinese on the other hand, not being a war-like nation, have never given the attention to the construction of roads which would have made their country more pleasant. The railroad comes to within a hundred miles of Fenchow, and another railroad is surveyed down through the heart of Ahansi, While a third survey passess through Shensi and our western field. During the great famine of 1921, the relief work took largely the form of road building, and three highways, well graded and metalled, suitable for automobile traffic, were built. One stretches from Fenchow across the plain to its eastern border. The second connects Fenchow with the capital city of the province and the railroad at Taiyuanfu, and the third runs through the mountain regions from Fenchow to the Shensi border and the Yellow River. The cost of construction for these three roads was just over a million dollars, which sum was administered from, and the work supervised by, our little mission station here in Fenchow.

In December, 1919, there were published in China 3,000 newspapers, 450 of which are of considerable importance, the rest being chiefly of local interest. Of these, eight are published in this section.

The postal system has been developed with great efficiency. The Shansi postal system paid all its own expenese the past year, and had a balance of $30,000. The Chinese postal system is finding it worth while to establish new offices at the rate of one for each day in the year. They welcome most heartily the assistance and suggestion of the church in this connection, and gladly open an office in any town which we may suggest. This is a great convenience to us in the prosecution and supervision of our work.

In politcal lines, it is worth noting that the governors of these two provinces, Shansi and Shensi, are unusual men. Governor Yen of Shansi, during his twelve years of service, has won for himself the title of the "Model Governor of China". While not himself more than

a nominal Christian, he lets his influence count on the side of the Christian faith. Governor Feng of Shensi is an earnest Christian man, and his influence for good is felt in every department of his government. His public proclamations are couched in terms which reveal to those receiving them that he is a Christian man, and expects them to conduct their work along Christian principles. Just recently we received a letter from him asking that our Theological and Bible Training School might send him at once fifty men to serve as chaplains, h to pay all expenses for salary and maintenance.

In the religious sphere, both Catholics and Protestants are at work in this region. The Catholics are Franciscans and are divided into six apostolic prefectures or missions with 41 bishops. Of Protestants, there are in the province four denominations: the Church of the Brethren on the Chihli border, the English Baptists, the China Inland Mission, and the American Board.

Some Notes on the Shansi Field

The Work of the American Board

Our American Board work began at Taiku in 1882 and in Fenchow in 1887. The earlier period up to 1900 saw splendid foundations laid. But the Boxer uprising swept away these foundations. During the decade following, they had to be rebuilt, so that it is only during the past six or eight years that any real advance in the work has been made. In Taiku and Fenchow are located the institutions that serve all the field. The great hospitals, ministering each year to tens of thousands of suffering people, high schools for boys and girls, kindergartens, theological and Bible training school, with two departments, one for men and the other for women, and an industrial school for women. There is a Bible Study Circle among the gentry, officials and literatas of the Fenchow field, with an enrollment of nearly four hundredmen. There is the field of that station a colportage work which sells annually from sixty to seventy thousand Bibles, Testaments and portions of scripture. Two book shops scatter other literature among the people of the field. Much is being accomplished through the press, which last year printed about 300,000 pages for the social and moral betterment of the people of the district. A Bible study magazine is issued montyly, largely for the men of the educated and official classes, while a magazine, the "Shansi-Shensi Church Monthly" is issued by the station for the enlightenment and uplift of the Christian home and the social betterment of the people.

We now come to the field worked from Fenchow as a center. The American Board in its Fenchow station finds itself in a unique field.

Population?

First it is unique in size, covering between35,000 and 40,000 square miles. It is equal in area to three Belgiums or three Netherlands, is more than twice the size of Switzerland or Denmark, and is almost identical with the combined areas of Scotland and Wales. Indiana is a little smaller and Ohio but a trifle larger than our church field, which is four and a half times greater than the area of the State of Massachusetts.

Second, the field is unique that in this area there is no other Christian agency at work. The territory of the two provinces is clearly delimited between the four missions at work, so thst there is no duplication or overlapping, and there is no other mission adjoining our field that is close enough to do any work in it. So that what is done, we must do, and what we do not do will not be done

Largely through the help of Mr. Charles S. Bates of Exter, New Hampshire, and Mr. Chrales E. Harwood of Upland, California, the church work has gradually been pushed forward. Eight years ago, outside of two counties, no work of any sort had bean done in this field. An empire in itself, no Christian agency had as yet entered it, just as there are still unoccupied sections adjoining it. Few foreigners have visited the region. In seven whole counties, so far as I know, I am the only white man who has ever visited them. During the past eight years we have occupied the strategic centers of the central section of the field. We are now turning to the frontiers, for the eyes of the missionary, like those of the explorer, must always rest on the horizon. Indeed he is to the church what the explorer is to the political and economic life of the country, and the

test of the work of any missionary or mission is the care he or it has taken of the outlying parts. Two years ago four centers on the southern frontier were occupied for the first time, and last year three more were occupied in the 200 mile river valley stretching from the basin of the Wu Ting River up through the wool producing regions to the base of the great buttresses that bear up the Mongolian plateau and the Ordos Steppes. This year we are organizing the Northwestern Frontier, while calls have come to us from men living in the section from Yu Lin Fu, stretching over a hundred miles up three wide river valleys into Mongolia, in which there are many settlements of Chinese, some of them large and all in lonely isolation. We are also attacking this year the Yellow River Basin in Fu Ku Hsian and the region north in the extreme northern part of Shensi. In this region famine refugees, variously estimated at from four thousand to ten thousand families, have taken up permanent settlement. Even in ordinary times the population of all this Shensi region has been increasing with tremendous rapidity. All our plans for occupation have to be made, not on the basis of the present, but with a clear vision of what the future development of the country is to be. As a result of this influx of immigrants, two towns in this northern section were at the New Year opened as market centers. Two years ago one of these towns was a hamlet of twenty families. Today it has a thousand. Another of the same size has today four hundred. Steps are being taken everywhere by Governor Feng's government to effect municipal organization and to provide some of the requisites of an ordered life. On my mule, I have myself been through every one of these municipalities and have seen and investigated the conditions. The question is what is to be done for the spiritual life, intellectual uplife, and social welfare of these people? It is possible for us to make a real contribution in helping this Christian Governor to bring about new and more comfortable conditions of living.

The lines of occupation have steadily advanced from post to post, with slow progress at time, but with every step the church has pushed on to take new land. It has been no summer jaunt, but a fierce, bitter conflict, In spite of lossess and suffering the line of advance never wavers, but moves steadily forward, and will, until everywhere in Northwestern China floats the banner of Christ.

Whereas eight years ago there was no work in this territory outside of two counties, today there are 78 outstation churches and 73 preaching place, making 151 points in which are regular services once a week. This work is cared for by an army of 81 preachers and pastors. People are coming into the church in great numbers now. In 1921, 2740 were received.

The next few years are to decide largely the religious future of this country. God is calling upon us to go in and possess the land. The success vouchsafed to us in the past, the possibilities of the country and the religious needs of the people should stimulate us as patriots, as men and as Christians to accomplish what God has given us to do. May God grant that we may discern the signs of the times and in His strength move forward.

Need for Community Service.

While the purely church work is being organized and cared for by Mr. Bates and Mr. Harwood in a magnificent, statesmanlike way, the sad fact nevertheless remains that nothing has yet been attempted for the intellectual uplift, social welfare, and community betterment of the millions of people who live in this great field. It is an empire in itself and for it there still remains the gigantic task of organizing all the agencies that make for community uplift and welfare. There are four lines of effort that should be started at once.

Educational

The first of these is educational work and this with two distinct aims in view. One is the training of leadership for this great field. For the problem of the work here is, in the last analysis, a problem of men. Given a sufficient number of church and community leaders of the right stamp and the highest interests of the country will be secured. The second aim must be the awakening of the mind of the people resulting in social and community uplift.

With regard to government education, under Governor Yen's leadership Shansi has a fairly good educational system, but in Shensi, whatever Governor Feng, who is only in his first year, may be able to accomplish in the future, education is at present nil. In whole counties there is no proper school whatever. This means, of course, that the children grow up wild and ignorant, with no progress from generstion to generation-and what does not progress must inevitably retrogress.

As far as mission schools are concerned, in this great territory, four and a half times the size of Massachusetts, outside of the single county in which Fenchow is located, there is today only one school. In the government educational system nothing beyond mere text book work is given. The whole social and moral side of the boys and girl's life is ignored. There should be in connection with our schools, and through our schools, for students in the government schools such activities as boys' and girls' clubs, scout work, etc. The ideals of cleanliness and high thinking which the children would in this way imbibe, they inevitably will carry back into their homes and communities, and thus it will be scattered among the people, whether or not the older members of the family have come in touch with the church.

In some of the counties the Christian community is beginning to reach into the thousands. The people are doing nobly in helping with the expenses of their own church work, and will do the same with the educational work, but there must be some outside help. What then should be done?

The educational system needs to be developed for the field. There must be a sound educational program and sound pedagogical methods if leadership is to be developed, but the church and the school must also be connected with the life of the village or town in each instance. The course of study should be based upon the activities of the community. The work of the rural school should reach into the very heart of the people's every day experience, linking up the life of the school with the life of the community. It would thus be making the school the social center for the community, with lantern talks and

lectures on all sorts of subjects connected with sanitation and civic and community beterment. The rural leadership of the schools can in China also do much to diagnose the underlying troubles and community diseases and show the people how to organize the forces that produce a cure. The rural leadership of the school will also bring about a closer, kindlier social living and this is greatly needed by the growing young people to save them from the habits of social ignorance. One might call this the social service aspect of the educational program. It includes all that goes to make real the ideal of a religious society. It includes whatever men do to make the community the kind of a place in which the will of God can be done. It will see the possiblities of the community as a force to do the will of God. This does not mean regulating the lives of our fellows so that they will do just what we have determined God wants them to do. It means organizing the community so that by its health and its power for happiness, for growth and for righteousness, it works as a force to make happy, right-willing and right-living people. It includes all that makes homes better and more capable for their work, streets safer, and personal envirenement more sane.

The church school does not seek to grow in spiritual beauty heavenly plants perfected in some celestial atmosphere, but it realizes that it is dealing with human beings set down in the soil of everyday life. The interest of the church, therefore, is in the soil in which the souls grow, and the interest of the schools is in the determination of that environment.

We cannot hope to establish a school in every every center where there is a growing church, but we should have a good grade school for boys and a similar one for girls, fitting them for the high school, in each county. It should be a boarding school. Christian parents throughout the county can then send their children to a Christian school. This they now cannot do. There are 23 counties for which we ought eventually to provide such schools. Not all are ready yet for this, but as the church life develops, they will be. Our own middle school and the college preparatory school at Taiku is turning out splendid material for teachers.

Each center will cost, in addition to what can be raised locally, about $400 per year. This will cover the expenses and salaries for the eight grades in the school. In additional there will need to be in a few instances an additional sum for equipment, etc.,when the school is opened. In two instances there will need to be an initial sum for plant and buildings. Each of these will require about $5,000. In the case of the others, the required plant is either available already or can be arranged for.

Work for Women

The second line of work that needs help most urgently is that for women. Through the church of the Fenchow station as a whole there are today nearly twenty men to one woman. During I92I, 2,740 new people were received into the various churches of the station into the first step in church membership. Of these, in round numbers, 2700 were men and 40 were women. I question whether anything more vital or more fundamental can be done today for the advancement of the work for men even, than to strengthen that for women. We cannot hope to see that fine grained type of spiritual power growing in the lives of the men, the one thing above all others which I covet for them, until the wife and mother in the home has been led to where she can share in the things which mean most in the life of her husband and sons. China will go only so far and so fast as her women advance. Just as Dante measured his advance in Paradies, not by the consciousness of ascent, but by the growing loveliness on the face of Beatrice, so China may well measure hersteps of progress, not by railroad mileage, nor industrial development, but by the new beauty, the new mental and spiritual graces glorifying the faces of her women. Oppresive is the atmosphere hanging over many homes in China today, which will continue to hang over them like smoke clouds over a city, if there is no turning ourrent to sweep away the very foulness of it. Nothing can sweep it away except the concentrated forces of Christian civilization. Only Christianity can raise China and her woman to the Mountain of Transfiguration. Professor Ross of the University of Wisconsin, after his visit to China in which he passed through this northwestern region, wrote, " All who work with the women of the yellow race are enthusiastic over their possibilities, but no testimonial are needed, their faces are full of character- as fine as the faces of women anywhere - All the railways that may be built, all the mines that may be opened, all the trade that may be fostered, cannot add half as much to the happiness of the Chinese people as the cultivation of the greatest of their undeveloped resources - their womanhood."

The situation is this: Among the 8,000 towns and villages in the field, the women and girls number into the millions. Seven thousand of these towns and villages lie in the foothill region and the lofty mountains beyond. They are fearfully isolated. Travel is not only irksome, it is dangerous, since most of it is on mule or donkey back. Trails over these mountains are only bridle paths and wind over divides and along steep precipices at dizzying heights. Travel here is difficult for a man; for a woman almost impossible. This means that neither the woman missionary nor yet a Bible woman can ever visit the towns and villages regularly to carry the message of uplift to the women there. But aside from this is the fact that the number is so great and the number of workers so small, that by this method we could scarcely hope ever to accomplish the task. The most feasible plan seems to be to prepare a few central training stations and then gradually bring in one or two women from town after town and village after village to these training stations.

The work of the women in these stations is learning to read and write, the absorbing of Christian fundamentals, and learning the care of the home and children. Two or three years of this special work give the woman a new vision and a new ideal as well as an awakened mind. She then returns to her home and her village to be

the rallying point for the other women, the social leaven that is to bring about the awakening and advancement of the women of her village. She will not be employed by the mission, nor receive any salary, but while doing her regular work in the home, she still will be the person who can interest the women in her everyday intercourse with them, and also the one through whom the preacher or pastor can get into touch with the women. During this process from among those who are privileged to come down to study, there will from time to time appear a woman who has both the ability to become a Bible woman and whose family can release her to take the full Bible Women's training course to return to the larger centers as pastors assistants and social service workers, which is the meaning of the technical term, Bible Woman.

We should gather several hundred of these women each year into these central training places, but the people are very poor and the trip is altogether beyond their means, as well as the heavy expense while in the training station. For these each one needs a small grant in aid. $2,000 per year is required for this most urgent department of work and most unique way of bringing about the intellectual development, moral uplift, and social betterment of these multitudes of women scattered in these isolated country districts. Through them we shall reach the wives and mothers in the homes, and bring about the uplift and well being of the whole community.

Medical Work

From the beginning the ministry of healing has held a large place in the Christian propoganda. Twenty-three of Christ's miracles, two-thirds of the whole, were miracles of healing. Through the ages since, the cure of disease and the body has in the church been linked with the cure of the soul. There is no more effective, convincing proof of Christianity to the Bagan mind than those of ministry to the sick and the poor, what we commonly speak of as the philanthropic side of our work. It is a proverb that in the beginning Peter Parker opened China at the point of a lancet. Dr. Cheng Ching Yi, General secretary of the Chinese National Home Missionary Society told us recently of the tremendous help in every way that the appointment of a doctor has been to the home mission work in Yunnan.

We have a good hospital and dispensary in Fenchow, doing a magnificent work, ministering annually to from 10,000 to 15, 000 sick and needy, but two thirds of the people of this great district live from three to fourteen days hard travel from the hospital. In time of sickness or emergency it is too far away to be of any assistance to them. They cannot reach it. The amount of suffering is terrible. For men it is bad enough, but when we think what the women and children have to endure in the hour of childbirth and sickness, it ought to move us to do what we can to relieve their suffering.

Dr. Watson and his assistant have just completed a two months survey of the conditions of the Shensi section of our field, The statistics and material gathered have not yet been fully adjusted and tabulated, but they seem to show that 15% of the women are invalided an additional 15% have no menstruation, indicating undernourishment or tuberculosis. Again, opium has in this section been a very common evil. The Christian Governor Feng is trying to stamp it out. There should be many places opened where those who through ignorance have become adicted to the habit may be cured. The cure is not diffecult but it requires the presence of a Chinese doctor and a dispensary. Dr. Watson estimates that half the people now dying in any given year could be saved by education of mothers in the care and feeding of children and in teaching them methods of prevention in the case of contagious diseases. Again the presence of such a doctor and dispensary within the reach of the people, would in the case of the simple matter of vaccination save numerous numbers of lives and vast amount of suffering. Where the people have no knowledge of modern methods, vaccination is effected through the ignorant Chinese method which is to vaccinate little children with the scab from another person, as was once done in the west. This results in all manner of infection, ending in the death of many little children. I know personally a man whose wife died, leaving him two little children, one five, the other three. Feeling they had reached the age when they should be vaccinated, he had it effected in this manner with the result that both of his little children died.

The sad part is that, as Dr. Watson indicates, such an enormouse amount of this suffering and death might be prevented were needed aid within reach. Education in sanitation and preventive medicine is an even more important part of the required work than is that of medical cure. Think what it would mean to have only one hospital and two doctors in the whole state of Massachusetts, and then remember that in this field there is only one hospital and two doctors in an area

four and a half times the size of the State of Massachusetts.

For this field, there should eventually be developed at least two branch hospitals and dispensaries in charge of Chinese doctors. These men or their assistants would also itinerate to the surrounding church centers, dispensing medicines, and locking after the sick and suffering? The fees would cover the cost of the medicines and drugs, but we must provide salaries for the doctors. The annual cost for such a hospital would thus not be great. $I,000 should cover all such costs.

Education through Literature.

The fourth great line of effort is the scattering of good literature throughout the field, an organized campaign of education through literature. Here is a great unworked mine. China has always loved literature and respected the printed page beyong the spoken message. Both Confucianism and Buddhism were propogated by the printed page. These faiths never had anything like the presentation through preaching of the spoken message. For this reason it is probable that there is no other nation in which so mush good can be accomplished through the wise use of literature as in China. Furthermore the printed page goes where a man's voice cannot go. In every community there are a few people who can read. The genius of the Chinese people is such that whatever is learned by one man in a village who can read, is told to others, and it is not long before everyone in the village knows what that one man read in some paper or tract or book which came to his hand. In other words, with a proper and wise use of literature we can do I00% of work in our field. The awakening of the masses is essential if we are to arouse in a community a civic life as well as an intellectual and Christian idealism.

The following objects are to be accomplished.

I. In relation to non-Christians:
   I. The dissemination of gospel knowledge.
   2. Removal of prejudice.
   3. The counteraction of anti-Christian and materialistic thought and literature which is coming into China in greater quantities and which will sooner or later reach our field.

II. In relation to the Christian Church:
   I. It reaches unreached classes.
   2. It reaches the intelligent classes and therefore the influential classes.
   3. It will aid pastors and Sunday Schools in getting work started.
   4. It will help preachers in every center, increasing their efficiency.
   5. It will open the door for readers getting into touch with pastors and church workers and receive further personal help.
   6. It will open up the way to friendship between church and influential men of the community and make possible cooperation in social service and other forms of helpfulness in community welfare work.

III. For the community as a whole:
   I. It will help in intellectual awakening.
   2. In setting forth of higher ideals for the home and home life.
   3. In educationin civic righteouslness and public duties.
   4. In education in community and personal sanitation.
   5. In education in preventive medicine and how various diseases are carried.
   6. In the provision of good literature for the needs of vardous classes, as for example:
      a. Special literature for the literates and official classes.
      b. Literature on special subjects, as clean living, morals, biography, etc, for the students in government schools.

What literature is now available for these purposes? There are large and ever increasing numbers of books, modern and up-to-date, issued by the following.

I. The Christian Literature Society of China, which publishes a vast amount of literature of a general and educational nature.

2. The Mission Book Company, which emphasizes especially literature for the home and Christian community.

3. The tract societies in Tientsin, Hanknw, Shanghai and Canton, which produce literature for use in the development of the Christian church.

4. Various religious papers of which the following are the best:

A. Weeklies:
(I) The Tung Wen Pao (Chinese Christian Intelligencer) the most widely read and most influential religious paper in China.
(2) The Morning Star, a splendid family weekly newspaper.
(3) The Ta Tung Pao, published especially for dissemination of western ideals and learning from the Christian standpoint to the literatae and official classes. This paper is exceptionally fine.

B. Monthlies. The following are of real value in the development of our constituency.
(I) Progress, published by the Y. M. C. A.
(2) The Church Review, published by the Christian Literature Society.
(3) The Bible Study Magazine, published by our station here in Fenchow with the special purpose of meeting the personal needs of the scholar class in our field, a paper which during the past ten years has proven of unusual helpfulness even beyond our greatest hopes.
(4) Shansi-Shensi Church Monthly, published also by our station here in Fenchow to further the propogation of our work, the instruction of the people in home and church duties and the linking up and unifying of our great field.

For this work an indefinite sum could be expended, according to the amount of literature disseminated, but to make effective certain definite lines that are immediately urgent, $I,000 a year should be provided.

Conclusion.

These four lines of work can be carried without additional foreigners, unless possibly an exception be made at the point of a supervisor for the schools and educational system. But as one takes a far look into the future it is clear that these four lines of effort should be pushed with great insistence.

We are on the verge of a great industrial and economic development in this part of China today, due to the fact that communications are now developing so rapidly in the matter of railroads and motor roads, and second, due to the enormous mineral deposite lying within the field of our station, and as Dr. Paul Reinsch, the former United States Minister to China, says, "The vast mineral wealth of China, together with its enormous and highly trained and capable population, unique in possibilities among the nations, will make China during the new century the industrial center of the workd, and the Pacific the chief theatre of commerce." While George Sherwood Eddy remarks that "to raise China to the standard of the West will be the equivalent to the creation of five Americas added to the world's trade." Dr. Austin H. Smith adds his conviction, "It is very possible that China will become the greatest structure, politically and socially, ever created on the face of the earth."

It is a worth while effort for any man or church to have a statesmanlike share in the development of this great new national life. We need this connection to understand the relationships of our own nation and of wastern life. In the words of the late John Hay, "The storm center of world politics, despite all eddies, has moved steadily eastward from Rome to the Balkans, to Constantinople, to the Persian Gulf, to India, to China, where it will remain. Whoever understands China, socially, politically, and economically, intellectually and religicusly, has the key to world politics for the next five centuries."

Notes on Marie Field talk

COPY.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY,

19 Furnival Street, Holborn,

London, E. C. 4.

January 20, 1922.

Rev. J. L. Barton, D. D.,
14 Beacon Street,
BOSTON
Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton:

ReShansi, North China.

The Committee of the Baptist Missionary Society have just received from the Conference of the B. M. S. missionaries in the province of Shansi an important resolution touching the missionary occupation of the districts of Chiao Chen and Wen Shui, lying to the southwest of the city of Tai Yuan Fu, Shansi. They point out that these districts comprise some of the oldest work of the B. M.S. Mission in Shansi, and there is at present in the district a baptised communicant membership of one hundred and sixty persons; yet owing to the restricted missionary staff and resources of this Society, it has not been possible to have missionaries in the district, and intermittent visitation has not provided the requisite attention and oversight.

The B. M. S. missionaries point out that the district adjoins that which is being worked by the A. B. C. F. M. , several of whose stations are situated within a few miles of the cities of Chiao Chen and Wen Shui. Moreover there is a section of the A. B. C. F. M sphere which lies actually on the road between Tai Yuan Fu and these cities. Our missionaries go on to suggest that, if the A. B. C. F. M. were willing to undertake the responsibility for the missionary occupation of these districts, and were able to give real assurance that they would be able more adequately to cope with the need, and to carry on missionary work more vigorously than the B. M. S. is able to do, they think the right course would be for the B. M. S. to hand over this section of the mission to the A. B. C. F. M.

I need not assure you, my dear Dr. Barton, that a matter of this sort has received very earnest and prayerful consideration both by the missionaries on the field and in the Committee at home. For some time past we have been urged to strengthen and extend our work in China, but have been unable to do so for lack of adequate missionary reinforcements and on account of the financial stress. In the deliberate judgment of the missionaries on the field, it is necessary at this stage to develop intensively work within the district they can effectively occupy, than to attempt to cover too large an area. At the same time they feel, and the Committee at home also feel, that we should not be

be justified in abandoning the work already done, and the groups of Christians who have been gathered in the districts of Chiao Chen and Wen Shui, without missionary oversight and help.

The obvious thing is to approach your Society with this inquiry. You are our nearest missionary neighbors in Shansi and relations between us have always been of the happiest and most helpful kind. The Brethren in Shansi are communicating with your people on the same subject and we shall await your considered reply as it may be convenient to you.

I ought to add that we are similarly in communication concerning the outlying district of Wu Tai to the north east of our B. M. S. area in Shansi, with the Mission of the Church of the Brethren, Elgin, Illinois. This Mission recently made overtures to us offering to take over practically our entire Shansi Mission, but that was a proposition that we could not entertain. We have abundant cause for gratitude to God for the way in which our support has been provided during these last few years of war and after-war conditions, and if we are not able to make the advance we earnestly desire, and at the pace which eager and devoted missionaries long for, we confidently hope to be able to maintain what is entrusted to us.

Please accept my sincere personal greetings and good wishes for all the work of your great Society, and

Believe me to remain,

Yours very truly,

C. H. Wilson.

Comity in Chinese Missions.

A new piece of China has been assigned to the American Board by the China Continuation Committee, a group organized to carry out the policy of the Edinburgh Interdenominational Convention. This new field comprising about a third of the province of Shensi, is about the size of Massachusetts, and has probably twice that State's population. There is not a mission station, and so far as known not a native Christian living in the field. But there are seven or eight walled cities, a government center or two, a rich agricultural region and a large city, under the shadow of the Great Wall, which is the trade center for all that part of China and eastern Mongolia and the military head-quarters of the army of the north-western provinces. Shensi contains vast deposits of coal, iron and petroleum, and its people are said to be very intelligent and physically vigorous.

This section was assigned to the American Board because it joins the Board's field in Shansi, the province which has made such a remarkable recovery from the time of the Boxer massacres in 1900.

An unexpected gift from a Boston business man for new work in China enables the Board to accept this new field with its heavy responsibilities, and plans are already under way for occupying the twelve leading towns of northern Shensi by means of trained native evangelists. There will undoubtedly follow schools, dispensaries, and a hospital. Comity between the denominations in China makes for effective strategy in mission work, and the ultimate Christianization of this great country may be looked for with confidence.

From: D. P. Cushing, News Editor
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

N.B. Not sent direct to any newspapers.

Watson

Associated Press
United Press
International News Service
Mr. Bell
Personnel

Boston, Jan. 19--A Military escort, a brass band, gentry and Magistrates, with some 10,000 persons, turned out to greet Dr. Percy T. Watson of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions when he reached Fenchow, North China, in answer to a call from the Provincial Government to fight the Black Plague. Dr. Watson, who comes from Northfield, Minnesota was home on furlough. He is head of the Fenchow Hospital, the only medical unit to serve 8,000,000 in China's great northwest.

Tea was served at the bus station, runs the report of Dr. Watson's welcome, and receptions attended by the elite of the city followed one after the other. Red greeting bagdes, pink paper flowers and wild enthusiasm characterized the return of Watson, who has plunged immediately into a heavy schedule at the hospital.

Perhaps the most interesting word received from Watson's associates is the news that through his efforts 45,000 soldiers scheduled to be quartered in Fenchow were diverted further South.

June 2, 1928

Watson

STAMPING OUT PLAGUE IN WESTERN SHANSI
(From reports and letters of Dr. Watson)

In the last thirty-two years plague has cost a total of between twenty and thirty million lives, over ten million in India alone. The little spark that started it blazed up in the remote province of Yunnan, China, in 1871. It attracted little attention, but gradually it increased and spread until in 1894 it broke out in the big city of Canton. In a few months it had cost sixty to a hundred thousand lives. But worse than that it spread to India and all over the world until in all there has been a toll of close upon thirty million lives. Talk about the fatalities of war! There is no comparison. Some hundreds of years ago this disease, known as the Black Death, destroyed a quarter of the population of the earth. In Norway eighty per cent of the population perished.

Such are the possibilities of the disease which this fall again broke out in the mountains of western Shansi. It has within it the chance of menacing all North China and the rest of the world just as this earlier epidemic in Yunnan. Ever since 1911 at least bubonic plague has occurred in the villages of Linhsien and Hsinghsien which are four and six days trail from Fenchow where is the nearest medical service. At first it occurred in the fall of the year in one or two small mountain villages. Some years it has attracted no attention from the outside world. Some years it has been worse and the Fenchow Hospital has sent out members of its staff to check its spread. Some years they have gone to investigate and ascertain whether there was any of the disease or not. In January of 1919 the staff stopped an epidemic of pneumonic plague in this district before it had had time to get a good start so that there were only 91 deaths. In the fall of the same year they were again on the field fighting bubonic plague which caused 450 deaths. The mortality averaged 96%. In 1925 it spread to 30 villages with 500 deaths. That year a former Chinese doctor of the Fenchow Hospital, who had been with the foreign doctor on a previous expedition against plague, was the leader of the party, and on another occasion a Chinese nurse, who had had similar experience, was the leader. In 1926 it was reported in three villages and in 1927 in five in one county. Another county which had the disease was hostile to outside interference and refused to send in reports.

This fall up to the time of the reports of the last of November there were seventy villages infected and approximately two thousand deaths. Pneumonic as well as bubonic plague was threatening. The bubonic type is characterized by axilliary and inguinal buboes and there is a longer illness before death takes place. In the epidemics under observation in this Linhsien area it attacked 80% of the people with a mortality of 96-98%. It is transmitted, not directly from man to man, but by means of the rat flea, so that its complete eradication means getting rid of the rats. A vaccine has been worked out which gives about 70% immunity to those inoculated against it.

Pneumonic plague as the name suggests is in the lungs. Some one with bubonic plague develops the disease in his lungs and starts the pneumonic type which is transmitted directly from man to man without the cooperation of rats or their fleas. Unless checked it spreads with alarming rapidity and has a mortality of 100%. Twenty-four or thirty-six hours is the duration of this form, and there is no inoc-

ulation against it. Plague workers wear heavy masks of gauze. The slightest slip in technique by any member of the party may be fatal. While the bubonic plague dies out with the advent of cold weather which kills the fleas, the pneumonic form thrives in the winter. The real problem this year with the bubonic lasting over so late and cold weather arriving which is so favorable to its spread was the pneumonic. At last reports it had been discovered in eleven places. In almost every case there were plague workers already on the spot when it appeared so that there had been in all but a hundred deaths. This was made possible by dividing the small corps of workers, eight or nine medical people and trained assistants without including the burial squads trained in each place, into four parties as soon as pneumonic plague started. Even so they got to Linhsien after several weeks in the infected area, to find that after twenty days without plague of any kind, several foci of pneumonic had appeared within the city. They happened back just in the nick of time to cope with the situation. Of course, such an occurrence would not have been possible had there been more help so that someone could have remained on the spot. Reports had also reached them which made them fear pneumonic plague up on the Mongolian border, and they were wiring Peking to send doctors there to investigate.

A few paragraphs from a report of Dr. Watson's of November 9th indicate somewhat the methods employed.

"Two more deaths from pneumonic plague during the night, one of whom was able to run out doors yesterday noon. Another man who could talk to me easily yesterday morning has been locked up and left to die because the end is so near. Another man who lives next door to him is sick. Yesterday I could not find him. He had run away to Shansi, but they sent him back because he was sick. I do not know how many more have run away carrying and spreading the infection with them. I telegraphed several days ago for a military representative and today for thirty or forty soldiers to come here and maintain strict guard night and day. It is impossible for us to watch such a large territory under these modes of travel.

"Pneumonic plague frightens people much more than the bubonic so that they are more likely to run away and carry the infection with them to out of the way places in this mountain country, where it goes unnoticed until it develops large proportions. A little extra help now may save the labors of a large number of people over several months as well as the lives of thousands of people."

For first-hand study of the disease and its epedemiology, months of such experience as this are invaluable. The office at their plague headquarters is an interesting display of maps, diagrams, and tabulated plague reports going back seventeen years to the first plague in this region of which any record was found. In his investigations, Dr. Watson did several autopsies on rats which had died of plague. Here are some brief notes from one of his plague reports, not pleasant reading, but you and I are protected in America from such epidemics of plague only because of our efficient Public Health service and all sorts of painstaking studies on the fields of plague, such as, counting the fleas on hundreds of rats at different seasons of the year in order to find out the reason for the greater prevalence of the disease at different times.

Let the laity beware of the following paragraphs!

"Have just returned from a trip across the Yellow River. No news obtained. This morning just as we were leaving the pneumonic plague contacts we came across a big dead rat. After soaking the rat in kerosene to get rid of the fleas we made an examination. I first measured its ears which were large and transparent and which when folded down more than covered the eye. I then held it up by the tip of the tail to get the relative length of tail to combined head and body. The tail was just a little shorter. I measured it two or three times to make sure. Then on putting it down I noticed that considerable bloody fluid had run out of the nose. The tail was thick at the base and the rat a large one.

"The rat died yesterday afternoon and was thrown out on to the street. We made careful inquiries within the courtyard where it had died. It had died just in front of the gate and they had hit it with a stick thinking that it was not dead yet. Finding that it was they threw it into the street. The night was cold and snow fell on the mountains during the night. Rigor mortis was well-marked this morning. On opening the abdomen we found less congestion of the Subcutaneous tissues than we had expected. The submaxillary glands were enlarged markedly. The liver was large and mottled. It was also friable. The spleen was moderately enlarged and friable.

"Upon opening the thorax a great deal of bloody fluid ran out. The lungs were collapsed and friable. This looks like a case of pneumonic plague in the rat. We put a small section of the liver in an agar slant culture tube." They hope to take some plague cultures back to Fenchow and send them to the laboratory in Peking for examination.

Many tragic stories are tied up in these prosaic plague reports, and some of heroism. A father and his son, for a dollar, buried a man who had died of plague. The father contracted the disease and died. Then the mother. Then the son. Finally the grandmother. A boy of nine and a small brother of two were left. The boys' uncles ran away. But the nine-year old stayed by the guns and took the finest sort of care of the baby. The room was disinfected and at night, as no other shelter was available, back into the room of death he went. His clothes were of rags but not his spirit.

The doctor went to see them three times a day and took them canned milk. The ignorant people of the village who did not appreciate much that had been done to stop the plague at great personal risk could understand this simple act. It did more than anything else to win their cooperation.

There are endless difficulties in accomplishing a task like this in a remote mountain district, reached from Fenchow by travelling over eighteen mountain ranges on the backs of donkeys or mules. Mail sometimes goes about every three days but more often there is no post-office. However, they have an ancient custom which is still observed. If some one wants a letter taken quickly he goes into the yard and gets two rooster feathers which he pastes on to the letter or packet. Then it is carried in relays from village to village, the village president keeping track of whose turn it is to carry the next letter.

This is their air-mail - or the rooster-feather express. Letters sent in this way sometimes arrive in the middle of the night. Even large boxes of oil, lysol, and other supplies were brought in to the plague workers in that way - five men had carried them thirty miles over five mountains that day. An official sent them a great load of cabbages over a three days' journey by the same method.

Decent food - at least from the standpoint of Chinese from the outside - is difficult to get and even flour has to be carried along with the baggage for the people there seldom indulge in the luxury of wheat bread but use ground kaffir corn instead. Nor do they have meat or vegetables. The plague party must surely have appreciated the tins of fruit and loads of cabbages and carrots sent them by the officials of Linhsien where they first had their headquarters, and probably preferred them to the complimentary banners to be presented.

Of course the utter ignorance of these people and their inability to read any directions is the greatest difficulty. They can't understand that in a disease of a hundred per cent mortality prevention is the only help. They have various remedies of their own for stopping it. In one place they celebrated the New Year two months early hoping thereby to get rid of the pestilence. Firecrackers are set off to frighten away the evil spirits and red paper mottoes are pasted on all the door-posts.

There is naturally a great difference in the amount of cooperation given by the officials in different places. There was a most remarkable contrast between Linhsien where the Fenchow Hospital staff had several times before stopped the plague and Hsinghsien where they had never been. In the former place they were met not only with courtesy but with the greatest honor, reports from the villages were voluntarily brought in, and the requests to be inoculated were greater than the supply of vaccine to be gotten from Peking for a while. Hundreds were inoculated against it. But in the other place there was hostility and it was almost impossible at first to get necessary data.

Some officials ran away from their posts while others were splendid. The Fenchow Hospital Chinese staff were to be depended upon under all circumstances and were not found trying to fight the plague at a distance, but were always where the plague was. They had had former experience also and knew the methods of investigation, quarantine, burial, etc.

Living in these remote mountain homes is very primitive. A dirt floor, no window, rats scurrying around. The plague workers often slept five in a room with the door open for ventilation and light. That meant overcoats all day for there was snow outside.

The American doctor had his commission from Gov. Yen, the "Model Governor" of Shansi for seventeen years, now secretary of the Interior under the Nationalist Government at Nanking. It gave him complete authority to direct officials and medical people according to the needs of the situation and of course is what made it possible to accomplish results. People ill with plague had to be quarantined as well as all those who had been exposed and might come down with it later. Policemen or soldiers on guard were necessary to maintain the quarantine.

Burial squads had to be trained so that the dead would not be left unburied and a source of further contagion. Sometimes all traffic on a certain road was stopped.

At the beginning especially it was important to get out literature both to educate the people and to get official action. When the necessary measures were once understood the cooperation of officials was usually very good. Shansi has had a stable government ever since the revolution of 1911, under the efficient administration of Yen Hsi Shan. All the plague prevention work has been greatly facilitated by the smoothly running government machinery with its officials, soldiers, police, telephones and telegraphs. A great deal of the time they were in communication with Fenchow by the telephone.

Altogether the plague party travelled a total of 50,000 miles on the backs of animals across mountain range after mountain range. The return trip from a focus of pneumonic plague up on the Yellow River to Linhsien, their first objective, presents an interesting contrast. Instead of crossing thirteen mountains they traversed not a one. For two days they floated down the broad surface of the Yellow River at the rate of nine miles an hour - three times as fast as on pack animal, sometimes through rapids, again in a smooth but powerful current, past wonderful scenery such as people would cross a continent to see, stopped three times by Governor Yen's vigilant guards who mistook them for opium smugglers and in one instance fired upon them, all the time in a boat made of poplar wood, patched in many places, leaking a little, propelled by oars - really small trees grown for the purpose, twenty-five feet long, seven inches in diameter. One day the river was full of floating ice.

Although travelling, the night saw one important thing accomplished. They sent messengers twenty miles back from the river where two of their nurses were located and exchanged reports on their doings. Those nurses had brought under control one bad center of pneumonic plague.

Whether the pneumonic plague will be stopped soon it is impossible to say. The bubonic plague they thought was nearly over for this year. But probably it will occur next year, and the next, just as it has been doing these seventeen years, but enlarging its territory all the time. Or perhaps its spread may not be gradual. It may at any time get carried down the Yellow River to the great populous plains or eastward over the main routes of trade until it menaces all North China and the world again. It is an enormous problem and should be attacked immediately and vigorously.

Clara F. Watson

Northfield, Minn.
111 Maple Ave.
Dec. 31, 1928.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

369

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 1 1927

CB122 27 NITE.UPLAND CALIF 31

REV JAMES L BARTON.
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

Ans.

ON FEBRUARY SIXTEENTH I SENT FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS TO FENCHOW TO BUY LAND CAN YOU DIVERT THAT MONEY TO USE OF MISSIONARIES TO LEAVE FENCHOW IF NECESSARY.

CHAS E HARWOOD.

CABLEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 9 1927

370

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

88CD NK

FENCHOW 6 9/1130 APRIL 1927

Ans.

FERNSTALK

JAS L BARTON DD
CARE AMN BD OF COMM FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
14 BEACON ST

BOSTON

LUEDN/ECKOC IGYHR/ODAJH ODAKF/ODYJJ OCYTS/XOCUG

650A

(3)

All foreigners have left for coast except Mary E. McClure, Grace E. McConnaughey, Mrs. Watts O. Pye, and Child, Dr. Percy T. Watson. Telegraph instructions

371

Boston, Mass., April 9, 1927

FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

AJAKLEITAG YMUFVUPYSP

STRONG

Advise Fenchow by telegram we recommend you to withdraw insur as little risk as possible

Prepaid $5.00

Bohn 372

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	BLUE
NIGHT MESSAGE	NITE
NIGHT LETTER	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

The filing time as shown in the date line on full rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

HB523 29 NL

APR 12 1927

1927 APR 11 PM 9 49

OBERLIN OHIO' 11

Ans. 12

DR JAMES L BARTON

' 14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS

WIRE OUR EXPENSE AVAILABLE INFORMATION CONCERNING SITUATION SHANSI PROVINCE AFFECTING FAIRFIELD ESPECIALLY HAS HE GONE TO TIENTSIN WE NEED INFORMATION FOR GUIDANCE TRUSTEES SHANSI ASSOCIATION MEETING THURSDAY APRIL FOURTEEN

W F BOHN.

BO 373

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

BOSTON MASS JUNE 20, 1927

Mr. WM. F. BOHN

OBERLIN COLLEGE

OBERLIN OHIO

TAIKU CABLES SCHOOL REOPENS SEPTEMBER ONE AFFECTIONATE HEARTY GREETINGS PRESIDENT KING NINETEEN SEVEN REUNION FROM FAIRFIELD AND INGALLS

H.E.B.CASE

88

Grant 374

Form 1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
MARK H. WARD, M.D.
1927 AUG 8 PM 8 18

NC835 50 NL XU.FAIRFIELD CONN 8

AMERICAN BOARD ROOMS.
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

AUG -9 1927

Ans.

LETTER FROM MRS PERCY WATSON JULY TWELFTH STATES SENCHOW HOSPITAL MUST CLOSE UNLESS THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS PRIVATELY RAISED IMMEDIATELY WHEREAS OF CRITICAL IMPORTANCE KEEP HOSPITAL OPEN WHAT IS BOARDS PRESENT POLICY REGARDING HOSPITAL CLOSING ARE CHURCHES INTERESTED IN WATSONS MAKING CONCERTED EFFORTS IN BOARD IN POSITION TO AID KINDLY WIRE.

JOHN H GRANT.

COPY

375

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

August 9, 1927

Rev. John H. Grant
Fairfield, Conn.

Our Hospitals in China all open and very effective. Watson bravely holding on with insufficient funds. Board cannot make extra grant now. Any help that will not intrench on regular gifts to the Board for budget already assumed will be a Godsend.

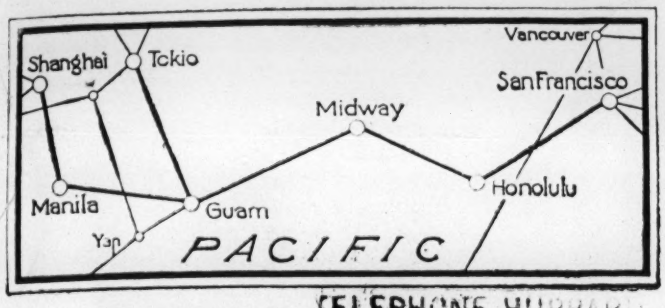
W. E. Strong.

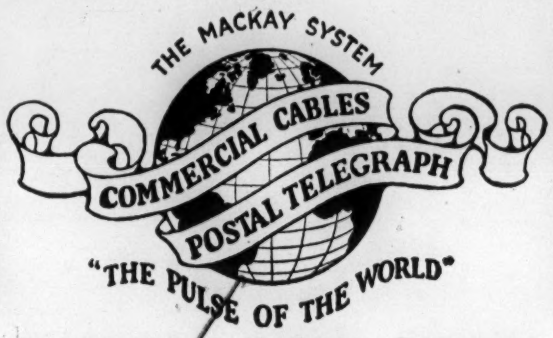
Printed in U.S.A.

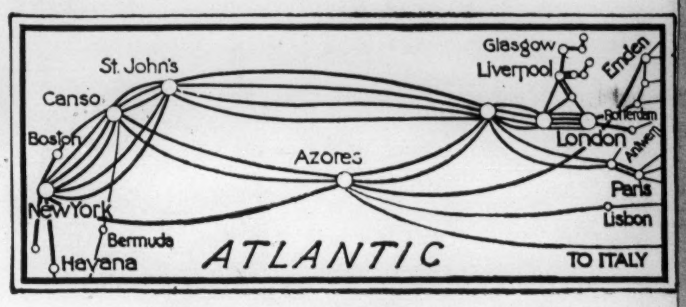
COMMERCIAL CABLES

376

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (Landline System Throughout the United States) Watson







RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 1
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

6282

DEC 12 1927
RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

C

NY G 7PAC56

TIENTSIN ~~SBO 7~~ ~~1220PM~~

DEC 12 1927

FERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

MILECWUCAK BEACHUGUIG NOTIFY CARLETON

WATSON

4 copies

Two men next summer Beach impossible to remain any longer.
Notify Carleton

Watson.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

377

Boston, Mass. Dec. 6, 1929.

Rev. A. K. Voss
525 Lumber Exchange,
Minneapolis, Minn.

NEXT YEAR AMERICAN BOARD CONTINUES ASSIGNMENT TWELVE HUNDRED FIFTY DOLLARS STARRED AT END OF PROJECT LIST FOR WATSON'S HOSPITAL IN ADDITION TO ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS ABOVE SEE COPY OF LETTER TO MRS. STARK FORWARDED TODAY BY AIR MAIL WOULD WELCOME WHOLE THANK OFFERING AS SPECIAL GIFT WITHOUT APPORTIONMENT CREDIT

WYNN C FAIRFIELD

Charge: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Amplify: $1.08 Home Department.

STUDENT COMMITTEE
FRANK T. DEVYVER, CHAIRMAN
ALICE E. HOOVER
CHIN L. CHIAO
MAREN H. THOMSEN
PRISCILLA A. JOHNSON
RUDOLPH E. TODD
ADELAIDE HEMINGWAY
DONALD T. BEAUMONT
MRS. A. R. WOODRUFF
CHARLES G. STEWART
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
H. C. KING
N. VAN DER PYL
T. W. GRAHAM
G. W. FISKE
W. F. BOHN
H. B. THURSTON
MRS. LYDIA LORD DAVIS

Dear Friend: February 6, 1925.

We, of the Student Committee, get so excited and enthusiastic about the Oberlin Shansi work that it is necessary to annually blow off. The students here are getting a large dose of Shansi through the Review which is reporting the activities of Sam Wilson, '23 and Ted Forbes, '24.

The reports from Taiku concerning our school make us proud "ti-li-hai." (That's as the Chinese would say it.) We may be sure that our school is progressing in a way to meet the educational needs of the province. Under the guidance of Mr. K'ung and Mr. Fairfield the school has been built up from nothing to a first rate high school of which we are happy to be the backers. Our place in the province is that of the only Christian Junior and Senior High School and Junior College in a territory twice as large as Ohio.

Our enrollment this year is 255 boys. 152 of these are in the high school. The remainder are in the junior college and the primary school. What's more there are 22 girls in the Precious Dew School which is part of our Oberlin Shansi work.

The faculty are great. They are men who have preparation which is a technical requirement. They also have strong personalities and an ambition to make their work in the school amount to something. In fact they are worthy members of the "Oberlin" faculty.

The most cheering news is about the student body itself. There is only a slight increase in numbers. But several students, who in past semesters have been known only for their ornamental functions, have been dispensed with. In all departments the scholastic standards are rising, and the boys who stay are meeting them.

The life of the boys has been brightened by the completion of the Adelaide Edmonds Hemingway dormitory. This accomodates one hundred and gives them livable, healthful quarters. This is the largest single advance which has been made in the material equipment of the school.

Though conditions politically are very much upset, Shansi is peaceful. We may look forward this year to the increasing usefulness of our work. Enlargements are being planned which will make our future work even more effective than our past work has been.

The Treasurer's report is appended. We are particularly grateful to the Alumni for their generous support. U. S. money goes a long way in China, but the increasing budget brings also increasing demands and we know that the Alumni will continue to aid us.

Most sincerely,

STUDENT COMMITTEE.

FEB 9 - 1925

Dr Barton 376

REPORT OF
THE OBERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION
1924

RECEIPTS

For General Current Expense—		
Alumni through Alumni Ass'n and by individual gifts	$ 2,879.75	
Oberlin College Chest	5,000.00	
Income from endowment	5,977.02	
Gift in lieu of income	799.52	
Interest on current account	80.00	
		$14,736.29
For Special Objects—		
Gift for use of Dr. W. A. Hemingway	25.00	
Women of 1915 for use of Dept. of Social Service in Fenchow	83.50	
Reserve for Investments, from Premium on bonds sold and exchanged	411.17	
		519.67
For Endowment—From the Charles M. Hall Education Fund, Add'l		15,990.43
Total receipts		$31,246.39
Balance on hand, 1923		3,799.30
		$35,045.69

PAYMENTS

On account Budget for Schools	$13,075.00	
For the year 1924		
Advance for year 1925	4,925.00	
		$18,000.00
For Special Objects—		
To Rev. Watts O. Pye for Memorial to Florence Price from gift of Mrs. G. B. Fleming	20.00	
To American Board for use of Dr. W. A. Hemingway	25.00	
To American Board for Dept. of Social Service in Fenchow	83.50	
		128.50
For General Publicity—		
Expenses of Mr. Moyer to Oberlin, Cuts for Circular, Commencement Float, etc.		106.34
For Administrative Expense—		
Printing Circular Letter	167.50	
Postage, office use and circular letter	129.64	
Miscellaneous items	23.73	
		320.87
Total Payments		18,555.71
Cash on hand available for investments		16,286.94
Cash, Current Account		203.04
		$35,045.69

January 10, 1925.

Respectfully submitted,
HIRAM B. THURSTON,
Treasurer.

The West Road

Paul R. Reynolds

1924

Bind this way with broad margin at left —

"THE WEST ROAD". By Paul R. Reynolds

(Excerpts from a journal letter written while on a tour of the Fenchow field, spring 1924.)

Yung P'ing Chen, Shensi,
March 15, 1924

Dear Folks;

Where shall I start? We have been off on the West Road for a bit over two weeks now and have four weeks ahead. Then home for a few days because of the formal opening of the Hospital, and the Provincial Meeting and away again for six weeks in the Northern part of our field. We are over in Shensi now and it is in sad contrast to well governed Shansi. Gambling is outlawed in Shansi, here you see it everywhere. Beggars are sent to the workhouse over there, here they crowd around in perfect hordes. Opium is fought bitterly in Shansi and I have never even seen a poppy there. Here it is not only allowed but in many places the officials compel the people to plant poppies.

On Friday we were in a county seat city. Two years ago the bandits raided this place broke through the North gate, burned and looted and left the city a wreck. Even to this day not more than forty or fifty families have ventured back, and they are just camping in the ruins of former homes. Conditions are improving slowly but this whole district is still in deathly fear of bandits. Every city and most of the villages have walled refuges above on some mountain top. They flee to these when the bandit alarm is given. The stores dare not display much goods. All men dress like farmers----in the cheapest of blue cotton garments. If better clothes were worn the bandits might think the place worthy of a raid. Almost the only stabilizing force in the whole section is the church. The people recognise this. In one city the gentrymen came to Mr. Dye with this offer. If the church would guarantee protection from bandits they would give a large and favorably located piece of land and would build a fine big church, rooms for guests, school rooms, all inclosed by a

strong wall, and all a gift, if the church would but promise protection. Of course the offer had to be refused but never-the-less without gifts and without pledges the church is bringing protection for the experience in our whole field has been that when the church comes in the bandits, sooner or later go out. But I am getting ahead of my story. Let me go back and bring up the schedule.

We left Fenchow Friday February 20th thus just missing a leap year party which was pulled off that night at the Ladies House. It was a lovely clear day, fine and warm. Our "train" consists of Mr. Pye, our "boy", three mules loaded with packs and bedding, the mule-driver, and your humble (more or less so) scribe. The first night we got up into the edge of the foothills and stayed at Shihchiachwang. That is not as bad as it looks. The young man who has been in charge of the chapel there is just now going down to Peking for six months special training in the Boys Department of the Y. M. under Len Sweet. When he returns he will have charge of the boys work at our Fenchow City Work Buidling. We had a short meeting, talked a while with some of the older church members, ate a bit of supper, and turned in. Next day we were off early with a long grind ahead, and indeed were thirteen hours on the trail with no stop for lunch, merely eating a bit as we moved along. Almost all day we were toiling up and up toward the pass through the first range of mountains. Finally we reached the top and during the late afternoon went down through a gorge unusually beautiful for North China because on either side there was quite a lot of scrub oak and evergreen. The dark green of the cedar with the gray of the rocks and the brown of the old oak leaves made a lovely color pattern----in the distance looking like an exquisite velvet rug draped in rich loose folds from the mountain ridges. Toward evening all along one side of the valley we saw a series of fine old temples set aloft on the mountain side among groves of white pine. All this lit with the glow of sunset colors made a long to be remembered picture.

find the city gates shut and barred for it was after dark. Our pounding and calls finally persuaded them to guardedly open a crack and when they found out who we were they let us in, swinging wide the ponderous, creaking, iron studded doors. We found a royal welcome and a good warm room awaiting us at the church. There is lots of coal in the vicinity of the city and so we could be lavish with it and be warm for once on the trip at least. A good hot meal of Chinese food, a talk with the pastor and a few folks who dropped in and we were ready to roll in for a good sleep. Next day was Sunday and we got up at our leisure, shaved, breakfasted and prepared for the first service. Mr. Pye comes but once a year to these places so they work him hard when present. We managed to get in three services besides communion and baptism. Then about half the congregation crowd into our room between times to talk about everything from the price of flour to Buddhist theology. The folks from three or four village chapels had come in for this day of meetings. From one place they brought a tale of woe. The village president was making them all pay the temple tax. With the inauguration of the Republic religious liberty was declared and this meant that all those who belong to the church are freed from the taxes for the upkeep of the Buddhist and Confucian temples. However, in this instance, as in many places, the villagers are still compelled to pay. These people wanted Mr. Pye at once to take the matter up with the County Magistrate. Mr. Pye talked to them for a long, long time,-----it takes much time and much talk, an endless amount of both it seems to us Westerners, to get anything accomplished in China (not to mention the tea)-----but finally they agreed that instead of taking the matter up in the courts they would go home and be nice to their village president. The pastor from the county seat should go out, visit them, call on the village president and invite him to a meal incidentally reminding him of the law about religious liberty. Thus the whole matter could be fixed up without resort to law.

During the same afternoon we had a call from an interesting chap, an official named Liu, quite a well educated man. He is a friend of the church and gives to its support. In his ancestral hall at home he has tablets to Confucius Lao Tze, Buddha, and Jesus, and he worships before them all.

We have a good property here at Chung Yang, all recently rebuilt and in good repair. The man in charge is pushing the work both in the city and in the villages of the district. We also have a good boys school here. We hope eventually to be able to have a boys school in each county seat. While the present disorganized and undeveloped condition of public education exists this is of vast importance both in the actual training given the boys and in the example ##### to the city of a well conducted school.

Monday was a long day so we were up before daylight and away. For three or four hours we wound our way up a deep gorge along a stream and between towering cliffs. Then we turned up a side valley and for several hours passed along through a wooded district. Willowand elm in the valley, birch, mountain ash and evergreen on the mountain sides make it a beautiful spot, all the more appreciated because it is the only place like this we shall see in three months touring. There was also some sort of bush which in the distance looked like rolls and rolls of soft gray smoke. The beauty of the mountains with the white birches gleaming among the darker trees, with patches os now here and there, the brown of last year's oak leaves and occasionally the gleam of yellow # stubble snowing a bit of cultivated land, made it all very heartfilling. At last we turned up over the ridge right through a birch grove where we saw deer tracks galore and finally out onto the divide until we could see range on range of mountains stretching away into the misty distances. There were lots of pheasant all along and we saw a big wild boar placidly feeding just across a little gulley from our trail. How my hand ached for a gun! Coming down from the mountain we still had twenty li to go in the

gathering darkness and softly falling snow but we finally arrived at Warm Springs City. We found the name in keeping with our reception and were soon busy with supper. I am certainly getting so I can make my chop sticks hop around. We come in from these long hours of mountain trail just absolutely starved. We talked a while and then to bed. Next forenoon we held services and I tried my first sermon in Chinese. Great excitement----on my part,----the populace did not seem to mind. We had to go on to another place (not because of the sermon%%*!!!) so while we held church our "boy" packed up and church over we ate a bowl or two of hot dough strings and at 12:20 were off with only 45 li to go but three ridges ranges of low mountains to cross so we did not get in until eight that night. The day was dark with great masses of black clouds hanging low on the mountains. From the top of the ridges we could see range on range stretching away as far as the eye could reach. In places the sun would break through and make some distant peak gleam with white glory. It was such a scene as awes and uplifts the soul.

We found the pastor and a few faithfuls waiting for us with lanterns at the edge of the village. A warm welcome, a good supper, a chat with those who dropped in and we were well ready for bed. This time we went upstairs. As I remember it there are only two or three places on our whole circuit which boast of a second story but altho such may be luxury to the Chinese, we are well satisfied with ground floor after our days of mountain climbing. I am reminded of the remark our muleteer made one day after we had toiled up the third or fourth ridge just to walk down the other side. "Every time you come down from one mountain, you find another lying in wait for you."

We held service as usual next day and then were away with only 30 li to go so we got in early, about five o'clock indeed. First we had supper and then held a meeting. An interesting thing occured here. Just after the meeting began two men appeared bearing a letter from the pastor of the place we had left earlier in the day. They live some 30

li off in the mountains and had come in for baptism but had arrived after we left. At their insistence the pastor had written a note of explanation and they had trailed us over the mountains another 30 li to catch us at this, our next stop, and thereupon receive baptism. I had heard of people wishing to be married who would pursue a minister but this was my first experience with folks anxiously hurrying over the mountains to catch up with a baptismal service.

Next day we moved on to Three Corners, on the Yellow River, arrived early and held service at once. I tried the sermon again while Mr. Pye took the baptismal service. In charge here there is a nice young chap who goes by the name of Pai, or translated Mr. White. He is pastor in charge and also postmaster. ~~#####~~ Any number of these postoffices out here have been put in at Mr. Pye's suggestion. He has travelled this country up and down for years, knows all the cities, the main roads, the market towns and villages, and in remarkable detail the general lie of the land. As a result when he recommends a new post office or postal circuit, it is generally established. In this particular case they could find no other suitable postmaster so they asked our man Pai to take the job.

This young man's father is quite a character. In the early days his county was governed at one time by a very bad official. No one dared make complaint for that was in the days of the Empress Dowager. The people groaned under the misrule but did nothing. So Mr. Pai took his life in his hand and went to Taiyuanfu and entered complaint. He must have caught the higher official at a propitious moment for audience was granted, his request heeddd, investigation made and the bad official ousted. Then the people wanted to deify Mr. Pai. Thus it happens that although still very much alive he has a big imposing official tablet erected in his honor and telling of his "mighty deeds of yore."

It was this same elder Mr. Pai who when accompanying Mr. Pye on his first exploring trip out in this west country, went into the tunnel

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business. One day they had toiled up a steep incline only to go right down on the other side. Mr. Pye remarked that in America they would put a tunnel through that hill and thus shorten the road greatly. All day and for many days thereafter Mr. Pai kept asking questions about that tunnel. Mr. Pye who had had a bit of surveying experience told him all he knew and then forgot the matter. A year or so later he came back and found a tunnel through that hill. Mr. Pai had raised a subscription, hired workmen, gotten an estimate of levels by letting men down over the cliffs in baskets, and had dug the tunnel. They had dug in from two ends and had almost missed meeting and were also a bit off level so there is still a jog in the tunnel but they finished it and it is still in use. Their only instruments were baskets, rope, and spades.

Old Mr. Pai is a faithful deacon in our Liu Lin Chen church and as mentioned above, his boy is doing excellent work in the church at Three Corners.

Next day we moved on along the Yellow River to Chuan Chieh (Three Corners) where a young student is in charge. After a short meeting we pushed on for the next day's trail is too long. We were trying to reach a certain large village but night fell upon us among the mountain gorges. A passing muleteer told us of a small village a short distance up a side gorge. We turned and crawled up this almost perpendicular trail while the blackness settled close around us. Then the roaring bark of the dogs told us that we had arrived. (These mountain dogs are not lap pets, by the way.) Would the villagers take us in,--utter strangers? Of course. Were we not belated travellors in need. One whole family moved out and gave us their cave home. They brought water and food and offered to share their bedding. They crowded around to gaze in wonder at the first candle they had ever seen. Not a person in the village could read or write. But I wondered if an educated, electric lighted, furnace heated American family would have turned out of their whole home in the darkness of night to care for strangers and foreigners

who came thus unasked and unannounced.

A sequel to this night in the strange village is that the pastor of the nearest church has been told of them. He will visit them, become acquainted, eventually tell them of the "new way", invite them to church and some day there will be church members in that village and ######## some of their boys will be coming down to school.

We were on the trail again at dawn and at evening came to another county seat, Shih Lou Hsien, where Mr. Pei holds forth. He does not look like much but he is a great little old general. He manages six out-station chapel each in charge of a local lay preacher and has work in more than twenty villages. With his assistants he has held nineteen intensive bible study institutes in various places since last October. He knew we were tired after the trail so supper over he led folks away, closed the doors and left us alone to rest, read our mail, write letters and get ready for Sunday. After the usual jam which inhabits our rooms from arrival till departure this was much appreciated. This was our first chance to receive mail and how the home letters did warm our hearts. We went to bed early for the next day meant the usual round of services and conferences. Including those who had come in from the outstations there were 56 to be baptised. In the afternoon we visited the court where the bible woman is doing her work. They told here of one woman who has been so completely made over by the "good news" that she is the wonder of her village. She used to be the village shrew but now she is so quiet, kind, gentle and helpful that people gather to assure themselves that it is really their old neighbor.

In the evening Mr. Lei had arranged a workers conference. His young assistant, Mr. Chang, the bible woman, and the six lay preachers from the outposts were all present. They have their work all mapped out and it was interesting to hear them talk of three more important market centers which they wish to ##### man, each center with from 20 to 50 villages in its adjacent territory.

That follows Mr. Pye's general plan of work. First the county seats and big places. Then out from these to reach the market towns and smaller cities. From these in turn we wish to reach on back into the villages. Each county seat and market center will have a pastor in charge; each village center will have a lay leader. There are some 8,300 odd villages in our field. as nearly as we can estimate it we have at least one Christian in close to 3,000 of these villages already. We will get an exact check on that in our reports next year.

Next day we went on to I T'ieh and since the "milage" was not great,### arrived at 5:30, cleaned up a bit, had church service, then supper and after that callers all evening. Our church here is indeed "set on a hill" being at the very top of the little mountain city, in the court of the wealthiest family of the district.

It was in this county just a year ago that the magistrate made a call upon Mr. Pye. They were speaking of the recent great improvement of conditions in the district. Mr. Pye asked the official what he considered to be the cause for this.increase in business and general opening up of conditions. The man replied that it was due to two factors, the coming of the church and the opening of the postoffice. (He did not know that the postoffice had been opened on Mr. Pye's recommendation.)

We could not make the Yellow River next day but had to stop half way in a village which bears a name sounding like "Hair Cut Town." After viewing the shaggy inhabitants we murmured, "What's in a name?"

One more day and a long one brought us to the river again, but we ran into excitement along the way. The big dun mule, the one Mr. Pye rides, got caught on a narrow ledge of rock and his pack boxes thrust him off over the edge. Scrambling wildly down he went a direct drop of ten feet landing on his back. He dropped onto an icy incline and down this went mule, boxes, pack saddle and bedding in a wild scramble, then over a frozen waterfall, another direct drop of ten feet. He was badly mauled and scratched but no bones broken. Now how is that for luck!

If Mr. Pye had been riding I do not see how he could have escaped for that tangled mass of boxes, rocks and mules would certainly have wrecked him. Just after the accident four men came along and helped us get our mule out. Fortunate again for this is a lonesome trail and we saw no one else most of the afternoon.

Well, that for that. Just to add cheer to the day Mr. Pye told of a church member of ours in this same district who while walking on the mountain trail last winter, slipped, fell over the edge and was crushed to death on the rocks below. Also of a middle school boy, a fine chap, who two or three years ago went home during summer vacation to help his father on their little mountain farm. He was working on one plot while his father was ploughing on the terrace just above. The incline of the field was so great that the plough ox lost its footing, rolled over the edge to the terrace below and falling on the boy crushed him to death. As you may imagine, after all this, merely crossing the Yellow River seemed quite tame. This particular ferry is not bad but there is one farther up which they say brings out the cold sweat on folks and makes even the camels cry. We all piled into the old hand made plank scow, mules, donkeys, baggage and men and away we went rowing madly, bailing furiously to land half a mile below on the other side. The minute we got across it was evident that we had left Shansi. We saw four big "crap" games in full blast while walking up from the landing to the church.

We found the young pastor is much interested in a group of boys and young men. We talked school to them late into the night. Indeed all along the way and everywhere Mr. Pye talks school and more school. Out of these western villages will come the thews and sinews for church and state in future days. Mr. Hummel says that in the Middle School you can spot a West Road, hills boy almost every time just by his air and the way he gets down to work. No time for fooling. These lean hard brown lads know the realities of life.

Sunrise next day found us on the trail headed for a county seat. It was this place which I mentioned in my very first paragraph as being so completely wrecked by repeated bandit raids. There is nothing much left but ruins. But the church is on the job and as conditions get more settled and people return will take an increasingly large place in the life of the community. We had a busy day there holding services in a fireless church which was so cold we had to go outdoors into the crisp March wind to get warmed up. (You cannot dream how cold a brick wall, brick floor, paper window never-saw-a-fire-since-the-brick-came-out-of-the-kiln, room can be.) Next day we came on to the city where I am now writing this letter. The place is called "City of Eternal Peace" but it belies its name. A colporter had been touring this field for some time so a little less than three years ago a young chap named Lu was sent out here to see if he could open up the work. A group of soldiers were in power in the district, ex-bandits and apt to backslide at any moment. They heard of Mr. Lu's arrival and called around to pay their respects. They asked his business and finding that he was of the church they gave him a week to leave town. Lu is just a young chap, was all alone, and is not much bigger than a postage stamp but he got his first training in a Presbyterian boys school and he seems to be all Scotch,--- so he forgot to leave within the alloted time. They called again and gave more threats. Finally they said they would kill him. "Go ahead" he responded, "Nothing you could do would help my work more." By this time Lu had six men coming regularly to study the bible with him. They had taken the first step in church membership----putting down their names. (Similar to the "inquirer" so often referred to.) So the soldiers decided to shift the campaign a bit and bring pressure to bear on these local men. They called them in and warned them that they must have nothing more to do with the church. But by this time these men had some of the same fire in their souls which burns in the heart of little Mr. Lu. They refused to recant and so after various warnings and threats, were

actually taken into custody, locked up with a bread and water diet and when they still held out were so severely beaten that not one escaped without one broken bone#; one man had both arms broken; and all were bruised and bloody. But not a one would budge an inch. Well, when this became known in the community, the church began to grow fairly by leaps and bounds. At the end of the year, just to show that they intended to stay, the local church quit renting, bought property and remodled it into a chapel and living quarters for Mr. Lu. Mr. Lu got married and settled down for a long stay. With those we baptised here today the church has now over a hundred regular members and is less than three years old. Already they are talking about building a real church building on the front part of their property. Their work is reaching out into all the villages around about. Mr. Lu makes it a sort of a requirement that each member give a few days each year to gospel team extension work. The soldiers go. The church stays. Wouldn't old St. Paul glory in a chap like this little Mr. Lu?

Tien Tze P'o Ho, Shensi.
March 24.

Dear Folks;

Here we are hung up in a strange village for a night again and I shall try and get a bit more done on this chronicle. At the regular places were are always so busy with meetings and conferences that my time is short.

When we started off at sunrise this morning the day was perfect, cold crisp air, blue sky, and a big golden sun but by midday it was blowing great guns and old Sol looked like a sickly moon through the yellow haze. We were pushing up a river valley and the sand and dust eddied past us until at times you could not see five feet in front. Believe me, I know what the little book means by dust storm. So at last we knocked off and are staying here all night. We can do this and still keep up with our schedule. If it had meant losing out on our time card we would have gone on sand storm or no sand storm.

We stopped fairly early and now are all settled for the night. Our cots are up, blankets spread, Mr. Pye is sitting on a pack box jotting down notes for a course which he gives at the Bible School when we get home. I am sitting on another box with faithful old Corona on the end of my cot. We are not at one of the churches so ###### our time is our own. We can do and eat as we please. Thus we are going to have a feast. After four weeks of Chinese food we are going to open a can of real American pork and beans. YUM!!

To resume: After our day with the persistent Mr. Lu and his eternal peace city, we marched on next morning at sunrise. It had been snowing but was warmer so all day it was wet underfoot. By Jove! Until you see it you cannot dream how many times a mule can slip and almost drop off the cliff.

We got in at dusk and found the pastor very much on the job. He is an energetic young chap just out of Bible School last year. Next day the crowd was far too large for the church so we held service in the open courtyard and spoke from the chapel steps. This church and the next one we visit are the only two churches in our whole field where they have as many men as women. Many of our churches have no women at all and the number in our whole field runs less than 10 % of the total church membership.

In the late afternoon we held another service in the court and this time I spoke. The pastor translated my attempt at kuan hua (official Chinese) into pen ti hua (local dialect). After church just at sunset the young pastor and I with a group of boys climbed up the mountain back of the city to see the refuge. It is on top of a flat peak and certainly looks impregnable but the bandits do at times ##### even break into these strongholds.

Next day we went down the valley and were glad it was only 30 li for there was a driving wind right from the Gobi, full of sand and ice. Luckily it was at our backs. We got in at one o'clock, had dinner, then

church, baptisms, ######## baptisms, and communion. After this we had a long conference with the pastor and the local leaders. You have no conception of the variety of questions big and little that must be discussed. Everything from points of belief to the extra cost of coal. This is all so new to all of them and so far so many of our men are of a rather uneducated strata of society. Ideas, beliefs, methods which we take for granted at home have to be introduced, talked about, tried out and worked over. It is a long road.

Next day our road led from Wai Yao Pu to Ch'ing Chien Hsien. Another young chap just out of Bible School is doing excellent work at this county seat. I know all these younger men for I have had them in gym drill and basket ball these past two years. In this city we found the garrison in charge of a ## captain who was converted while with the army of General Feng Yu Hsiang, the famous Christian General. This chap had rounded up his whole company seen them through the preliminary steps and had them all lined up for baptism. Trust an army for efficiency!! A terrible dust storm raged all day long but late in the afternoon we had to face it for thirty li. Reached the next place at 7:30 and after unearthing ourselves held service. Not a large place so I spoke and conducted the baptism and communion. Am getting a bit more confidence in my Chinese. Next time I must tell you a bandit story. But this must be all tonight.

Suei Te Chou, Shensi,
March 29.

Hello, Everybody;

Off again! Promised you a bandit story but instead I shall start with the excitement now in hand. Altho it is nearly midnight we are waiting for a second call from a certain Captain who was here earlier in the evening. It came about thusly: A few days ago at one of our cities we heard repeated complaint that the officer in charge of the local garrison was compelling people to buy opium.

Tien Tze Kou,
April 1.

Well, here we are again!

Just then the Captain arrived and we talked and talked. Ever since we have been going some. Seems to be a minute to spare now so I shall try it again. This local officer I was telling about who was forcing people to buy opium was also compelling each village to pay a license fee of $50. for gambling. Whether they gambled or not they had to pay the fee. A few of the villages are now largely Christian in sympathy and do not want to gamble. So the church members came to Mr. Pye with their troubles. After some discussion when it appeared that this chap was a thoroughly bad character in every way Mr. Pye suggested that a letter be written to the officer in charge of all this district. The letter could say that unknown to him an under officer was ruining his reputation and as his friends we wanted to let him know of this. The letter was written and sent. A few days later at Suei Te Chou we found a captain with four soldiers had ridden post haste over two days of mountain trail to intercept us with an answer from this "higher up." He thanked Mr. Pye profusely for calling his attention to this evil. He had sent men at once to stop the bad practices and arrest the offender. By word of mouth from the captain we learned that the offender had not been arrested but had merely gone to another town. Mr. Pye feared that he would soon go back and be at the old game. Therefore another letter was written and the matter also clearly stated to this captain who had come with the message. This offending officer had broken enough laws to merit imprisonment for life. Probably his escape to another place was due to some neglect upon the part of the soldiers and not to any carelessness on the part of the district officer. We were quite certain that he would follow the matter up and bring the offender to justice. All this and much more was most delicately stated. Thus Mr. Pye works the higher officer into a position where to "save face" (miracle working words and power) he must mete out justice. It was quite certain all the time that this higher officer if not actually in on the evil, at least knew of it, but if he had been directly faced with the matter he would

have brazened it out or made trouble and nothing would have been accomplished. As it is now, it looks as if the matter might be cleared up. A sequel to this came at the next place after Suei Te Chou. There we found the pastor from the place under discussion. He had been sent by the gentry of the city to express their thanks to Mr. Pye for the steps taken and that their city was freed from the tyranny of this bad officer. After delivering their formal message the pastor added that these gentrymen were much interested to thus find out that the church was so interested in what might be translated "the welfare of society." He was sure that a way had thus been opened which would lead to a number of these educated men coming into the church.

Now I must tell you that oft postponed bandit story. When we were in Ch'ing Chien Mr. Pye said that a year ago last fall when he reached that place, he found that the bandits had just made the last of a series of some nine raids covering a period of several years. Finding very little of value left to carry off they away a number of people and held them for ransome. While he was in the city some of these people were released and came back. The friends of some of those still held came to Mr. Pye begging him to write a letter asking for their release. He said that he had no authority and no influence but they insisted so finally a letter was written, with no thought of success however. The letter mentioned the highest amount of ransome money which the people could give and expressed the belief that the Honorable Chief release these poor people and let them return home at once. Well before Mr. Pye left in came all those captives bearing a letter all full of flowery language for Mr. Pye. One family of some means had a few days earlier tried a trick. They had sent the ransome money demanded for a certain member of their family but had split open the silver bars and had filled them with iron. The man was released but came back with a letter saying that the silver sent was right in weight but was not "perfect" silver and so the man released was not perfect either. They had cut off both

his ears. He appeared at the church with them and wanted Mr. Pye to put them back on for him.

Now back to our journal again. The day after that last dust storm was one of those perfect days, sky as blue as the most famous Italian, big golden sun, air clear as crystal, fresh from the Gobi and so full of vitality it fairly made the lungs crackle. We were on the road all day and came at evening to Lao Chun Tien, a good market city on a fairly large river. We held an evening service and then went to bed early. Next day was Sunday and we had morning service with baptisms. One candidate for baptism here is a regular Russian in appearance, fair skin, light hair and eyes, big ruddy beard. He is Chinese in speech and family but shows ~~[illegible]~~ unmistakably a strain back somewhere.

In the afternoon we went thirty li to another place for services. Next day we started off up a mountain gorge hoping to make Shih Wan Chen. The rocky bluffs kept forcing us to cross and recross the stream. The winter ice was getting pretty soft and once or twice we broke through a bit. The mules seemed to think that it was rather tough going. By afternoon the wind was blowing a gale and the cultivated mountain sides came down to mingle with the valley sand and incidentally half bury us. This was the day, March 24th when we were finally forced to stop off at a strange village for the night and go on next day. I wrote a bit to you there at Tien Tze P'o Ho.

Next day we reached Shih Wan and had home mail. The services were held out in the open court. We stayed here until next day so the boy got some washing done for us. And we needed it. Our next main stop was at Chou Chia Chien. That church has been doing great work under Mr. Ching, the pastor who went with Mary McClure to see the bandit chief and intercede with him. They have five outstation churches and are doing steady constructive work. Working with Mr. Ching is a fine old colporter named Yang who has tramped this whole country over for years sowing the seed.

(18)

Fenchow, April 11.

Dear Folks;

Home at last and maybe you can guess how glad we were to roll in, hot, dusty, tired, and get a chance once more at a real bath and regular food. These few days before we start off on our next swing into our northern territory are decidedly "complicated." The Fenchow Hospital is being formally opened with much feasting and speech making and visitors both Chinese and foreign from far and near. We have a regular "Congress" of doctors and in absence of hotels they live around with us. The Provincial Church meeting is in session here also and the delegates both Chinese and foreign must be welcomed and taken care of. Besides the Taiku boys (Oberlin in Shansi) are here for a series of basket ball games with our Middle School and Bible School.

Speaking of variety of occupation: today I have to referee two basket ball games; tomorrow rush off to Yutaoho to see how the building operations are coming along; Sunday I preach the Annual Sermon and conduct communion for the foreign section of the Provincial Meeting. And in between a few dozen other light occupations. If one wants variety and excitement, try the "simple" life of being a missionary.

However this is supposed to be the last lap on our first Shensi trip. Must get this done for we start off again next Tuesday.

The day after my last notes, we moved on to "The Valley of Double Blessings." The Chinese are strong on good names. In the old days if the emperor found a district particularly given to trouble and insurrection he would probably rename it "Peace Plain", or "The Valley of Eternal Peace".

After service we talked to a group of young men about going on to school and got two of them interested in continuing their education. Mr. Pye also arranged with the young chap in charge of the little local church that he is to go on and finish his university work and take theological training. It was getting late so we hurriedly ate a bit and moved on to the next place.

The day following we reached Suei Te Chou, one of our main centers. We have a good big church here, also a Bible School which gives preliminary training to women, and in addition have schools for boys and for girls.

It is interesting to note that back in the ages somewhere this city was once capital of China for a few weeks. This was during one of the civil wars which mark China's long history.

Two men from the District Yamen(Government offices) were baptised, among the others. An increasing number of responsible and educated people are coming into the church these days.

In the evening there was a welcome meeting for us with much tea and cakes and tons of speeches.(Hardships of missionary life.) Oh yes, it was also at this place that the Captain found us, the chap who had been despatched to tell us how grateful his superior officer was that we had called his attention to certain little irregularities in one of the cities of his area. We had quite a session with him so it was after midnight before we got to bed.

We celebrated the Sabbath next day by going 70 li over the mountains to hold services in a little place. Its importance lies in the large number of villages around it, the people all coming to this center to trade. Our group is small as yet here and church, parsonage, and guest rooms are all in one cave room. Late that night while we were trying to get to sleep, a multitude of folks in the other end of this one room, beyond a curtain, were discussing all the problems of the universe. When I drifted off into dreamland about midnight they still had a few matters unsettled. Next morning before five the cook was rattling the kettles------yes, kitchen in the same room too. We were on the trail at sunrise and a good thing too for it was a new

d and took us over fifteen hours. It was nine that night when dead ed we glimpsed the twinkling lanterns of those who had come out to lcome and guide us in. Finally we were fed, our cots fixed, and an istant later were sound asleep. Breakfast and service had to be arly next day for we had another appointment. We had to be ferried ver a rushing turbid river about noon. In the morning when we started t was hot with a burning sun but later it blew up dark and threatening out instead of rain we had a cold wind and a bitter driving dust storm. s you know, Mr. Pye is quite tall and when he sits on his bedding above pack saddle and boxes he is decidedly lofty. The dust and wind had made him pull his hat low over his eyes. As we were passing under a low stone "pailo", or arch of memory, he almost had his whole head knocked off. The arch survived but Mr. Pye carried a large bump and a headache the rest of the day.

At the next place, among other things they wanted us to look at a new site for the church. They wish to exchange their present property for a place nearer the center of the town where people all gather especially on market days.

Next morning we had to get up at four for there was a long day ahead. It was still dark as we stumbled our way along the trail. Gradually the mountains began to loom up on either side, the sky grew gray and the farther mountains came "ghostily" into view. At last light and then the sun, rather dim behind a veil of light clouds but very welcome even so.

In this particular district there are an unusual number of ery attractive temples. They are all perched aloft on some fold of he mountain. Their white walls are decorated with bright red figures nd inside the court there are some fine old cedar trees the foliage eaming green and beautiful. At one place where we cross a small vide I counted seven such temples all in view at one time. They are ally quite colorful and break the monotony of fold on fold of bare

yellow mountains.

After 50 li of hard going with a rising wind we reached a big market town high up close to a divide. After service and a hasty meal we started on again in a howling gale with 60 li of trail ahead. This also was new trail and we got off twice, once losing ten li in our wanderings. These so-called roads are just mountain paths you see. Finally at dark we gave up and with 15 li left to go, asked the hospitality of a village. One advantage of a strange village is that you can "shoo" folks out and go to bed early whereas at a church we may have to sit and talk for hours.

Next morning we went on to the city before breakfast,---I He, a goodly market city, second in importance in Northern Shensi. We have a good big church property here with a strong man in charge and four outstation preaching places. When Brewer Eddy visited Fenchow we wanted him to get over into Shensi so he came out to this place. He baptised a number of folks here and got an awful kick out of it.

After extensive services, between times trying to get a glance at a big mail we found waiting us here, we moved on to another stop for the night. Next morning the sunrise on the mountains was gorgeous beyond words. This village is perched away up on the side of a towering rocky mountain-----the village name indeed being "Stone Pile Mountain." Such a sweep of view over range on range of mountain, all aglow with soft morning colors.

It was a lovely day and as we were getting down near the Yellow River the air was quite spring like. We held church at one place and then went along the picturesque river trail to another place for evening service. Next morning we crossed the river back into Shansi and felt that we were getting toward home. All day we followed along a stream which runs into the Yellow River. It runs over a rock bed and the water is clear and beautiful with a limpid blueness. There

We reached Liu Lin Chen at ten that night and by the time our belated supper was over and we were ready for bed it was midnight. There was a big home mail awaiting us here and that was better than merely go to bed to sleep. Some other time I can tell you all about Liu Lin Chen and fine Mr. Chang. Now it is enough to say that it is one of our best churches. They have not only a splendid school for boys and one for girls but also a lower grade Bible School for women. Within the past two years they have built a fine new street chapel with game and reading rooms. They are getting ready to build a branch hospital. Mr. Chang has been serving this church some ten years now and does remarkable work not only in the management of the local church but in supervision of the work throughout the district surrounding his city.

Late in the afternoon we went on 60 li to Li Shih in order to make it on home from there in two days. These two nights we stayed at Chinese inns and took the time to get our evangelistic work accounts posted up to date.

At five o'clock Tuesday afternoon April 8th we rolled in home.

OH BOY!!!

(22)

A Village in Mongolia,
Sunday, May 11.

Dear Friends,

We we are snagged in a little Mongolian-Chinese village of five cave homes. We hoped to reach Yu Lin Fu, a big city on the northern borders of Shensi, and virtually capital of all northern Shensi, but with two days of sand and rock trail across this bleak upland plateau, we ran into a terrific sandstorm, got off the trail several times because the sand drifts so rapidly, and finally just before the rain came, reached this tiny place. That was last night. We hoped to go on today but all day long it has been pelting rain with little gust of snow. BRRRR! Cold! Well, rather! If we were any place else we would no doubt push on but the trail is all blown away and to get lost on this bleak and practically uninhabited plateau in the wind and rain and snow would be no party. So we shall wait for the morrow and hope for good weather. Might just mention in passing that after a night's sleep in half of this tiny cave home, we found that the baby has the small pox. Look out, you may get a bug.

My journal has all gone by the board this half trip. We have simply been going it too fast. We travel all day, hold services and conferences at night and go on at dawn next day. There have been so many interesting things I wanted to put down but we are busy in each place from the moment the welcome delegation meets us outside the city until they start us on our way next day. We get lots of time to read while along on the trail for we both can read in the saddle. And we have lots of time to talk and plan out our work, but even a Corona refuses to balance for work on the swaying back of a pack mule.

We were a day late out of Fenchow this time because we were counting on that dilapidated old Methuselah Ford to take us a day on the motor road West. When the Rapid transit did not trans, then we had to fall back on the old Chinese cart and being late had to travel day and night for the first 36 hours to catch up with sched-

having caught up with our pack animals, we were back to the old sure way once more. Spring was with us and the country was very beautiful. The deep pink of the apricots, the softer pink of the peach blossoms, the vivid green of winter wheat, the softer colors of new willow leaves, with the yellow hills and the great gray rocks, it made these days on the trail very lovely. We were fortunate in that we followed spring right north so that for a month now we have been keeping up with the bursting blossoms of peach and almond. These patches of color mean so much more to you, the green of the willows here and there is so poignantly lovely just because all the rest of your world here is yellow clay and gray rock and gray ash heaps and gray dirty mud walls and gray brick houses. Two days out we spent a night at Chiao Hsien Chen, a regular little Pittsburg. Rich in coal and iron this little city is prospering mightily and the church is growing sturdily. We baptised 44 men there. Our next stop was at Ch'i K'ou on the Yellow River. Mr. Chang has been here many years and is one of our ablest men. He goes on for further training at Tsinan University this fall. He not only handles the city work well but has eight outstation places each making its impression in village and countryside.

This journal has presumed on your patience far beyond all bounds. I must not stop for the details of all these various places interesting they they seem to me to be. Suffice it to say that we crossed the Yellow River into Shensi and headed North and West going up through one of our newer districts and a hard field in many ways. The people are a rough hard lot and our work is desperately needed. You cannot dream how much difference a church can make in one of these communities within a year or two. The contrast in conditions between the one, two and three year old churches is startling in the extreme.

We have a new and green boy on this trip. He is a bird. Mr. Pye told him the other night that we must get up early next morning so

le routed us out at 2 A. M.

A number of our churches are right along the Great Wall between Shensi and Mongolia. A very interesting movement is going on here. The Chinese are pushing rapidly out into Mongolia and settling down and breaking up the land for farms. The Mongols are a primitive pastoral people without fixed homes. They live in the saddle following their flocks and herds. (One chap after exploring a bit in Mongolia came back to Peking saying that he met a Mongol who had the makings of a splendid cook---if they could just afford a kitchen big enough to let him ride his horse around in.) During the Manchu dynasty the Chinese were forbidden by law to buy land in Mongolia, the Manchus being close kin to the Mongols protected them thus by law. But with the coming of the Republic this law was repealed and now north of our Shansi-Shensi field on a 500 or 600 hundred mile front the Chinese farmers are "possessing" the land. Oh yes, they pay for it. Just about the same sort of a transaction as when we bought Indian lands and moved them on Westward. Just last week we heard that the Peking government is sending a division of troops out here to remind the Mongols how anxious they are to sell and move on.

The Mongols are a simple-hearted, honest and friendly people and make a fair mark for the Chinese traders. Here again there seems to be a remarkable parallel with the early trade relations between whites and Indians in America. The Chinese trade silk and cotton cloth, trinkets, beads, ornaments, knives, drugs, tobacco and opium and in exchange receive salt, soda, hemp oil, hides, wool, and valuable furs. They become rich in this trade but they not only debauch many of the Mongols with opium (in lieu of firewater) but in many cases they lose their own character in the process. These northern trade cities are hard places and on the whole the merchants are a wild rough lot. Gambling, prostitution and opium reign.

Some of our young pastors get pretty lonesome away out in these

[illegible] conditions back in Shansi

Here they are all alone in a bustling border city confronted with all the evils of frontier life. Conditions are hard and rough. They may be anywhere from ten to twenty days from Fenchow and home. When you remember that so far we do not have a single man in our whole west field. who has had Seminary training; that many of them are mere youths# with three years training in our Bible School; that often they have only known of the church for four or five years, you can see how remarkably well they do, all things considered. We turn them loose in the field to "make or break" and usually they make good. Take the case of Mr. Ho at Heng Shan away out West on the Mongolian border fifteen days from Fenchow. When that field was being opened up Mr. Pye called him in and told him the Evangelistic Committee would like for him to go to Heng Shan. He was willing to try it so he started out. After travelling for two days he began to wonder about this. He had never been so far from home before. What if something happened to him. What if something happened to his folks at home. Then he went on another day and wondered more. Next he crossed the Yellow River. Now, he was far from home, in a strange province. He wanted very much to turn back. But on he went, each day getting farther and farther away. He was afraid to go on and yet did not have the face to give up and go back. Then he got to thinking about the work out here when he did actually arrive. When problems arose, what should he do. Always before he could just go in to Fenchow and ask Mr. Jen or Mr. Pye or the Committee. Now what should he do. Finally after more than half a month of travel he arrived. He had to find a place to stay, had to make acquaintances, had to get a place to open the chapel. But he had the right stuff in him so he buckled up his belt and went to it. When problems arose he looked longingly toward Fenchow, then went into his own room, prayed over the matter and made a decision. I wish you could see Mr. Ho now. He is in charge of his whole district. Not only is the work in his city prospering but he has a number of thriving outstation places, he knows his whole district, schools are being started, boys are coming down to

Fenchow and on to Peking for further study, the whole thing is being handled in masterly fashion. If Mr. Ho had not gone out to this frontier, stood on his own feet, and learned to handle the situation, he would still be back here in Shansi, a one town man, running in to the committee for help every time the coal bucket was empty. This West field is not only reaching the people, it is making men as they meet its problems.

But I must not go on thus endlessly. Next time perhaps I can tell you of how our plans are shaping up for the next period in our work. Mr. Pye calls this early period the time of getting the field opened up. Now we want to go into a new period of training and more training. Religious education is our motto now. But more of that later.

Things are going very well. Of course there is work and some struggle and some failure and disappointment but lots of joy and fun and many encouraging things. We have a wonderful group of fellow workers both Chinese and foreign. As our young men and women now in schools of all grades both here and abroad finish and come back and get into the harness we will have an increasingly able staff. We learn to think more highly of the Chinese all the time. They bear association. It is said that those who live in China longest like them best.

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華北公理會
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TEL.: 3094 EAST.

#29/43

July 8, 1929

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUL 31 1929
Ans.

Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Wynn: Carleton - Fenchow

Inclosed is a copy of a letter received from the Carleton-Fenchow coordinating committee. You will be glad to have it on file, as it gives an indication of the projects they have in mind and of the method of cooperation proposed.

As far as our American Board's relationship is concerned, two items require comment. On page two, requests 1, 2 and 3 from the American Board are covered to some extent in vote #20 of this year's Mission minutes. The Bergamini bungalow, as you probably know, is the Carleton house to which reference is made. The Mission meeting by this vote put the Carleton house in the same class with other Mission houses, and the $50 request for house funds is included in the item, "Unoccupied Houses", at the end of the Personal Estimates list.

The other request for $2500 for science equipment was approved by the Promotional Board, and appears in the list of special requests from the American Board for middle schools and Bible schools.

Sincerely yours,

Rowland M. Cross

General Secretary

RMC:MD
Inc.

M.D.

Dictated but not read

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

May 7, 1929.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUL 31 1929
Ans.

The Mission Committee,
Carleton College,
Northfield, Minn., U.S.A.

Dear Friends:

As we have this year been studying the work and needs of the Carleton-Fenchow Schools, it has seemed wise to have some definite body here in Fenchow which could make suggestions to the school authorities and also act as a responsible coordinating body between Carleton and Fenchow. Therefore the following committee was chosen:

Dr. Percy T. Watson, Chairman
Gertrude C. Pye
Josie Horn
Jean Curran

Y. K. Chang, Principal
P. R. Reynolds, Educational Sec'y. } ex officio

The rather imposing name "The Carleton-Fenchow Coordinating Committee" was given to this body.

This Committee will in part:

(a) Cooperate with the Principal, Mr. Y. K. Chang in increasing the efficiency of the schools.

(b) Correspond with the Carleton Committee, the American Board, and the general home constituency.

Two problems have already arisen for action. One concerned the school scientific equipment. Drs. Watson and Curran were asked to cooperate with Mr. Fu Tze Ming, head of the Physics department and Mr. Wu Er Fu, the Chemistry teacher, in studying the situation. As a result of their report the Fenchow Station Association has approved a vote to ask the American Board to allow the raising of a special sum, two thousand-five hundred gold ($2,500.) for the needed equipment.

The second matter more directly concerns Carleton.

As China is more and more drawn into the main currents of modern life, our ancient enemy the "high cost of living" has appeared. In order to meet this situation the American Board has twice during the past six years granted an increase in the living allowance of our missionaries in North China. Meanwhile the Carleton representatives have not been given any increase. There was a very evident need for study of the matter.

Therefore a special committee was appointed to investigate

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

living costs and particularly the arrangements in other schools which have short-term English teachers. Specifically we got the figures from the Grinnell-in-China at Techow, the Oberlin-in-China at Taiku, Shansi, and Jefferson Academy at Tungchow, near Peking.

On the basis of this study, the sub-committee brought in the following recommendations which were approved by the Coordinating Committee and the Station as a whole, and are herewith forwarded for your consideration.

That the Carleton representatives be paid as follows:

(1) For travel, a lump sum of $550. gold each way.

(2) Salary, $100. Mex. paid monthly through the Mission Treasurer. Total--$1200. Mex per year. (At the present rate of exchange this amounts to about 545.00 gold a year.)

(3) If possible a lump sum of about $300. gold be given to buy permanent equipment for the Carleton men's living quarters. (Tables, chairs, beds, rugs, curtains, bedding, towels, etc. etc.)
This perhaps secured in cooperation with Mrs. Watson.

Further that the Carleton representatives each year give $10.00 gold each toward the upkeep of this equipment.

And that the American Board be asked:

(1) To grant free use of the present living quarters, namely a four room house with a small garden. This house is so situated as to be easily accessible to students.

(2) To grant a house repair fund of $50. gold this year for painting and repairing the house.

* (3) To grant an annual repair fund of $25.00 gold.

(4) To handle funds and salaries, transfer of the same, procuring of tickets, passages, passports etc.--- all without charge.

The adoption of this schedule will put the Carleton men on a par with the salaries and allowances given other short-term English teachers in North China.

It will mean an annual additional outlay by your Committee of approximately $100.00 per man, a total of $200. gold.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

We feel sure that the plan will tend greatly to increase the efficiency of the Carleton work. The value of having a permanent "Carleton House" instead of "boarding around" from home to home, is self-evident. It is not only far more satisfactory for the two Carleton men but has the added value of greatly increasing the possible contacts with the students and teachers of the school. They feel free at any time to drop in at the bachelors quarters.

The present equipment of the "Carleton House" has been loaned by various families around the compound. This is not permanently satisfactory and we have therefore suggested a plan used in several other places. This calls for an initial lump sum (approx. $300. gold) for permanent equipment and a small amount for upkeep paid each year by the Carleton men then in residence. Mrs. Watson knows the need for this and has been thinking about a plan to raise the money. We therefore suggested cooperation with her.

The amount set down for travel is a medium amount. It will allow the trip each way to be a real pleasure and of real educational value.

It is much more satisfactory to have salaries paid in a regular dependable monthly amount.

In asking the American Board to provide a house and an annual amount for its repair and upkeep we believe we are asking from them only what is fair as their share in this joint enterprise.

We all of us here greatly appreciate the fine spirit of Carleton students and faculty in planning and carrying forward this experiment in international relations. We join with you in the earnest wish that the ties may grow stronger. We believe that the steps suggested above move in this direction. We ask therefore your careful consideration. The plans as drawn up are not cut and dried. Make such further suggestions, or changes as you see fit.

We are sending copies of this letter to the American Board, asking their early approval of their share of the program.

Respectfully yours,

Percy T. Watson
Gertrude C. Pye
Josie E. Horn
J. A. Curran

*P. S. Before the mailing of this letter, the American Board responsible organization for North China approved an annual repair fund of $50. for the house.

Use in Wan!

#From "FENCHOW" for October, 1923. (Foot note)

HOSPITAL BONDS

By Percy Watson

The author of a widely read novel of some years ago, in seeking for a simile which would express the acme of indefiniteness and illusionment, used this -- "It was like giving money to missions in China."

The following outstanding economic facts were recently given wide publicity in a Minnesota election campaign.

It takes 63½ dozen, or 762 eggs to pay a plasterer for one day of eight hours work.

It takes 17½ bushels of corn, or a year's receipts from half an acre, to pay a bricklayer one day.

It takes 23 chickens, weighing three pounds each, to pay a painter for one day's work.

It takes 42 pounds of butter, or the output from 14 cows, fed and milked for 24 hours, to pay a plumber $14.00 a day.

It takes a hog weighing 175 pounds, representing eight months feeding and care, to pay a carpenter for one day's work.

Here are few similar facts as they exist in Fenchow.

A plasterer working in the hospital twelve hours a day gets the equivalent of 30 eggs.

One bushel of corn pays the wage of one bricklayer for ten days, while one chicken pays the painter for one day.

Twelve ounces of butter will pay the wages of a Tientsin plumber now installing the hospital plumbing. If an American plumber would donate one tenth of his daily wage to the benefit of Mission building in China, it would pay a Chinese plumber for 5½ days of 12 hours each.

In Fenchow 2 pounds of pork -- not a hog of 175 pounds -- pay the daily wage of a carpenter.

The aid rendered by missions to the Chinese must be measured not in money values, but in the terms of the life the Chinese live. Even the dime a child invests in China represents in China the equivalent of what the farmer in America invests in feeding and caring for a hog for the eight months it takes to yield the money value represented by 175 pounds.

In America an errand or two -- a moment's thought. In China it produces in terms of American values eight months of thought and care.

But these are mere externals. Economics, however, are not only a question of the external, material world. Recently we made inquiries as to what classes of people were making headway here in Shansi against their economic handicaps. The information was everywhere the same. The people who needed most to get the better of the external handicaps were the ones lacking most in the aims and purposes to make each day do something more than that day required. They had no heart whatever to make each day show a little progress, no matter how small. And what was lacking was not the materials, but the spirit.

The Bible has several summaries of the essence of the Christian spirit back of all. With these summaries is associated the idea that externals count for nothing. What we do, not what is done to us. How we treat the world, not how the world treats us. Difficulties are for man's benefit not for his overthrow.

Missions came to China not for material expression, but for the expression of this spirit. It is for these reasons that the physician has no apologies for placing his life in China. What greater social force is there at work? One of the most interesting facts in the history of medicine is that man first became more interested in the diseases which killed his animals than in those which killed himself and the members of his household. When disease came into his own family he thought it was due to the wrath of the deities or devils. Mankind's first hope came when it got the idea that the spread of disease among his animals might come from other causes which little by little he met with courageous determination to control rather than with the hopeless doctrine of fatalism.

If the needless loss of life in China could be estimated in money values it would run into the billions. Yet the greatest public health problem in China is not one of external cleanliness. It is a question of the reaction of his inner spirit to the difficulties which disease brings to him. The relief of suffering is not the greatest service of the Mission Hospital. It is to teach that God is not a disease-sending God, nor the spread of a contagious disease the work of invisible devils. As disease has little by little been conquered by the fearless and unselfish sacrifice of men who gave themselves for the welfare of others, so likewise must we face the social and economic ills of our day.

Years ago the head of a gambling-house came to the Fenchow Hospital. He thought he was getting cancer of the aesophagus and was very much agitated as he knew there was no cure. He got so nervous that he could even feel the lump in his throat -- which all of us remember as a common symptom of intense feeling in our childhood. Mirrors had to reflect the condition of his throat many times before he was convinced that nothing was the matter. Then improvement came at once. His gambling-house was given up. He became a banker and during all these years has saved for our mission in various ways many thousands of dollars. These thousands of dollars have been invested in every department of the mission activities and in lives scattered to the farthest outposts of our endeavor. Yet it cost the hospital but the few pennies a primary Sunday School class might give on a Sabbath morning.

1926 ?

FENCHOW HOSPITAL SERVICE FUND

Preventing Blindness

One hundred gifts averaging $25.00 a year, or 250 gifts averaging $10.00 a year, will keep this hospital going for one year.

$1.00 pays for a patient's ten days stay in the hospital and is often sufficient to put a man on his feet so that he is able to support his family again. $3.00 pays the cost of one student nurse for one month and you thereby help the suffering of many as well as aid in training some youth who will help make the future China.

$5.00 pays for the cost of the cataract operation and furnishes the glasses needed afterwards. Fifty cents pays for the cost of curing inflammations of the eye a frequent cause of blindness except for this treatment (As many as 1000 eye treatments are given in one month in the dispensary clinic.)

I would like to have my name put on the mailing list to receive news items regarding the work the hospital is doing.

Name .....

Address .....

I am interested in the service rendered to China's Northwest by the Fenchow Hospital and will give $ for keeping these hospital doors open in the present falling short of gifts from the American churches.

The hospital plant is already supplied with much modern equipment and is the only hospital available for a population fully 1-20th that of the entire United States.

Payments will be made as follows:

In one payment, about.....192....
In quarterly payments, beginning
In semi-annual payments

Name .....

Date ..... Address.....

THIS MEANS LIFE TO SOMEONE. IF WE DON'T DO THIS THERE IS NO ONE WHO WILL.

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A Christmas in the Fenchow Hospital

A hospital in Fenchow of far-a-way Shansi Province, China, -- some years shut off from the world with mails and traffic suspended, some years in the midst of famine, sometimes with pneumonic plague to contend with, always a place for the sick and suffering -- is there any Christmas spirit there? But be my guest one Christmas Day and you will find your answer.

However, if you would imbibe the real spirit of that joyous time you must start your survey some days, if not weeks, beforehand. No, we are not making frantic purchases or hecticly mailing scores of beautiful cards! But we are busy. Some of the hospital staff -- perhaps a double quartet -- are practising special Christmas music for the services in the Church as well as in the hospital; the girl nurses are rehearsing parts for their play -- for what is any event in China without dramatics? -- the costume committee is hunting up everything from the latest Western attire to old-style Chinese garments of beautiful silks and satins; in every private room as well as the wards, all the patients who are able are making garlands and ornaments of gay paper that the whole hospital may tell the story. They are making bags, too, for the candy which will be given the children, and what expectation shines in their faces, for most of them have never celebrated Christmas before and mystery still envelopes it. Many are the questions they ask about the meaning of the day as their clever fingers fashion gay articles, new and strange to your Western eyes.

Finally arrives the day of the Christmas entertainment given for the Hospital Mothers Club. Every two weeks about a hundred of the city women with nearly twice as many children have been coming to have a social time together -- the only such occasion in the whole city of fifty thousand -- to hear a health talk, and if they are new-comers, to see the operating room, electric lights, nursery, and other wonders which the hospital has to show.

We go over to the hospital early for though the meeting is at four we know that the women will begin to come early. Few of them have clocks. Yes, at two here they are beginning to flock in -- gay groups in their best silks, blue cottons, and now at three a seemimgly unending procession is being marshalled from the Big Gate to the social service room in the hospital basement. The large sunny place is festive. Suspended from the ceiling are rows and rows of wonderful fish and tigers and camels made of bright papers and stuffed with cotton. There is a Christmas tree, a mountain pine; a stage with curtain, and chairs packed closely together. I hasten to apologize for the absence of the tables at which the higher class women usually sip their tea, but we know that on this day there will be no room for such details of etiquette. So we have merely reserved for these ladies some parce seats near the stage. Such a buzzing as the women find their seats, babes in their arms, ~~xix~~ children clinging to their skirts. For there are several hundred of them with children apparently in layers.

Then Mrs. He, who has been many years in the hospital as head of the women's religious and social service work, and who knows hundreds of women in their homes, both rich and poor, opens the program. There are some special Christmas songs. Some one explains the inner meaning of the occasion. Some kindergarten children enchant the audience with a group of songs. Then comes the play. This year it is an original one worked out by our resourceful Mrs. He. It is the story of a sick child whose mother tried various superstitious means of curing her -- a red rag to wave the spirits away, a dirty needle, burning papers -- and then brought her to the hospital where the doctors and nurses bring her a Christmas gift of health. Finally there are cakes and tea for all, with bags of candy for the children, and the crowd bows itself away.

And now comes Christmas Day itself. It has come to be proverbial in the hospital that this day should be ushered in by a Caesarean section, and this year precedent is maintained, but the tiny babe sings the first Christmas carols. The staff is weary, but in the bright star-light as the first yellow appears in the east, one hears their well-trained voices singing, "Oh Little Town of Bethlehem" and "It Came upon a Midnight Clear". A little later we share the Christmas breakfast with the doctors and nurses. The patients, too, all who are well enough, have special meals today given by the hospital. The ordinary hospital routine cannot be dropped even for Christmas, and after breakfast dressings are changed and the doctors make rounds, but there will be no out-patient clinic today; only patients from long distances or emergency cases will be seen. Dressings are not so bad today. There is a special atmosphere of joy, though it must be said that the hospital seems always to be a uniquely cheerful place. Every private room and every bed in the wards has its star or bell or fish, and garlands are everywhere. Music and the Christmas story make glad another hour for the patients. Then we go about with the little gifts for each patient and attendant. Such glee there has been opening various packages from America, and now their contents find their destination. Bags with soap and washcloths, sewing materials, dolls, games, crayons, toys. No one is left out. Such eagerness and hilarity.

But after all this is a hospital. There are some hours of rest. Temperatures are taken and charts filled out. Then the play the nurses have prepared, some more songs, and the lights are turned now. It has been a great day, this first, perhaps only, Christmas for these sick. To them it has spoken of the goodwill of friends across the sea, has been one more expression of a friendliness which helps its bit to make peace between the nations.

(Mrs. Watson, 1929)

1928 By Percy Watson 386

Some Factors Which Enter Into Making A Hospital Self-Supporting.

One of the first factors concerned in making a hospital self-supporting is the location of the institution. Cities with large business interests and wealth, of course, are much more favorable to making a hospital self-supporting than cities which get their support largely from an outlying agricultural trade. Cities located on the railroad also have a much larger business and wholesale trade, thus extending the financial area which they drain. The population and size of a city must be taken into consideration.

In China, for example, there is a great variation in the wage of unskilled labor, and those cities located on railroads and at the ports have very much larger wages for unskilled labor than those in the interior.

Another factor that enters into hospital self-support is the fact that it takes time for a hospital to sell itself. The cities at the coast have had a very much larger and extended experience with modern medicine. It holds here as it does in our church work that it is unfair to compare churches formed by third generation Christians and those churches that are justbeing started, with all the heritage of superstition and fear.

The American Board method of comparing the income of hospitals in Turkey and China, for example, does not tell the true story, for in the cases which we investigated, we found that the daily wage in Turkey was three times or more the daily wage in Fenchow. The same variations hold within China herself.

Another factor, and the one most vital to all interests concerned, is the standards maintained in the hospital. The writer, during his first term of service in Fenchow, had experience maintaining a hospital which, including his salary, was run on less than the budget of the American Board hospital in Shih Chia Chwang, which is financed and run entirely by the Chinese now. It had help from the Mission during the first three years only.

We are fully aware of the quality of service that the Fenchow Hospital was able to give during our first term of service in Fenchow, no nursing service, no diet kitchen, no laboratory, very poorly equipped operating room. The hospital that we have now has a different aim. We are trying to give the best kind of service that it is possible to maintain with the handicap that we have of being a mission institution and being short of adequate financial resources. But anything that is done in the name of Christianity is unworthy of the name if it doesn't seek to give the best possible service. There is no staff too well trained and no equipment too good to maintain such standards of Christianity.

Of course, we are still far from the goal. Nevertheless, the laboratory work is started, and Dr. Curran has been spending the last months in further preparation that our laboratory work may be improved. When he comes back we will have three students in training in this laboratory work, for it is a shame to waste such a it is highly technical institution as a hospital laboratory without giving students a chance to learn and to gain by the maintainance of such a laboratory. None of the government hospitals in our province have laboratory technicians.

I would say that one-half the deaths that have occurred in the Fenchow hospital could have been prevented could we have had adequate nursing service. Miss Gertrude Kellogg has done marvelously in organizing our nursing school, and in spite of her heavy duties, again and again she has gone on and done night nursing in order to save the life of a critical patient. However, our patients have often been too numerous for her strength, and it takes time to train a staff and money to secure an adequate number of nurses to properly care for our patients. The above was brought home to me recently when Miss Noreen gave two and a half months' service in the Fenchow hospital when Miss Kellogg was absent from the station. She had come here after five years of experience at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, having acted as an instructor there for the last two years. Being new in the work she had less administrative duties to attend to. We had several patients in the hospital who would have died without any doubt had it not been for the nursing sergice that she gave during the night in times of crisis.

The Chinese have a very deep ingrained feeling that the foreign doctor is able to do surgery but is not able to do internal medicine, and yet that is a false conception. The only way that we can get by such a feeling is by giving proper nursing service for such cases. You could see how the prejudices of people were broken down by a few demonstrations of this. The greatest enemy, probably, that China has is superstition and fear. These things can only be broken down adequately by clearcut scientific demonstrations, and these demonstrations can only be made by highly technically trained members of the medical staff, coupled with a warmth of feeling that goes with Christian purpose.

We are in a day when diet is forming a very large part in the investigation of disease, and this is a technical department that can be kept up only by following modern literature very carefully. This only calls to mind the importance of a very well stocked library with all the best summaries of the medical literature that comes in from England and America weekly.

Probably fifty per cent of a doctor's medical education comes in the training he receives after he gets his M.D. degree from medical school. Only highly trained staffs and technically well equipped hospitals are in a position to give these fresh graduates the proper experience and training that they need. Dr. C. K. Edmonds, Provost of Johns Hopkins University, had an article in the Review of Reviews for July, 1925, in which he calls attention to the fact that less than two hundred Chinese doctors had been trained in Chinese medical schools of Western standards up to that date. Up to that time the Fenchow Hospital had trained eight of these two hundred, that is, they had given scholarships in medical schools to help them get their medical education, and they had given them the hospital training following graduation.

Three of these doctors are now running hospitals of their own, and, therefore, when you measure up the work of the Fenchow Hospital and keep track of the clinic of the Fenchow Hospital, it is only fair that these figures should be enlarged by the total patients treated in these three other hospitals, all of which would have been impossible without the service of the Fenchow Hospital. Of course, during the first six years in Fenchow when we were running our hospital on a very moderate budget, we could give none of this training, and

the only thing we could do at that time was to give scholarships to doctors studying in medical schools that we might prepare for the future. I only wish to emphasize here that the only way to fairly multiply the medical work is to have proper standards of medical equipment and staff, for in this way you train doctors who will go out in the world and multiply the work of your hospital in ways faster than it could be multiplied in many other ways.

The first doctor whom we aided in this way is now associate professor in a medical school. When I went to see him not long ago he pulled down from his library shelves a recent American textbook which quoted from his work on the anatomy of the nerve cell. He next pulled down a very recent German textbook which also had his name in the index referring to his research work on the anatomy of the nervous system. He came from a farmer's family and had absolutely no chance in life except for that given to him by the Fenchow Hospital. The Fenchow Hospital not only gave him his medical experience in a hospital after his scholarship to study medicine, but it was also through the Fenchow Hospital that he got post-graduate study, which led to the result already related. Not only that, but when he was told that we had just had a telegram from Fenchow saying that we were very short of ether, he said to send the bill to him, which amounted to nearly a hundred dollars.

You see much in American literature today showing that it is difficult to give adequate medical service, such as modern clinics and hospitals, to people whose incomes vary from five to twenty thousand dollars a year. You see frequent references to the fact that it is only the wealthy and the very poor who are able to get scientific attention in America today.

In America between 1917 and 1923 the eighteen general hospitals reporting to the United Hospital Fund increased their receipts from one dollar and forty-six cents to two dollars and sixty-seven cents per day, and here comes a very crucial point. The daily wage for unskilled labor in America was greater than that. In Fenchow we have a daily wage of about ten cents gold for unskilled labor. That is the cheapest fee we have for in-patients in the Fenchow Hospital. In addition to that, the patient has to pay for his medicine, dressings and operating room fee, which makes his daily hospital fee greater than the wage of unskilled labor. In other words, we are demanding in Fenchow a higher rate for hospital service than has held in America. Not five per cent of the patients of the Fenchow Hospital are free patients. If our hospital was more truly Christian, our fees often would be lower than they are.

Here comes in a very vital point If our hospitals are going to be made institutions that are really Christian in the spirit of their training, it is absolutely impossible to make them self-supporting when eighty-five per cent of the people have the wage already given. Possibly in a few instances, in very wealthy cities, there may be a few Chinese who are able to support such institutions, but as yet we have had no examples of this nature.

Therefore, should our Christian standards be to make a hospital self-supporting in three years without regard to geographical location, size of city, amount of trade and wealthy factories, or should the Christian aim be, rather, whatever else, to try to make our hospitals first correspond to the economic condition of the locality where

the hospital is placed, and then to give the very highest medical training that we know how to give?

It would be more fair not to state whether a hospital is self-supporting, but to compare its local income. A hospital may be self-supporting on an annual income of four thousand dollars, and only partly self-supporting on twelve to twenty thousand, and yet the one that is not self-supporting giving far more for the money than the one that is self-supporting. The more important question, therefore, is not, is your hospital self-supporting, but, what kind of medical service are you giving for your money?

There has been some criticism of hospitals because they say they are too technical to be taken over by the Chinese church at the present time The true way to interpret this is that the value of our missionary service in technical hospitals is something that they themselves cannot easily maintain, therefore, that enhances our missionary service by that much. The most fundamental reason for missionary service is that we are giving Chinese something that they cannot give themselves. Rather then than criticism a hospital for giving service that the Chinese cannot yet maintain, missionary policies should be commended for giving the Chinese what they themselves cannot secure.

A further point about hospital plants which is most often overlooked is that the real cost of maintaining a hospital plant is not the expense of the plant but the expense of the Chinese staff within the plant. Therefore, all criticism of hospital plants as being expensive miss their mark because the expenses of those plants which are the most outstanding ones are those of the employment of a highly technical staff which gives both adequate medical and nursing service.

The standards for a hospital are that for every three in-patients there should be at least one nurse. Hospitals require nurses for three shifts during the twenty-four hours, eight-hour service for each nurse. In addition to the care for the in-patients are the nurses necessary for the operating room, diet kitchen, out-patient clinic, those on nursing administration, and those acting as instructors in the nursing school.

How many doctors you should have for the patients is another vital question. This depends a little upon how you analyze the problem, but there should be at least one doctor for fifteen in-patients. One doctor's time is spent largely in administrative details, an extensive out-patient clinic has to be cared for, doctors also have to act as instructors in the nursing school. Consider an operation, for example. One in-patient takes the time of three doctors for one to two hours in the operating room. Again, if the hospital has eighty in-patients, and a doctor gave only five minutes a day to each patient, that would mean nearly seven hours' time out of the day.

Therefore, when you inquire whether a hospital is self-supporting or not, you want further to inquire as to how it is staffed, whether it runs a nursing school in connection with it, whether it trains people in the laboratory and in the operating room, and whether it is giving doctors hospital training, which forms at least fifty per cent of medical education in these technical days. Doctors who have not had highly technical training in a hospital, and are not taught to do from two hundred to four hundred major operations before they leave the

hospital, immediately are satisfied with very small standards. Such doctors may run hospitals that are self-supporting, especially in cities of large business, but the clientele is largely that of a venerial clinic with many ambulatory patients, for which high fees are charged.

In conclusion, let me say that there are some people who think that the missionary task may be over in a few years. Some people even held out the hope that the Chinese church would be self-supporting in a short time. When the writer was coming over on a Japanese boat from Kobe to Tientsin, he asked the Japanese officer how far in advance of China was Japan, and he replied that Japan was fifty years ahead of China. When the writer was speaking on public health to a large theater audience, the chairman of the meeting was a Y.M.C.A. secretary who had five years of experience in the Tokyo Y.M.C.A. As he looked down upon the sea of faces facing us as we stood upon the theater stand, he remarked that it would take a long, long time to regenerate such a mass of uneducated people. I asked him also how far ahead of China is Japan, and he said fifty or a hundred years. And yet Japan still offers a place for the foreign missionary.

America is very fortunate in having many international relationships. We have foreigners from every land under the sun in our body politic. In the vast area of the interior of China, the only foreign contact the Chinese have is that with the foreign missionary. In the interests of international relationships it would be a very disastrous loss to China to think that the missionary task would be over in a short time. Of course, I do not advocate putting the foreign missionary anywhere where he is not asked for by the Chinese, but surely it is a problem which should make us seek to maintain this enterprise as long as we can be of constructive service to the interests of international fellowship and racial peace. In this day when we see so much agitation about the inequalities of life, is it not an obligatory task upon Christianity that a nation where the daily wage scale for unskilled labor is fast approaching five dollars a day should still be willing to help out from their bounty a nation struggling with a daily wage scale of only ten cents a day? Could there be any Christianity in America without an expression of Christian compassion for an economic situation with such huge contrasts? One of the first reasons justifying our purpose in trying to render China service is that this service be of the highest possible nature, for which no staff is too highly trained nor no mechanical equipment too technical to try to maintain the service.

In Dr. Harvey Cushing's "Life of Sir William Osler," Volume I, pages 434-5, is a paragraph describing the meeting of the Association of Physicians on May 1, 1896. One of the papers was by Francis Heder-Williams on the X-ray in medicine, and the following very suggestive comment is made: Though in the discussion of Williams' paper Osler asked about the possible flucroscopy of gall-stones, not even his imagination could foresee that the X-ray would have aneffect on medicine almost as revolutionary as the gifts of just 100 and just 50 years before, namely, Jenner's vaccination and Morton's demonstration of surgical anaesthesia." Hospitals would not think of going without vaccination or using surgical anaesthesia, but very few of them seem to realize that the X-ray has almost equal part to play in the service of mankind. Let not Christianity be blind to the services which science can make to the cause of Christian compassion and truth.

PTW:AMR

Some Other Items in Hospital Expense

A hospital, to give the best medical service, must provide for specialists. The medical world is so extensive that it is impossible for one man to cover very many departments. If a doctor does anything very well he must limit the field in which he works. In addition to this problem of having your hospital service specialized to a certain degree, there are those types of mechanical equipment which are expensive, but without which the hospital is unable to give many kinds of treatment, and without which the hospital is unable to make diagnostic tests upon which the cure of diseases fundamentally depends. These are two very important factors in having the hospital give proper service, and if Christianity is worthy of anything at all its aim must be to give the very best possible service to all the sick for whom it assumes responsibility.

It is impossible for a hospital with a small number of beds to give this service without great overhead expense, making the care of the individual patient very excessive. On the other hand, if your hospital is larger, all this overhead is divided among a greater number of patients, making the burden of caring for diseases much less for each patient.

Another thing in the hospital administration which is very often misunderstood is the fact that a hospital has a greater income than a church or a school, but a hospital has all the expenses which a church and school have, and many others besides. In the first place, the hospital has to go every day in the year, without regard to Sundays or holidays. Furthermore, it has to keep a staff going during the night, caring for the sick. One teacher may teach twenty or even thirty students, but sometimes one patient in the hospital takes the time of several doctors and nurses and orderlies for an operation. After an operation they have to be cared for very carefully so that during the twenty-four hours they have to be cared for by at least three nurses. In serious cases extra doctors and nurses have to give time night andday to these people. A good many laboratory tests have to be made for each patient, each day for some. Many expensive treatments have to be given which take materials and the time of attendants.

A great deal of money has to be spent to buy surgical supplies and dressings, drugs and other things. In order to keep our hospital sanitary it is necessary for the hospital to furnish bedding, and in order to keep it sanistry it means that we have a very big laundry bill, all of which are items of expense which church and school do not have to provide for. In heating a hospital we have to keep the temperature very much higher than in church or school because we have to expose patients in order to give them dressings and treatments, and when people are weakened by disease they require to be kept in warmer rooms than those who are well and strong.

If a hospital does receive more in fees than a church or school, the fees it thus receives are more than accounted for by the extra expenses it has along these many lines.

January 18, 1928.

PT W: AMR

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Brick cost about $2.00 per thousand in Fenchow and Taiku where our American Mission Board stations are. They are much more expensive now than they used to be. Brick kilns are numerous around Fenchow and we use new brick almost entirely in building in Fenchow.

In Taiku for twenty years at least they have been able to get brick. The wealth of past ages are torn down - Chinese courtyards of enormous size. Even small villages may have these very extensive courtyards - perhaps the result of accumulating wealth for several generations - only to see them fall into disintegration at last.

The cost of labor in Tientsin is about $30.00 ($15.00 in U.S.A.) per 10,000 brick and 10,000 brick will build a good sized room in a Chinese courtyard. In Shansi labor is less than half as expensive as in Tientsin but we have to pay $25.00 (about12.50 in U.S.A.) to lay 10,000 brick. This indicates of course that higher wages in Tientsin means very much faster workmen. Enormous building activities and intense competition in Tientsin has brought this about.

In Fenchow rents in the resident portion of the city do not produce 1 % per year on the cost of investment whereas out on the main business street building rents would nett 10 to 12%. However rents are going up very rapidly indeed and the newer and more sanitary type of buildings bring much higher rates of return. The number of stores and business places in Fenchow has much more than doubled in the last twenty years. The only steam whistle belongs to a match factory though there is much cotton weaving by hand looms.

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Politically we are in the seventeenth year of the Republic of China. Shansi Province has been often called the "model province" of China and undoubtedly it has been the most orderly and most peaceful during this period. They have a provincial legislative assembly but the representatives from this county and district, with a population of somewhere between 150,000 and 200,000, have alwaysbeen elected by a group of 40 to 50 people - often a smaller group. This situation is better than holds in most parts of China though it means that about one person in 5,000 would cast a vote. Progress is being made but there is still a long road to travel.

Today all political activities are carried on in secret and it is very hard to get much open expression of opinion. Someone remarked recently that Stevenson's "Black Arrow" was very suggestive of conditions in China today. Some of our poor students seem to be handling a great deal of money from unknown sources probably from the Russian Soviet. In the North when proof of suchuse of funds has been available, the offender has lost his head. Plotters who have not received Russian funds are dealt with more leniently.

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The money reported to have been spent seems to have been more effective of activities, without regard to the nature of those activities than the twenty million of dollars given to China annually by Christian Protestant Missions. The national home missionary society of China supports less than a handful of workers. I pick up the financial statement of the American Board for 1925 and find that the total American funds used that year by the North China Mission was $427,315.78. The Annual Report for the North China Mission reports that contributions of the Chinese church were $10,071.00 or about $5,000 in American currency.

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There is very little life insurance in force in Fenchow. During twenty years the Fenchow Hospital has been asked to examine four people. The rates charged the Chinese are higher than American rates. Some well known Canadian companies insure the Chinese. Only one Chinese out of several hundred working within our mission has taken out a policy. When we consider the place life insurance plays in the National life of America, we sometimes overlook the importance of stability of political and business institutions to national happiness and well-being.

The only investments taken out by the Chinese have been in so-called Savings societies registered under the French law. Some of these have assets as high as twenty million dollars. These companies have it in their by-laws that no investments can be made unless they yield a rate of interest of 5½% or above.

The savings societies issue bonds for fifteen years on which you make monthly, quarterly, or yearly payments over the fifteen years. These fifteen year bonds all have numbers. The rate of interest these bonds yield are all a question of chance. The company only guarantees to give back the total money put into the bonds if paid for during fifteen years without any interest returns. Every month they have drawings of bond numbers and if you are lucky, you get interest returns, sometimes very large ones to a lucky few. In case of failure to pay for the full fifteen years you surrender your bonds at a very considerable loss.

These investments of a gambling nature are very popular among the Chinese. However one of these Savings Societies with its central office in Shanghai failed recently causing heavy loss to a great many Chinese. China has very few opportunities for safe investment of savings.

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Money is often hoarded in homes in China. This means a great loss to the country for it would produce valuable interest returns and make employment possible if rightly invested.

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Chinese New Year was January 23rd this year, Feb, 2 in 1927, Feb. 13 in 1926, Jan. 4 in 1925, and Feb. 5 in 1924.

All debts must be paid by the day before New Year. Then follow fifteen to twenty days of merry making, a great contrast to the last month in the year, when suicides are not uncommon. Suicide has also been committed by several well-to-do Chinese because of discouragement over the political condition of their country.

Interest rates to get over the Chinese New Year were as high as 4% per month or 48% per year. In addition to the Chinese settlement day at Chinese New Year there are three other quarterly settlement days much used for settling interest to be paid on laws etc. They serve somewhat as bank clearing days between all the cities in this province as well as other trade centers such as Tientsin. One would perhaps be justified in saying that nowhere in the world is so much business done on credit as in China. But once a year, before Chinese New Year's day no matter what happens you must pay.

In view of this only the wildest flights of the immagination could claim that we had yet gotten very far towards the establishment of an indigenous church of China.

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In China as yet there are no national regulations governing the practice of doctors or midwives. Peking, Canton, Kiangsi province, and Shansi province have some laws about requiring examination for these physicians practising without ~~having~~ a diploma from a recognized medical college. These laws are not enforced in the Fenchow district. We have several patients in the hospital now who narrowly escaped being made totally blind by having their eyes needled by so-called Chinese doctors. We constantly have women who have suffered unspeakable things from the hands of the Chinese midwives.

However the united product of our mission churches, mission schools, and mission hospitals, our Chinese nurses and doctors, show what wonderful changes can be made in a few years. ~~The total support of the Fenchow Hospital~~

Moreover the Chinese, in spite of the enormous handicap of a labor wage of a little over 10¢ per day, paid for over a third of the cost of running the Fenchow Hospital in 1927 - a total of nearly $10,000 Chinese currency.

When the hospital moved into the new modern plant. In a very brief period the staff had to be expanded to 50 or 60, including employees of every nature. In the last four years the development of the new plant has been so rapid that nearly double the number of patients are cared for in one year now that we had four years ago. The total average for the last year and a half amounts to 40,000 people having had the equivalent of one day's care in the hospital.

We are trying to educate the people beyond the superstitions which hold them down. The doctors tell them that if they come here we take out their hearts and eyes to make medicine and try to frighten them by this superstition which is quite general throughout China. Of course such superstitions are broken down by patients who have been in our hospital and who contradict this when they leave. Yesterday as we were making rounds we came to a little boy who had fractured his ankle. It had been treated by Chinese doctors and his leg was gangrenous nearly to the knee. An amputation was the only thing to save him, but relatives had not yet been persuaded to give their permission. On his arm at the wrist was a red cotton rag which we were told was to keep the child's spirit from running away. We meet such instances continually. We have mothers' meetings in the hospital every week at certain seasons. Chinese doctors and nurses talk to them and show them the microscope and all its aids, and thus destroy the Chinese idea of evil spirits. As Pres. Stuart of Yanching Univ said very truly, "China's population is considered dense, but far denser yet are the innumerable spirits and evil influences with which the Chinese mind populates every event and circumstance."

When we first got into the new hospital plant we thought 70 beds would be all we would need, but this past month our in-patients have numbered as high as 105, and in addition to this we have about 30 or more patients' attendants. Considerably more than a third of the people cared for in the hospital, therefore, are cared for on boards.

People take long journeys to come to the hospital, sometimes on boards, sometimes in mule litters, sometimes in sedan chairs, sometimes in big baskets, sometimes in two chairs roped together. The expense of this journey is very great to them. It often consumes two or three months of the family's income. To have to say no to these patients would be very un-Christian. In pain and suffering and weakness they have

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April 1928

FIVE YEARS AT FENCHOW HOSPITAL CHINA Dr. P. T. Watson

Five years ago Fenchow Hospital was housed in buildings which were originally Chinese homes. The Chinese home consists of several one-story rooms built around a central courtyard. Several of these courtyards were joined together, with a labyrinth of alley-ways, and this was the home of the hospital.

The hospital staff then consisted of one Chinese doctor, one graduate nurse, and ten or more local people with some experience in hospital work, but no regular nursing training. The anaesthetist was a man who more than ten years before came to Fenchow in winter to peddle sour yellow berries. He started in then as assistant to the cook, and little by little showed his desire to get along. The hospital evangelist helped him learn to read. He was taught how to make medicines first, as we had no pharmacist, and gradually his education and experience grew. He has a good disposition and is industrious and kind. Few lives have counted for more in building up the hospital, as all the patients learn to like him. His oldest son is graduating from our high school this spring. He has always ranked high, and now wants to enter premedical school. Another member of the original staff had been a photographer. Other members started as servants in foreigners homes, but showed industry and acquired a certain amount of education.

Then the hospital moved into the new modern plant. In a very brief period the staff had to be expanded to 50 or 60, including employees of every nature. In the last four years the development of the new plant has been so rapid that nearly double the number of patients are cared for in one year now that we had four years ago. The total average in the last year and a half amounts to 40,000 people having had the equivalent of one day's care in the hospital.

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When we first got into the new hospital plant we thought 70 beds would be all we would need, but this past month our in-patients have numbered as high as 105, and in addition to this we have about 20 or more patients' attendants. Considerably more than a third of the people cared for in the hospital, therefore, are cared for on boards.

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made the journey, spending a large percentage of their annual income in order to come to the hospital at all. Therefore we felt we must do something and so we spent several hundred dollars in buying cloth to make mattresses, stuffed with wheat chaff and straw, and to make sheets and more comforters. In five years we have jumped from twenty odd patients to over a hundred, from a staff of 15 to a staff of eighty. Naturally this has meant very great financial strain. Adjustments have had to be made quickly. Many of them could not be forseen. It has expanded beyond our expectations and has created many frenzied situations.

It cost us 42½% the cost of our drugs to get the last order in from Peking, and the price of drugs is much higher than normal. These are situations created by war. Kerosene, soap and many other things have multiplied many times in value. Yet the crisis that China is facing today calls the more for our missionary efforts. Naturally the budget for a hospital is a much more hectic problem under such circumstances than the budget for a church or a school. One may turn away a student from an overcrowded school in the hope that he can go elsewhere, but if we say no to a patient there is no other place to which he can go. Our relief is the only relief available. To say no might mean death at our very gates, or sometimes death while travelling home again. It is very hard to make people at home understand all these difficulties.

The Chinese themselves are doing very well, for they are paying all they can afford, with their economic background. When eighty-five per cent of the people do not have an income of $100 a year, you can see how difficult it would be for them to pay for the expensive mechanical and technical equipment in a hospital. The services of the men in the laboratory and the doctors, very highly trained men, are far beyond the economic standing of the country in which we live. The hospital's lowest rate at present is the equivalent of the laboring man's wage in our district, per day, with extra fees for drugs and operations. We try to limit the number of our charity patients to below 5%. Some of these pay one-half the fees asked. The highest fee in our hospital is five times that of the wage of the daily laborer, and at present all our private rooms are full. During the last few months, one Chinese banker contributed seven or eight hundred dollars in order that we might enlarge the capacity of the hospital to care for the very great demands coming on us.

The increase in hospital patients has necessitated the increase of the doctors staff and nursing staff, and all is inadequate to meet demands upon us. In addition to the large number of in-patients, we have a large out-patient clinic. We have frequent demands on our staff to make calls in outlying districts. We have the care of many students of many educational institutions of our church. The staff is asked to contribute literature along lines of public health, and so great has been the strain on all members of the hospital staff that we have had a great deal of sickness. So far, every year has made more demands upon us than we had any expectation of. We are doing our best under a difficult situation and trust that our friends may understand and appreciate not only the difficulties we are facing, but the great opportunities which the situation offers us.

It is our friends in America who have made possible all the care that we are able to give the Chinese. We wish all of you could come and see the activities that are going on every day; the blind who are made to see, the lame who are made to walk, and those who are freed from their fevers and other physical handicaps. It is hard for us to make it vivid to you, to make you realize how your lives are being multiplied here in China. The members of the hospital staff all owe their training and efficiency to gifts from friends in America. Many of them would have had no education or chance in life whatever. All this has been changed, and these people who would other-

have lived very mediocre lives are now working with enlarged horizons and will be a leaven to stimulate other lives. Our doctors and nurses have gone out to six or seven other provinces in China. They are influencing all branches of activity in our own province of Shansi. This is the product of those people who have had faith to see beyond the difficulties which we face, and sometimes the uncertainties that may have been in their minds when they sent their gifts to the hospital. It must surely bring satisfaction to all who have had a part in it.

May 24, 1928

My dear Miss Uline:

The other day I sent you a list of Fenchow Hospital projects. This does not at all exhaust our list, and we would be very glad to increase these projects if it is of any use to you. Furthermore, we will be glad to send you photographs if you wish to send them to certain individuals in regard to these projects.

Our gifts to the hospital to date amount to five thousand two hundred seventy dollars and fifty-eight cents. This represents the income from twenty-six thousand three hundred fifty-three days of unskilled labor in our district. This does not commence to cover all the items of expense these sick have paid in order to be treated; because recently we have had a great many people who have had to pay from a fourth to a third of the average yearly income of a Shansi farmer in order for travel to reach us. The same amount of money will have to be spent when they return home.

Every day comes stories of how hard it is for people to get the money necessary to heal their diseases. People pawn their clothing, sell their farm animals, sometimes their land and even their homes, in order to get the money to come here to be cured. We can't commence to care for the people who come to us. Fully a third of the people cared for in the hospital are on boards.

Beds are needed, mattresses are needed, bedside tables are needed, chairs and tables are needed. We could give you a thousand projects of this sort in addition to further projects as regards the personnel of our staff.

I am sure that it will be a gratification to you to know how much good your efforts could do for these people who have such a very tense economic background to work against. A very little effort on your part might multiply life over here many times over when you consider how frugally the great mass and file of the people must live.

With cordial greetings,

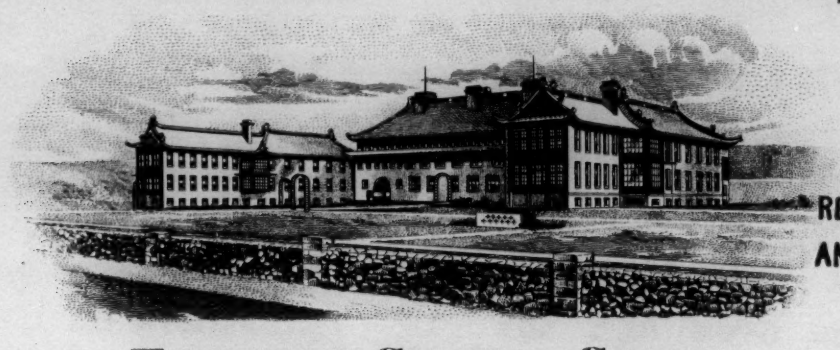
Sincerely yours,

Percy T. Watson

PTW:AMR

FENCHOW HOSPITAL

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.
J. A. CURRAN, M.D.
C. T. YEN, M.D.
S. Y. LU, M.D.
CLARA A. NUTTING, M.D.
GERTRUDE E. KELLOGG, R.N.
FRANCES R. CURRAN, R.N.
MARJORIE JOSSLYN, R.N.
W. A. Mc LEAN, COMPTROLLER



FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
CABLE ADDRESS: FENCHOWFU

HOME DEPT.
ULINE
JUL 16 1928
REF'D TO
ANS.

UNDER THE AMERICAN BOARD
OF COMMISSIONERS FOR
FOREIGN MISSIONS
FREDERICK W. BOSKINS, TREAS.
14 BEACON STREET
BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.
ALBERT C. GRIMES,
~~BUSINESS AGENT~~
53 RACECOURSE ROAD
~~TIENTSIN, CHINA~~

May 24, 1928

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Sincerely yours,

Percy T. Watson

PTW:AMR

HOME DEPT.
#61 ULINE
JUL 21 1928
REF'D TO
ANS.

Fenchow, Shansi, China,
May 17, 1928.

SOME FENCHOW HOSPITAL PROJECTS

Dr. Tai is our senior physician of the Chinese staff. His work is largely surgical. However, he has had postgraduate work in diseases of the eye, due to a scholarship secured for him by our hospital. Mrs. Tai was a Y.W.C.A. secretary before she was married. Their homes are both in Shantung. Dr. Tai has been with us over four years. Before he came to us he had served one year as an interne in the hospital at Tsinan. He had another year in one of the hospitals of the English Baptist Mission. He does very good surgical work, is quiet, modest, and easy to cooperate with. The Tais have two children. Their salary is six hundred dollars in American currency per year, and every second year they have fifty dollars extra allowance for vacation.

Dr. Wang is a product of our own Mission schools. He and Dr. Ch'eng were the first students of our own schools to get a medical degree. Dr. Wang's home is in a town about seventeen miles east of Fenchow. His father was a farmer above the average. We people used to buy flour from him because we thought it was cleaner and whiter than that we got elsewhere.

Dr. Wang ranked high in his class at medical school at the Shantung Christian University located at the capital of Shantung, Tsinan. This institution is a union missionary enterprise, although the only representative of the American Board is on the faculty of theology.

Dr. Wang is a very careful man. He keeps very careful records of his patients, written out in good English. He makes good use of our English medical journals and our English medical books. He is a growing man. He is engaged to be married to a nurse who is now serving in the Rockefeller Hospital, Peking. Dr. Wang was also awarded a scholarship at the Rockefeller Hospital for three months last summer in the eye, ear, nose and throat department. He had one year's interneship at Tsinan, and is on his third year of service with us here in Fenchow. His salary is lower because he was aided in getting his medical education by scholarship funds granted by the Fenchow Hospital. Dr. Wang plays an important part in the administration of the local church and has been elected to many important positions. His salary is four hundred dollars a year. All the doctors on the hospital staff, in addition to their salary, are given a home on the hospital grounds which the hospital lights with electricity for them.

Dr. Kuo is the most recent addition to the hospital staff and has been here about two months. He got his education at Shantung Christian University, and he received his scholarship to study there from Governor Yen. He is a Christian man and has been very helpful in the religious work of the hospital since he returned here.

He also had his interneship at the Tsinan Hospital, and it is interesting to note that each year's graduate from the Shantung Christian University comes back bringing new ideas over the one who graduated the year before, showing how rapid is the growth of our medical science. Yesterday Dr. Kuo did a very difficult operation, following gangrene of the leg, on a young child who had had measles. Dr. Wang was away, as he now is with the army advancing on Peking,

Dr. Tai was also busy, and so was Dr. Curran, while I was out on an outcall. Assisted only by a nurse Dr. Kuo gave this child spinal anaesthesia and did a secondary amputation very successfully. To help out the spinal anaesthesia they gave about two-thirds of an ounce of ether as inhalation. Dr. Kuo gets the same salary as Dr. Wang does, four hundred dollars a year.

Dr. Kuo expects his wife to come here within a few days, and we are busy trying to find a place for him. At our medical meeting the other day he gave a very interesting paper, partly in Chinese, partly in English, on the most recent developments in the treatment of Kala Azar. He also is a growing man, and a very useful addition to the hospital staff.

Dr. Flora T'ien graduated from Shantung Christian University in January of this year. Her course was interrupted last spring by the fighting so that her interne work was lessened somewhat. She gave about five months' service to the Fenchow Hospital from April to September last year, and then returned to finish her interneship at Tsinan, on which her M.D. degree was conditioned. She graduated third in her class. The work there in the medical school is coeducational.

On account of the fighting she was unable to return to Shansi, and she went to Peking, where Dr. Curran secured for her a position as assistant resident on the surgical staff of the Rockefeller Hospital. This is a very unusual opportunity and was granted to her because of her high rank in her class at Tsinan. As soon as the fighting lets up we expect her back in Fenchow once more.

Dr. T'ien is an interesting girl in that she is the first Shansi girl to secure a medical education. She showed a great deal of personal courage when Fenchow was invaded last year by the Kuominchun army, and there was a great deal of antichristian and antiforeign propaganda which, fortunately, ended after the hospital had given about two weeks' service to various officers and soldiers of this army. We are repeatedly asked by the people here when the woman doctor is coming, and she will be a great addition to our staff. Although her salary has not been settled upon, she probably too will receive four hundred dollars per year.

Mr. Feng is a graduate of our high school. After graduation he was awarded an opportunity to enter the laboratory service in the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking where he gave five or six years service. He had special training along the lines of parasitology, and was a technician associated with several research expeditions. He has been trained along the line of bacteriology, and can make our vaccines for us. He is also able to do blood chemistry, and all in all is nearly as well trained as a doctor, at least, his time takes the place of that of a doctor, and he is a very important part of giving thorough medical service to the people who come to the hospital. In a land where there has been so much superstition and fear as related to diseases, our laboratory demonstrations are wonderful in breaking down these old superstitious fears and giving people a rational understanding of our universe. Mr. and Mrs. Feng have been kept from coming to Fenchow by the fighting, but we expect to see them soon. Their salary is three hundred dollars per year.

The present man in charge of the laboratory is Mr. Tu. He got all his training here in Fenchow, and does very good work. His

training was given him by a Mr. Li who started in as our architect assistant when our hospital was built. Later we gave him two years at medical school, and then laboratory work in the Rockefeller Hospital in Peking.

Mr. Tu is one of the most earnest Christians we have, and is a great help to the evangelistic part of the hospital work as well as being unusually interested in his laboratory work. He studies very hard, and although he hasn't a great deal of English, he works on it, reading up English books on laboratory work. Yesterday we got the Chinese translation of one of our leading books on bacteriology and blood work by Stitt. Mr. Tu never watches the clock, and stays on his task long after his hours are over.

His wife is a woman evangelist in our hospital, also a product of our local churches and schools. On account of the educational value associated with Mr. Tu's work his salary is very small as yet, being only a hundred dollars ayear. Mrs. Tu's work costs fifty dollars a year.

The head of the evangelistic work on the woman's side is Mrs. He. She is a very unusual character, and has fought her way up from being a servant who took care of some of our foreign children. She was very quick to learn, she has a great deal of executive ability, and she is extremely warm-hearted. She is known not only here at Fenchow but clear out to the Yellow River where she has done service. We have loaned her to Miss McConnaughey on several occasions when she goes on her West Road trips. Worst of all, we pay her only eighty-five dollars a year.

Mr. Ma is a student in our laboratory. He got about two-thirds through high school and had to stop on account of lack of funds. He is a very good student and he got his training at first through Mr. Tu. Now that Dr. Curran is back here, Dr. Curran is starting in first to give him a thorough knowledge of the examination of the urine, microscopic, chemical, qualitative, quantitative. As he really is a student only, his salary is fifty dollars a year. However, he is a great help and saves a great deal of time of the higher trained and more expensive men. He is a type of student and we mention him as one. We have several other students working in the accounting office, in the pharmacy, and in our mechanical plant.

There are a good many employees of the laboring class. There are many varieties of them, but as we have been talking about the laboratory, let me speak of the laboratory coolie first. He started in by watering trees in the hospital yard, but as his father had been a Chinese doctor, we understood that he knew how to use the pestle and mortar. As we wanted to prepare powdered beef heart for some of our laboratory tests we put him at work drying and powdering and sifting beef heart. He runs a centrifuge in the laboratory. He keeps the glassware clean. He understands the technique of running slides through various solutions of complicated staining methods, and so saves the time of more valuable men. It is interesting to note that his salary is just the same as Mr. Ma's, the student assistant, fifty dollars a year. Mr. Ma has the hope of future advancement, while the laboratory coolie's hope of future advancement is very much less, due to his limited background of knowledge.

Let me mention another man who is a big factor in the life of our hospital. He is our faithful night watchman. He stays at the

telephone booth all night and directs the various employees of the hospital who through the long night hours are attending to the needs of the sick, providing the boiled water for the patients to drink, for the Chinese drink only hot water. He has a vast variety of uses in emergency cases and helps maintain the morale of all the coolie workmen at night. Often as I go down the hospital corridors on my night cases I wonder at the faithfulness of these almost unknown members of our hospital staff who yet contribute so much to the welfare of our patients. His salary also is fifty dollars a year. These, I say, are types, but they all render their share of giving Christian service to those in need.

Mrs. Meng was the first Fenchow girl to receive a diploma from the School of Nursing in Peking, long before we had a school for nurses in Fenchow. She was Miss Chao for a number of years, and although her marriage has interrupted a little bit her service in the hospital, she still is a very valuable addition to our staff. She is very loyal and helps maintain the morale of our entire nursing school. She is vivacious and attractive and easily makes friends. Her salary is one hundred fifty dollars a year. She also plays an important part as an instructor in our school of nursing.

Mrs. Li is the head of one of our wards. The Lis have no children, and how we happened to have Mrs. Li in our hospital also came about in rather a peculiar manner. Mr. Li was a student in our schools who didn't have enough money to continue in school. His father was dead. Mr. Bergamini, the hospital architect, trained him how to make blueprints and drawings. He was taught in time to understand details. Ever since then he has been associated with the architect's office of our North China Mission. When he was in Lintsing helping with building he got acquainted with Mrs. Li and they were married. Mr. Li is now in Taiku helping Mr. Fairfield build the ten homes for the faculty of the Oberlin Memorial schools in Taiku. Mrs. Li is a very efficient worker. She organizes her work well, and she knows how to turn out work, which is important when we have been so crowded these last few months.

We now have about twenty student nurses. Miss Shih is a type. When Dr. William E. Strong was in Fenchow he was interested in this story. The Watsons' cook's wife died, leaving a male child. When the cook married the second time he married a widow with a little girl. His idea was that this little girl should be the wife of his little boy. When the time came, a little over a year ago, when the cook wanted them to be married, Miss Shih was not willing to be married. She did not appreciate an engagement made when she was only two or three years old. The cook could not afford to support her in school any more, and that is why he wanted her to get married to his son.

The hospital gave her a chance to be a nurse, and she has done very efficient work. She is a girl with much sympathy for the people in suffering, quiet and attractive in her ways. She has done very good work in her studies, and when you consider that the education which the nurses get is more technical than an ordinary high school course, it is interesting to see how these people develop. She had come from the ordinary ranks of society, but her extra training certainly has made her very much superior to the environment from which she has come. Incidentally, the cook says that if anybody wants to marry her now they will have to pay five hundred dollars for her. This is put in simply to show how her training has greatly added to the popular estimation of

her value in China. We hope, of course, that this purchase of wives will soon disappear in China, but the instance is given nevertheless because of its side lights.

Because of our lack of nurses we have several serving women in the hospital. Some of these have become very efficient and they do a great deal to relieve the suffering and make happy and contented the sick who are within our walls. It is interesting to note, however, that it costs no more to train a student nurse than it does to care for the salary of a serving woman.

One of our sewing women was also a servant in the home of one of the foreigners, and took care of foreign children. She learned how to run the sewing machine, so now she is very efficient in helping with the sewing with which we are always crowded. Her husband was an opium fiend, and I do not know what the family would have done without the employment which the hospital has given her. She is cheerful and happy in her work. Her oldest son is a soldier, and she has had no word from him for a long time. Her daughter is able to go to school because of her employment in the hospital, and maybe some day she will be able to become a nurse. Mrs. Li's salary also is fifty dollars a year.

Mr. Chao Jui T'ang is a graduate of our Bible School here in Fenchow. He was with the writer a great deal while he was paying off laborers on the Red Cross roads. We liked him because of his ability to handle men and keep things harmonious and peaceful. He showed common sense and good judgment. He helps with our evangelistic work, and has charge of the servants in the hospital. His salary is one hundred fifty dollars a year.

As far as possible we try to have the medical staff itself take part in the evangelistic and religious activities of the hospital. We hope soon to be able to find a suitable man to take the place of Mr. Liu who was at the head of the evangelistic work of the entire hospital, but this man has not yet been found.

Mr. Wang Te An is the man at the head of the accounting office in the hospital. He started in under Mr. Leete, and then became an instructor of Chinese to some of our new missionaries. Mr. Leete induced him finally to go down to Peking and study accounting in the Y.M.C.A. school there. Later on he got further training in accounting from Miss Wood. Finally Mr. McLean, as hospital business manager, was able to train Mr. Wang in the accounts and finances of the hospital. Mr. Wang also does a good deal of accounting for other departments of our church work. He has a great deal to do with the administration of various sections of the hospital and is very anxious and eager to learn and to be of help. He gets a salary of two hundred twenty-five dollars a year. He also teaches a course in accounting in our high school. He has a very attractive wife, and they come from some of the best families in our city.

Mr. Ch'eng is at the head of our pharmacy. He has come up through our own schools. His father died when he was very young, and he and his brother have been associated with the hospital from its beginning. His brother started out by being a table boy for Mr. Leete, although he had had a grammar school education. Mr. Ch'eng was our champion long distance runner when he was in our high school, and won many half mile and mile races. Later on he was sent to the pharmacy department of Shantung Christian University for training. The head of

the department there said he was the best student they had ever had. He said that if at any time we didn't want to use him in Fenchow, he would be glad to have him return to Tsinan. He had three years' training, and is a very hard worker. He is very particular and exact in all his work, much more so than is common among the Chinese. He is almost old-maidish in his being particular, but that is a very vital matter in his position where he has to prepare so many drugs for intravenous injection when care is extremely important.

He has a very attractive wife, graduate of our Girls' School, and day before yesterday they had their first baby. It was a complicated case, but both mother and child are doing well. However, both lives would have been lost had they been treated merely with Chinese midwives, as is the Chinese custom.

Mr. Ch'eng also is a good help in the religious influence of our staff, and his salary is two hundred twenty-five dollars a year. Most all of these people could get larger salaries elsewhere.

Our head mechanic, Mr. Li, is also a product of our local training. Mr. Wolfe began his training by asking him to help when he installed the first heating plants in our foreign homes in Fenchow. Mr. Li's father was a coppersmith, and he had been trained along those lines so that he very quickly caught on to steam heating, plumbing, and other mechanical things. When the hospital was built we had a good many expert men in here from Tientsin, and before the season was over Mr. Li was equal to the best man they had. He now runs our electric lighting plant. For several months after this plant was installed it was run by a Russian, and he learned from him many things. He made a very complicated boiler with very crude tools, using iron a fourth of an inch thick to make a filter which filters the hard coal gas which furnishes the power for our gas engine which in turn runs our dynamo and gives us electric light. He is a handy man who does everything we want, improvising surgical appliances, laboratory utensils, and many other things which helps us carry on far away from expert mechanical advice. His salary is a hundred fifty dollars a year now.

Mr. Yü came into the employ of the hospital in rather an unusual way. His little girl had to be in the hospital for lung abscess following pneumonia. A piece of rib had to be removed to furnish drainage and she had to stay nearly a hundred fifty days before it recovered. He was a business man out of employment, due to war conditions, and we found that he was pawning everything he had to pay the hospital bills, so we gave him a chance to work in the hospital. He said he was willing to do anything, and he has been a very efficient attendant of the sick. His salary is seventy-five dollars a year.

These may be humble men, but really they give very thorough service, and this list contains only a very few of the many people of this type in the employ of the hospital. This is a long list, but I want now to tell you about a man who was one of the first in our hospital, about the only thing we had to begin with. He was the first one to start this list of people which has been the development of nineteen years.

When we first came to Fenchow there was nothing whatever to do with, only a little primary school. A modern hospital which now uses all this staff had to begin down in the primary grades. However, we had to start with some men of age, so our first assistant was Mr. Wang Hsing.

He was an ordinary farmer boy trying to earn some extra money in winter by selling sour yellow berries which grew wild on the mountains. He came in merely as a servant, but he was anxious to learn and get ahead. The hospital evangelist taught him to read, and he studied nursing books and helped in the pharmacy. Finally he was made anaesthetist, and he has now given a great many thousand anaesthesias without ever having one accident. We have had to use a great deal of chloroform because it has been less expensive than ether, and often operating at night it was impossible to use ether with kerosene lamps, but, fortunately, now we have electric lights at least part of the night.

Mr. Wang is one of the best men we have had in the hospital. He is very efficient in the out-patient clinic. He is unusually good at extracting teeth. He has been elected a deacon in our church, and he is one of the best Christian influences the hospital has ever had. He is absolutely reliable and trustworthy, modest, and kindly always to his patients. He is the kind of man a doctor likes to take with him when making rounds because he knows how to instill courage and hope into the sick. His salary is one hundred fifty dollars a year.

His son is just graduating from high school this year, and we want to give him a scholarship of a hundred dollars a year in order that he may study medicine. His son on several occasions has ranked the highest in his class. He is very much like his father in spirit, and we feel that he is a very promising man.

There are many other departments of work in our hospital, such as the social service department, with its mothers' meetings. The mothers' meetings are the most popular public gatherings that are held in our city these days. They bring the largest numbers, and everybody is looking forward to them. The people in attendance come from the official classes and the best educated classes, as well as those with less education. We distribute literature telling them how to feed their children. Two hundred dollars a year could be used to a great deal of advantage along the lines of public health.

In the four and a half months of the year that have gone by at the time of writing the hospital has cared for the equivalent of twelve thousand five hundred people for one day. This means that we have averaged nearly a hundred people a day. Here is a great opportunity to give these people who come from far and near a New Testament and other Christian literature. For years we have been paying large sums of money to take the Gospel to the outlying districts, and now people are paying large sums of money to come to our very doors. It is a wonderful opportunity. Three hundred dollars a year rightly spent on Christian literature would yield very unusual returns.

Just three days ago we operated on a woman who had spent a fourth of the average farmer's yearly income to pay for the ten days' journey to reach us. Another fourth will have to go to pay her way back ~~she~~ when she gets well. These people come with an open mind to see all the devices we use in the cure of diseases, and respect the religious teaching we disseminate in this way.

In closing let me say just another thing that relates to the hospital work. In China the homes are built around a narrow enclosed courtyard paved with brick. The only green they have is a few flowers in pots. According to Chinese custom women must spend most of their time within these walls. Is it a wonder that we are just overwhelmed with

PTW:AMR

HOME DEPT 375
Fenchow, Shansi, China.

tuberculosis? In our hospital we are making a great effort to give freedom for movement of air currents and for the growth of trees and shrubs. We feel that this is one of the great factors in diverting the attention of the sick, as well as giving them proper humidity in the air. We live in a very dry country. In our driest years the rainfall is about five inches. Our efforts have been along the lines of growing things which will grow without watering after they get a good start. We are confining ourselves largely to things that grow wild on our mountains, and to the things that do well with little care. In a recent American magazine attention was called to the fact that one tree with seven hundred thousand leaves was estimated to give off a hundred twenty tons of water in a season. Two hundred dollars a year put into the hospital grounds of about seven acres would give our yard a wonderful start. This would pay for planting and watering. As these things grow close together their care will be reduced to a minimum. This is an expense that would rapidly decrease. We have heard a great deal about art and religion, but landscape and architecture and religion is just as important for all through the Orient wherever there is anything beautiful in nature there rises a shrine for worship.

This leads us to the final project that the hospital is carrying on. Eight miles from Fenchow in the foothills there runs a mountain stream by which we have two old Chinese flour mills. These have been opened up and porches and windows screened. We find that many people with tuberculosis have been cured there when they did not do so well in the city. This costs us about one hundred fifty dollars a year. Remember that a tubercular patient is one who is sick often over a long period of years, and the financial strain on them is enormous.

Yesterday we turned down one project. Although we turned it down we are going to mention it because it might appeal to someone. In one of the leading cities in our district the magistrate and others are interested in starting a small dispensary. They have raised about two thousand dollars local currency for one year's expenses. They have asked us for a little help. The only advantage in our giving help is this, that these people know nothing about medical qualifications. Somebody who has been a coolie in some hospital a long ways off may come and tell them he has been trained in a foreign hospital, and they will not be able to tell the difference. By giving some help we could say that we would insist that the men they use be men whom we approve. We could thus do wonders in maintaining medical standards from the very start and insure greater success in our efforts. A grant of a hundred dollars a year to an institution of this kind or perhaps better one hundred fifty dollars a year, would insure that we could maintain proper standards. Remember this is a medical outpost on the medical frontier with, so far as we know, only one properly qualified hospital between us and Persia, and that seventeen days' journey west of us.

This past year the sick have come upon us far beyond our capacity to supply the demands. Over a third of the patients in our hospital now are cared for on boards. Many items are much needed in equipment, such as iron beds, bedding, bedside tables, chairs, many things that cost only small sums of money.

These projects could be multiplied enormously, but they are all to help the task of trying to give medical relief in the name of Christianity in a doctorless land.

Percy T Watson

PTW:AMR

HOME DEPT. 390
JUL 21 1928

Fenchow, Shansi, China,
May 30, 1928.

HOSPITAL PROJECTS

In China, where the people live in houses ~~built around~~ a narrow brick-paved courtyard, and where the life ~~and customs~~ for a woman keep her very largely within the house or very closely confined, we have the germs of tubercular diseases sown for generations. We have a great many patients with tuberculosis of glands and bone. In curing these cases we often use reading glasses so that we may concentrate the heat and light from the sun. These reading glasses as a rule are from three to five inches in diameter. We cannot commence to supply the demands made upon us. If anybody in America has old reading glasses that are not being used, here they could be used to help many a poor person get on her feet again and meet life's problems with fortitude and courage again.

The Fenchow Hospital is now treating six times as many patients as it did six years ago and, naturally, we are handicapped greatly by lack of beds and bedding. Over a third of the people cared for in the hospital now are sleeping on boards. Boards are very unsanitary for it is very difficult in treating the poor patients to keep them vermin free. We are, therefore, very anxious to add iron beds to the hospital. Twenty to twenty-five dollars would make possible the supplying of another in-patient with more sanitary equipment. This past year we have had to put patients on the floor, our dining rooms have been filled. At one time we had a mother and her daughter of thirteen sleeping in the same single bed. The need is very urgent.

In the hospital we also have certain rooms which were originally built for patients' care now occupied by servants of the hospital, laundrymen, mechanics, kitchen employees, etc., etc. These rooms are expensive rooms in that the floor is equipped with modern plumbing and sterilizers. Furthermore, these servants are crowded together in rooms with less than two hundred cubic feet of air space to each occupant. Fifty dollars would build a good brick room with good tile roof that would house three or four employees and give them much more adequate air space.

Our hospital hostel had had two hundred sixty people registered up to May 21 this year, while our in-patients proper in the hospital showed a registration of five hundred two. The hostel is a thing that makes it possible for the poorest people to get hospital treatment. A patient can stay in the hostel for a charge of a cent or two a day, which pays for fuel. They furnish their own food. Many a poor person in China raises enough grain to supply food for the year when they have little ready cash. By being able to bring their own food and live in the hostel, many people are able to be cured who otherwise would think it impossible. Of course, the seriously sick have to stay in the hospital for a few days at a time of operation, but they can often be early released to go to the hostel and thus save money for them and make room for other patients in the hospital.

The hospital hostel is in old Chinese courtyards, many of which need to be remodelled or extensively repaired. Twenty dollars would make possible caring for one hostel patient. That is, it would supply the place where this hostel patient can live. The upkeep largely pays for itself.

Percy Watson

At Yutacho we have a place where we are caring for tubercular patients. Yutacho is in the mountains eight miles from Fenchow, and is about five hundred fifty feet higher than Fenchow. Fenchow is two thousand two hundred feet above the sea. This slight difference in elevation makes a big difference in the temperature, because Yutacho is in the mountain foothills and a small mountain stream runs right by our door. There are a great many trees all around it. Five dollars would provide the extra expense necessary to keep a tubercular patient there during the summer months. Of course, the well-to-do patients are able to pay the entire cost themselves.

The demands made upon us this year for an opportunity to go to Yutacho are greater than they have ever been before, and our plant there should be enlarged. Its maintenance cost is very low. A well needs to be dug on the hill above our property, and more trees need to be planted. The temperature in our nursery in the hospital yesterday was ninety-five in the early morning, and you can see what a boon it is to our tubercular patients and other convalescents to have a cool place to go in this very dry hot climate. Again and again patients who have not done well in our hospital here in Fenchow during the hot months have made wonderful recoveries when moved to Yutacho.

The usefulness of a plant like this is that it also trains the patients how to take care of themselves when they go back to their own homes, and is a constant demonstration to the Chinese how tuberculosis can be controlled with hygienic measures. More planting would make these places very much more attractive and even more cool than they are.

A few dollars is also needed for more beds and furniture for these two tubercular mills, as we call them, because they were originally Chinese flour mills. Sixteen to eighteen single storied rooms are built around a hollow square, many of these rooms being in the nature of not much more than sheds.

All our medical enterprises need a great deal more fly screening. We need about nine more rolls of forty-two inch wide "pearl cloth" or other non-rustable screening.

Our hospital yard, although it has a good start in planting trees and shrubs, still requires a great deal more planting to help produce a lower temperature during the hot dry months. It is quite noticeable already that there is a great deal more moisture in the air as you enter the hospital grounds than there is on the streets, and almost everyone who enters the hospital comments on it. However, there is much yet to be done. Investments vary from one dollar to one hundred dollars, according as to the amount of planting one would like to do. Trees and shrubs have to be cared for a good deal for three or four years after planting when it is then not necessary to do much watering. In fact, things will live without any watering at all after they have had three or four years' start. The growth is always a little more luxuriant if a little water is given them from time to time.

Percy T. Watson

PTW:AMR

In 1924 it was stated that there were practising in San Francisco about 300 more modern trained physicians than were then practising in three-fourths of the population of the entire world.

Sir William Osler said:

"Humanity has but three great enemies: fever, famine and war; of these by far the greatest, by far the most terrible, is fever. Gad, the seer of David, estimated aright the relative intensity of these afflictions when he made three days' pestilence the equivalent of three months' flight before the enemy, and of three (seven) years of famine. As far back as history will carry us, in ancient Greece, in ancient Rome, throughout the Middle Ages, down to our own day, the noisome pestilence, in whatever form it assumed, has been dreaded justly as the greatest of evils."

When we came to Fenchow, Shansi, China, in the spring of 1909, these were some of the problems which confronted us, on the medical frontier, with possibly one doctor between us and Persia. In one of our first experiences in fighting an epidemic of pneumonic plague, a disease of 100% mortality, we took occasion after the epidemic had been stopped to find out the situation in some towns and villages where there had not been plague. We found that one out of twenty-two women were sixty years old or older, and one out of twenty-three men were sixty or above.

In Sweden their ratio in 1890 was: One out of eight, sixty or older. Now in the United States in healthy rural districts where emigration and immigration can be taken out of the problem we find one out of seven sixty or over.

As good will is as much easier to control than hatred, by so much easier is it to control murder from disease than murder from war. It was a cry in the wilderness, but as I went around to control this epidemic and saw entire homes wiped out--the smile still lingering in death in the happy faces of childhood--feelings came flooding over me such as Lincoln describes when he saw the colored man in shackles and under the lash.

Where to begin in a task like this when what we know of the best of modern medical science is associated with highly trained staffs and highly technical plants and equipment. Eighteen years ago, nothing but a few boys who had at best only a year or two of primary education. There were no schools for girls and twenty people in the church was the nucleus of all that we had.

One doctor could do a little, and a boy from the farm who started in as assistant to the cook became a skilled anaesthetist in time. It was a long process to train doctors. But without doctors nothing could be done on the problem that covered an area greater than many American commonwealths and a population greater than one-twentieth of the entire United States.

To get boys from these undoctored areas and make doctors of them and then give them hospital training at Fenchow--insuring two to six years ofhospital training that they might have the fullest equipment possible for this task and create proper standards

from the beginning. It is the unusually trained man that can do the things that made people respect scientific training and accomplishments. Centuries of superstitions and ever present fear is the background you have to work against. Superstition is always ready to discredit the new. Demonstrations have to be clear cut and impossible of wrong interpretations. Only the well trained man can meet the situation.

Death stalks around right here in homes of ignorance often so needlessly because they have not yet seen the proper demonstration of what modern medicine can do for them. It takes time, but last year gave more than 37% more in-patients than we have ever had before.

From the outlying districts come incessant calls for doctors and hospitals, and often the people are willing to give liberally towards this goal. But this is the background. We have in the hospital now two cases of diabetes. They cannot afford to pay for the insulin for it would take more than the entire family income to pay for three daily doses of insulin. So the hospital being far behind in its necessary income has to treat them without insulin and daily see their emaciated faces.

A man had a gun shot wound of the main artery of the thigh which required the ligation of this artery and gangrene set in about three weeks later from lack of blood supply, as sometimes happens in such cases. An amputation would have saved him probably, but he, rather than be a burden to the family, refused the amputation and said, "Let me die unless I can bear the full burden of life's duties." We did everything in our power but in vain. Such is the economic strain everywhere around and a high death rate has had its share in creating this economic handicap-- for Shensi is no more densely populated than the state of Ohio.

Homes are broken up by premature death of father and mother, and everywhere people cut off at the greatest income producing period. The opportunities of doing something stretch limitless before you. Twenty million people and no modern trained dentist and the ills that come from bad teeth are ever before you. Infected jaw bones arein themselves not an infrequent cause of death. Only $200 stands in the way of the hospital starting dental work. Health education, sanitation, preventive disease are all lines which invite you.

The crux of all these many problems is in having the men trained for the work and an international feeling of helpfulness. It is hard to realize how far even a small amount goes in making these Chinese workers possible. They are a leaven which multiply themselves as the years pass. And it will take years for the two or three hundred Chinese doctors in active practice to grow into the many hundred thousand doctors which China needs; but at no time will the leaven in this task be more powerful than right now.

1928 or 1929

~~Soc. Service~~ ~~Nurses~~

FENCHOW HOSPITAL

SOME FACTS CONCERNING ITS BUDGET

The local Hospital income this year in fees and gifts will be greater than the entire budget of the Fenchow Hospital four years ago.

The local income in fees and gifts of the Fenchow Hospital for 1929 will be greater than the entire cost of the entire Fenchow Mission Station, including foreign missionary salaries, the first few years Mr. Pye and I were in Fenchow.

If a hospital is going to express the spirit of Christianity, there is no staff too well trained in estimating the Christian service a hospital should render the sick, suffering, and disabled. In trying, therefore, to make our hospital more Christian it was necessary that we have a sufficient number of well-trained nurses; that our school for nurses be enlarged for that purpose; that our laboratory force and equipment be increased; that we have a social service department to estimate and give attention to the entire needs of the patients, and not only their physical disabilities.

That we have not overdone their comforts is shown by the fact that the mattresses for the patients are made out of coarse cotton cloth and stuffed with straw; that there are in use as beds by patients, nurses, etc. over 100 board beds placed on benches; that our nursing staff is very inadequate; that during this past year there were times when 164 beds were occupied in the hospital and there were only three doctors to care for the patients; that these three doctors had to care for a large out-patient clinic in addition, besides serving as instructors in our school for nurses, a task which would take several times that many doctors if our patients got adequate care.

The hospital further has an economic background so that wages for labor in America are easily twenty times as great as here, and while in America the cheapest fees for hospital care per day are less than the daily wage scale of unskilled labor in America, the fees per day of third-class patients--the cheapest rate--are fully equal to the daily wage scale and that in spite of this economic handicap less than five per cent of our patients are free patients with a still further very limited number on half or reduced rates.

In China we have an economic background such that if we were to charge enough to make the hospital self-supporting, it would be necessary to charge eighty per cent of our patients--the laboring and agricultural class--four to five times the daily wage for a day's care in the hospital. If we did this in China, it would create a situation similar to that which would take place in America if the American laboring man were charged $20.00 a day for the cheapest bed in American hospitals.

In American hospitals the cheapest beds in some of the large hospitals with the highest fees have varied between $2.30 and $2.60 per day. If you divide by twenty you will get the fee which would correspond in China and which would create equal economic hardship to the laboring classes of both countries.

The causes for this are plain. The care of the sick are on eight-hour shifts during the 24-hour day. In addition are expenses of a highly trained medical staff serving the sick. Naturally a laboring man is not able to pay for such high salaried service. Beside there are many other factors like a well trained mechanical staff and operation of a mechanical plant. Consequently we have left twenty per cent of our patients who pay the cost and who may also be income producing. They, however, cannot pay for the deficiencies of the other eighty per cent. We, therefore, are working for two things, one is government aid, and we get this month the first grant from the local hsien (county) government voted recently in their annual budget. It is a small beginning, two per cent only of our total annual budget, but it pays the salary of a Chinese doctor. Most of all the beginning is made. We hope it will lead to something more. The second method we are trying to use to overcome our economic handicap is to create a local endowment fund contributed by local people. In the last six months $6,000.00 local currency has been contributed. This is equal to the wages (highest level) of 14,300 days labor. In America at $5.00 per day this would amount to $71,500.00. On the same basis the total fees and gifts this year of the Fenchow Hospital would be equivalent of a $357,000.00 annual income in America, which would not be bad for a small hospital.

When you think of the enormous economic handicaps China is facing, is there anything more reasonable in the world than that America with all its economic blessings should help out a little in thankfulness that our economic conditions are so favorable to all classes of society. Hope is the possibility of all in America; to how few tilling and laboring from early dawn to late at night in China. The very enormity of the task appeals. We hope the spirit of America with its expanding acres will say we will help for 300 more years if necessary and not ask, "Is it time to stop now?"

Percy T. Watson, M.D.

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~~Agricultural Number~~

An Outline Statement of the Need and Advantages

of Establishing Agricultural Work in

Connection with the American Board Mission, Fenchow, Shansi,

China.

Missionary educators throughout China are coming more and more to realize the fundamental importance of agricultural instruction in Mission schools. Not only has the Association of Christian Colleges and Universities in China (meeting in Shanghai, Oct. 24, 1919) outlined a policy for higher agricultural training in the strategic educational centers of the nation, but individual missions and missionaries throughout the country are wakening to the failure of the primary and grammar school work in mission schools where no agriculture is taught. A few quotations from recent statements will make clear the concern that exists in the minds of the more thoughtful.

Mr. Pye of the Fenchow station writes: 85% of China's population is rural, and 95% of Shansi's is rural. Only a small proportion of students pass beyond the grammar school. To a certain extent the present educational work, whether government or mission unfits, rather than fits the student for his life work. The aim of this elementary education should be to turn back into the community students who can contribute to the improvement of agriculture and the arts dependent upon it, and this because the vast majority of these students have come from the farm to the school and from the school will return to the farm".

Dean J. H. Reisner of Nanking, has written a similar statement covering the general situation in China: "90% of the Lower Primary students are from the country. 90% of these leave before entering Higher Primary and the church has only 10% left from which to choose preachers and teachers. What does this 10% represent?. Mental excellence, financial ability or family, a desire to continue study, and a desire to escape work --. They go through our schools and some return to church work. Every year of school tends to separate them from their early environment. They forget their background and in many cases have less respect for the places from which they come. If they studied to escape the farm and then go back to the country teachers or preachers, can we expect them to have sympathy with the people among whom they work? .... We ought to keep before them constantly the idea of labor, for the life of the people among whom they are to work is one of labor. We want to make our country schools the center of the social betterment of the life of the community.

From another standpoint Dr. Watson of Fenchow remarks on the need of agriculture in the curricula of mission schools: "To my mind the chief value of agricultural education lies in its scientific nature. China's weakest point is the sciences. I have yet to see the product of our mission schools who would not reason that if he took a drug and got well it was because he took that drug.- It would never enter his mind that he might have gotten well in spite of taking the drug

or without taking any. They do not know how to approach a scientific problem. They want to settle a matter by reason and not by experimental fact." And in line with this observation Dr. Paul Monroe of Teachers' College in commenting on the weakness of education in China says: "The study of modern languages, such as language, mathematics and science, are not with the idea that these are ever to be used." Such statements as the above amke clear that agriculture, when introduced into the curricula of the lower schools especially, has a most vital contribution to make to the development of the Chinese race, both morally and scientifically. Of its relation to the people economically Dean Reisner has said: "Improvement in the economic condition of the people must come primarily and in the largest measure through improvements and developments in agriculture and forestry". And President Butterfield of the World Agriculture Society has written in "World Agriculture Spring 1922". If you could double the purchasing power of the rural six hundred people of the Far East, world industry would assume entirely new prosperity."

The above observations on the general educational condition in China apply accurately to the condition in the large field of the American Board Mission, in Fenchow, Shansi, China. My Pye writes that this field is now from 35,000 to 40,000 square miles in area, that it is equal in size to three Belgiums or three Netherlands, more than twice the size of Denmark or Switzerland, and almost identical with the combined areas of Scotland and Wales -- it is four and one half times the area of the state of Massachusetts". Yet none of the fifteen or twenty mission schools make the slightest attempt to teach even the first elementsof agriculture since the mission is unable to supervise this Branch. In the government schools the condition is just as bad. The only government school making a reasonable attempt to teach agriculture is in the capital of Shansi, Tai-yuan-fu, and there is far from efficient. At the same time both the Mission and the Government realize somewhat the importance of agriculture to the populations which they wish to serve, while the one attempts nothing because of its obvious inability without the guidance of a specialist, the other makes the attempt with inadequately trained men who have not grasped the scientific attitude or mastered the Western system. The graduates of the Provincial School are given positions as country superintendants of agriculture. These men conduct exhibits of sericulture, promote arbor day exercises, and experiment with cotton in the various county-seats. But according to reports just received from Fenchow, they are still men"With practically no scientific training, though there may be a few such at the central headquarters at Taiyuanfu". Dr. Watson also reports that "They have been working at animal husbandry and have done very poorly with it so far, because lacking any proper oversight.

In view of the situation just reviewed it is not surprising that Dean Reisner of the School of Agriculture at Nanking has answered our inquiries as to the advisability of launching out into a special department of agriculture in our Fenchow Mission to this effect: " My impression is that the right kind of agricultural work projected with a sympathetic and appreciative attitude toward Gov. Yen's plans, would be exceedingly worth while. The presence of a foreign agriculturist should stimulate competition (friendly) on the part of the

of the Chinese, and this would be an invaluable service."

But there are other advantages of Fenchow as a center where an agricultural College, or rather an elementary training school, - might be developed. The first of these would be the size of the field and the number of people effected. The Fenchow station oversees the largest unit of missionary activity in the province, over a territory which reacher far over into the next province to the West, Shansi. The area noted has already been covered as over 35,000 square miles. Over two millions are fed directly from the soil in this area which is largly mountainous. From Fenchow 71 mission churches are cared for. They are making such an appeal to the people far and near that during the last year 1921, some 2,500 new people were brought into relationship with them and 616 others were baptized after a term of probation averagingone year.. This system is the largest and most successful mission system in the province and seeks through establishing agricultural work to produce even larger evangelistic results. Mr. Pye writes: "Agricultural work will aid greatly the churchwork, providing a natural sustained and permanent point of contact with the farmer. Through this means the church will come into helpful contact with the best people in the villages and country towns and will get a new constituency for our churches that we do not have now. -- It is the strong conviction of many thoughtful missionaries that the permanent establishment and self-propagation of the church is fundamentally connected with the betterment of the economic condition of the people --(and is) inseperably bound up with the problems of her agriculture." and the great resources of the church, both material and spiritual, lie in the betterment of agriculture and the environment of rural life among the people she is trying to serve".

In the second place, it has the largest number of boys and girls in its school system of any station in Shansi, and also a rapidly growing system. Mr. Hummel writes that the attendance of boys in schools wasalmost doubled last fall according to recent reports. Seventy six boys wanted to enter the middle school and only 23 could be admitted because of room. We are now on the verge of a great influx to Christianity in our Fenchow field" The pity of it all is that only a small percentage of the pupils get beyond the primary grades, from which most of them go back to the farm without having received anything to help them in their life work. The greatest appeal in China today is the appeal of these fine little fellows who should one day become the background of the world's agriculture. Many of them would prolong their school days were they taught these things vitally necessary to their life work. Because under the present inefficient system their school days are shortened, the schools lose much of their opportunity as evangelistic agents.

No center in Shansi is to be the site of a college of agriculture. By intermission agreement agricultural colleges shall be limited in number to seven, and these shall be of lower grade than that at Nanking, which alone will give the complete professional course. What Shansi

should have Dean Reisner believes, is a school for the training of teachers and preachers at the place where most teachers and preachers are being trained for their vocations. There is already teacher training work in connection with the Junior College at Taiku, Shansi, but it is exceedingly weak; while the preacher training work at Fenchow is very large, the school now numbering 121 men taking the three year course. There is also a very strong summer school work at Fenchow -, a work which Dean Reisner emphasizes as of great advantage in any program of agricultural education. Taking all departments into consideration, Fenchow has the largest training work in central, if not in all Shansi. Dean Reisner writes that he does not consider the provincial capital as good a location for this training work as Fenchow. (The English Baptist Mission which has charge of the Christian work there is weak and has no educational policy.)

In connection with the advantage Fenchow presents with its educational program for adults perhaps a clearer statement should be made regarding the extent of that program as practiced at present, and for the last three years or more. There is, First a Bible Training School for Men, with a three year's course, inaugurated in 1913. Second a Bible Training School for Women with a three year's course inaugurated five years ago. Third, an industrial school for Widows, opened five years ago. Fourth, a City institute erected in 1920 for the purpose of popular education and evangelism. Fifth a Summer Training School for Preachers and Teachers held in a mountain valley, (Yu-tao-ho) a few miles from the city. A training school for teachers, one for kindergartners, and one for nurses are included in our policy but not yet realized. The Bible Training Schools are endowed. The relationship between adult education and Agricultural education are doubtless apparent; however, it should be further noted that it is an important part of the recommendations of the Educational Commission, that the missions in China should attempt to train teacher extension workers and preacher farmers - so that both our teachers and preachers can function more practically among the village people.

In the fourth place the geographical location of Fenchow makes it peculiarly desirable as the location for agricultural missionary work. (1) It lies within Shansi's famous fruit district. Shansi produces all the grape juice used in the hospitals of all of China. Peaches, pears and persimmons are noted products of this section. Walnuts abound to such an extent that byers from Tientsin in the fall of 1921 paid over $300,000 into local banks for their purchases, which would probably be valued at a million dollars upon their export to America! Here is great opportunity for the development of the canning industry.

(2) From Fenchow a great variety of dissimilar agricultural sections may be easily reached. During the last year the American Red Cross through its famine administration put in 173 miles of motor road which connects Fenchow with Shansi's richest wheat producing district, the Tai-Yusn Plain and with the mountain district. Fenchow lies at the Western mouth of this Plain. Beyond Fenchow to the West and North rise the mountains which extend far across northern China to the borders of Mongolia. Here the entire population suffers extreme hardship on account of inadequate agricultural methods. Altitudes

vary from 2,300 to 5,000 ft. and the main crops are oats, potatoes, castor bean, millet, and indigo. Many families cannot afford wheat regularly, and some are known to eat it only once a year, - at New Year's!

(3) The mountain districts offer the untilled fields necessary for stock raising. Goats, sheep and cows are bought from the mountain farmers. The future development of the woolen and leather industries will depend upon the teaching of the pastoral arts to the mountain farmers. Dr. Watson observes that "the Chinese themselves pay absolutely no attention to the laws of breeding and seed selection. I know of their even saving the potatoes that are samll to sell and using them for their seed!"

(4) The mountains are the source of timber supply, scant though it is. Experimentation in reforestation can be most effectively carried on from Fenchow as a center. In the first place it posesses a mountain valley (Yu-tao-ho) which is sheltered by hills and faces south, while through it runs a perennial stream, - one of the very few in Shansi. An acre or two of this valuable land could now be bought (with Chinese buildings on it) for $1,500. It would be contiguous to the summer school property already owned by the mission. And in the mountains above the valley the first attempt at reforestation could be made at the best advantage, for these mountains face the moisture bearing south-west winds which so often fail to make their contribution to the land because the mountains are parched and hot in the summer months.

Although the property of the mission at Fenchow covers thirty-seven acres inside the city walls, it is already nearly all demanded for the location of the various schools and institutions. Just beyond the wall, however, any amount of farming land is available. Since the propertynof the mission lies along the inside of the wall it will be within easy access to the farm lands outside. Dr. Watson, who is in close relation with the officials of the Province writes: "It is very probable that the Government would donate a site for this agricultural work in case the Massachusetts Agricultural College will attempt something worth while."

In the Fifth place the fact that in Fenchow emphasis is being placed upon primary rather than higher education renders it the more advantageous location for agricultural work than if it were the home of a college. The practical extension work along agricultural lines in China cannot be effectively carried on by college graduates for the following reasons: (1) They ask salaries far beyond what missionary organizations can pay; ("2) The higher the training (that is from the academic standpoint) the harder is it for them to get "next" to practical situations. (3) Where a trainign School is located next to a college training men for high salaried positions, the ambitious students will leave the training school for the college, so that the problem if holding attention and interest and numbers is perplexing and troublesome. Only as Nanking raised its course to a par with other university courses could it keep and hold those who entered its agricultural work. If a school is contemplated in Shansi for the teaching of adults not onlym but those who shall

go into the low salaried positions in villages and towns of hard pressed agricultural communities, it should not be located where there is any school higher than the Chinese Middle School course. This is the type of school which the Association of Christian Colleges in China recommends for the Shansi territory, and this is the only type of school which could be carried on without very considerable or heavy expense.

What then will be needed in the way of equipment and personel, and can the need be reasonably met? In 1919 the Nanking School with a staff of five foreign instructors and eight Chinese paid $8,195 in salaries, and $14,569 in sundry expenses, a total of $22,764. At the same time it was proposing to increase its budget to $105,400 as a measure of urgent necessity. The Association of Christian Colleges in China accepted the Nanking estimate as very modest and decalredthat even a severly restricted programme on a missionary basis must cost over $100,000 per annum."Thus from even a financial basis it can be seen tombe ill advised to attempt even a Junior College course in agriculture in Shansi.

From the standpoint of practical missionary efficiency, then, the type of agricultural work which the mission declares in Fenchow is just that recommended by Dean Reisner and authorized by the policy of the Association for Christian Colleges and Universities in China in its meeting of October 24th 1919 namely (1) courses coordinated with the already established Lower and High Schools for Boys and Girls, (2) Other courses coordinated with our adult training schools, (3) a demonstration farm, seed farm and nurseries, (4) Experimental work (5) Extension work including distribution of literature, giving of lectures at the City Institute, village institutes and demonstrations and boys and girls' clubs (Courses at the summer conferences of Chinese workers, which would include cooperation with mission evangelists throughout the field.

For this work something like the following equipment and personnel would seem to be necessary:

1. Several acres of farm land just outside the city wall adjoining the mission compound in Fenchow.

2. A house for the American agriculturistin charge on the mission compound.
3. A house on the farm for the Chinese assistant - (not so urgent)

4. A special laboratory in the boys' high school on the mission compound.

5. An experiment station adjoining the summer conference grounds in the Yutaocho valley.
   For these the following personnel should be provided:
   An American agriculturist and family.
   Two Chinese instructors, who should be graduates of the professional school of Agriculture, Nanking.
   The maintenance of a student scholarship in the Nanking School of Agriculture.

The above is amere preliminary outline which will serve as a basis for estimating the probable cost of initiating the work.

It is very probable that with the exception of the cost of erecting a house for the American agriculturist, (2) above, very little of the expense of providing the five items of equipment would fall upon the group or school wishing to undertake this as its special work. It is likely that the Governor will want to provide the farm, (1), and also the experiment station, (5). One of the rooms in the newly erected recreation building could be given to the department for its laboratory until such time as a special building for the agriculture department could be provided either by the American college attempting this work or by some special appeal. In case the property is not given to the mission by the Governor as anticipated, the mission will undertake to provide it by special appeal to friends at home. Hence the main items of special expense will be $4,000 for an American house, and the equipment for the school agricultural laboratory.

The annual running expenses of the work, including the support of the personnel, should be largly supplied by the constituency of the agricultural missionary. The average missionary salary on the field in North China today is between $1,300 and $1,500; and the cost of travel of a family leaving America for China is about $1,300 each way. The American Board assumes responsibility for the missionaries' health and estimates that the cost of keeping its missionary families on the field, providing furlough allowances and traveling expenses and medical expenses, averages $2,300 per family per annum.

As for Chinese graduates from Nanking to act as instructors under the American, Dean Reisner reports that salaries now run from $50 up per month. $200 per annum would suffice to keep a student in Nanking so that the work at Fenchow may always maintain its supply of instructors. This is important to provide for, because of the contingences of death, removal and expansion of work.

It is to be hoped that the farm and experiment station will largly provide the running expenses of the experimental work. From the following paragraph from a letter from Dr. Watson this hope would seem to be justifiable: "I frequently see in the magazine, "Landscape Architecture" articles by professors in the Massachusetts Agricultural College. This past year I have had letters from America requesting that I make a collection of the flora around Fenchow. The mountains at Fenchow have some very valuable ornamental shrubs. The climate here being so cold makes any of these shrubs adaptable for New England and Northern United States. They are hardy for two reasons: cold and small rainfall, and high winds and no snow in the winter. The Harvard Arboretum has had no collection from this region, and they want such a collection amde. Furthermore the University of Stockholm intends to send a man out here to make a study of the flora because of my statement about the different flora east of the plain and west of the plain. The problem suggested for this man from the University of Stockholm is to investigate the difference in flora on the

mountains on the two sides of the plains. This would be very valuable service to landscape gardening throughout the world and might also be made a means of financial income".. Other sources of income will doubtless be discovered as the agriculturist becomes familiar with the regions of Shansi. It is not impossible that the Government will make an annual grant.

The most important element in the financial, as well as in other aspects of the undertaking, is the personal fitness of the agriculturist himself. He will need vision for the possibilities of this work if he is to maintain the interest of others and develop it properly. At the same time personal humility and teachability are essential in a man who is to deal directly with men of different civilization. Ingenuity will be an invaluable asset, but frindiliness and good nature will count for the success of his work with the Chinese more than it is easy for people in America to realize.

Dean Reisner writes with regard to the technical training essential for an agricultural missionary: "An appointee for such a position in China should be (1) ffarm raised or adequate farm experienced, (2) general agriculture in college, rather than specialized, (3) specialized in agriculture education and extension. The latter is a very essential qualification, experience in gardening work, project work, various clubs would be invaluable." Other minor qualifications can be judged from the discription of the Fenchow field on page 5. Of course it is highly essential that he be a man of consecration to the cause of Christian missions, and not interested in the work principally from any other standpoint. We want a missionary.

Quotations from letters just received from the American Board missionaries at Fenchow, (Messrs Pye, Watson, and Hummel) in the preceding pages indicate the unanimity of their desire that agricultural work be begun at once in connection with both our evangelistic and educational programs. There is no 'overlapping" in the Fenchow field and the desires of these men ar e not to be questioned. As for the other missions in Shansi, the English Baptist Mission in Tai-yuan-fu and to the northward, and the Church of the Brethren Mission along the Shansi R. R. and to the southward, we can count on their hearty interest and moral support. We may also count on receiving students from their schools into our agricultural courses. The China Inland Mission to the south and east of the Fenchow field does not believe inneducational work except to a ve ry limited extent and has held aloof from all cooperation along educational lines. It is probable, however that a department of agriculture in our schools would be more likely to evoke their commendation than do other departments of our work. We know of no other mission in Shansi that contemplates this work and feel sure of their cordial interest. There is no intermission organization

As tothe attitude of the general mission boards opearting throughout China, the quotations already made from their representatives on the Association of Christian Colleges and Universities in China may be taken as an accurate indication. A copy of their policy can be furnished on request.

The Chinese authorities in Fenchow, who have always welcomed all our work, will surely give this department a most cordial endorsement. A remarkabel example of the regard in which our mission is held by local authorities is the fact that the chief magistrate of the county -himself the official head of the government system - prefers to send his three sons to our mission schools ! One has graduated from the high school and has come to America in the care of Mr. Hummel, to whom the father entrusted him to complete his education. The magistrate would be sure to feel gratified over the presence of an agriculturist from America. This attitude would be shared by provincial authorities as well, - as may be judged from a quotation from Dr. Watson's last letter.

"The government's attitude toward this project would be very cordial. Two days ago we had guests including a representative of the Peking Board of Communications and two prominent officials from Taiyuanfu. I mentioned this matter of a college innAmerica taking up agricultural education in Fenchow and they were exceedingly cordial, and siad they would be glad to do all they could to help, -- I have also spoken to several of the local gentry and they were all extremely cordial. Several people have said that it would be entirely possible for us to have 2,000 to 3,000 in our Fenchow Schools if we introduced vocational training, provided this work might be adequately staffed and equipped."

The concluding advice of Dean Reisner, who visited Shansi in August, 1919 is worth quoting: "Finally, I believe your Mission work would be greatly strengthened and the government endeavor helped, if you could get some agricultural work started in Shansi". And again, "I'd be glad to help on the details but not from my New York office, nor without more first-hand information. There is no reason to feel hesitant about tackling the job". The government, the missions, the Fenchow station and above all the poorly nourished and struggling farmers of central North China will look upon this work as one of the very most beneficent efforts made by the Christian people in their behalf. If the Massachusetts Chapter of the World Agriculture Society, or the Students and alumni of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, or both, will propose to bear the brunt of the annual financial outlay to put this work in operation, there is no reason to doubt that the Mission and Government will cooperate in a whole hearted and substantial way.

(signed)

William R. Leete.

April 10, 1922.

THE AMERICAN BOARD

For Mr. Ball From Miss Cushing

This little story is too long for a [illegible]

China

As Jusi Fan buried her stubby little nose in her bowl of "strings" her bright black eyes flashed here and there, ~~abruptly~~ briefly taking in all the strange things in her new foreign home. For Jusi Fan was a little Chinese girl, eleven to twelve years old, who was brought in to the Bible Training School at Fenchow, Shensi, China, by a Bible woman to be trained as one of Miss Mary McClure's "future teachers for Shensi."

Miss McClure, you will recall, is the Head of the Woman's Bible School, but prior to assuming this position, she did a great deal of travelling among the out-stations churches, teaching groups of women and girls. On these trips, which often carried her across the Yellow River into the small mountain towns, she was much distressed to find practically no schools for boys and none at all for girls. The people themselves were realizing what this meant and were anxious that their children should have an opportunity to secure an education. "In fact, in a number of places," says Miss McClure, "the local people offered to provide the place and fuel for the winter, everything in fact, if I would only find a teacher for them. But I knew it could not be done. The graduates of our Fenchow Girls' School, even if their families would permit it, would never be willing to travel those long hard days from the mountains to a place so far from home."

And then came the great idea. Why not pick out likely children from Christian families here and there, families that would be willing to have their children's feet unbound, and bring them down to Fenchow to school.

In eight or ten years these same girls would be fitted to go back home as teachers. A long look ahead--but already some of these girls have had four or five years in school, and before one realizes it, will be back in their native mountain towns teaching. There are many more that could be brought down if the wherewithall to keep them in school could be secured.

The following letter was recently received by A.T. Hemingway 444 N. Oak Park Avenue, Oak Park, Illinois, from his son, Dr. W.A. Hemingway.

T'aiku, Shansi, China,
August 24, 1907.

Dear Father:

Enclosed herewith I am sending you one of the copies that Mr. Corbin has made of the remarkable diary of Miss Bird. You will notice that it covers the period of the Boxer Uprising up to July 19, 1900. The date of the massacre of all the missionaries and the Chinese who remained at the mission compound with them, was July 31. We were surprised but gratified that this record, perfectly preserved, should be brought to us just seven years after that date; on July 31. It is written in a note book that also contains interesting accounts of scattered events that took place here, beginning in 1893. There are also some original poems of Miss Bird's and extracts of sermons by the native evangelist, Mr. Liu Fong Chih.

On the afternoon of the anniversary we had a church prayer meeting in the grove where the graves of the martyrs are. Father Williams led the meeting, and a part of Miss Bird's diary was read in Chinese by our medical assistant, Chang Chen Fu. He was a school-boy in 1900 and stayed with the missionaries up until the last minute when the mob of Boxers were breaking in the front gate, when the missionaries urged him and others to escape over the back wall. K'ung Hsiang Hsi had been kept a prisoner at their home by his father and uncle, and so was saved.

We notice that from the wording it would seem that this account was probably written by Miss Bird at a date later than the ones mentioned, and Chen Fu tells us that during the last ten days of their seige the city and all about seemed to be quieter, so that the hope kept growing that

relief might come. It was probably during those days that the friends had more leisure so they could write up diaries.

The plans of the terrible governor Yu Hsien are seen by the fact that he called the T'aiku magistrate up to T'ai Yuan Fu and during his absence the mob was able to do the governor's will. During the international settlement of affairs the following year, the T'aiku magistrate was accused of the responsibility for the T'aiku massacre, but Dr. Atwood who had returned from America, defended him on the ground of the testimony of the surviving Christians, so he was acquitted. It was probably through his influence, in gratitude to Dr. Atwood, that this fine park was later presented to the Mission by the officials.

The diary was found for sale with a larger book, our mission treasurer's record, at an "old curiosity shop" with other second-hand books, in a temple yard where a theatre performance was going on in the city. Miss Heebner's servant noticed them and told the keeper of the shop that he would bring them to us on approval and that if they were anything that we cared for he would pay the man the price asked, sixty cents for the two books. We of course gladly sent him the money and told him that we'd buy any more such books that he would find. He claimed that he didn't know of any more, and that he had bought these in some distant place. At the time that the mob broke into the compound and massacred the friends, the place was probably looted, but it was burned the same day, so many things that we would count valuable were destroyed, such as the diaries of other missionaries and the mission secretary's records. We still hope that by searching some of these may be found later.

Affectionately,

(Signed) W.A. Hemingway.

JOURNAL OF MISS SUSAN POWENA BIRD.

(Martyred at Taiku, July 31st, 1900.)

June 25th, 1900.--These are most trying times - famine threatens the people with starvation - the dry hot weather makes all ill, and the Boxers are threatening the destruction of the country by robbing and killing missionaries and Christians. Two mails ago,(something over two weeks) we heard of the massacre of French trying to escape down the river from Paotingfu after the railroad had been torn up, telegraph wires cut, and R. R. stations and bridges burned. This brought on international complications, and foreign soldiers are reported to be marching to Peking. All the vicious element seemed to be aroused, and the whole province of Chihli is one scene of confusion and danger. Our last mail, though scant, tells of the destruction of Tung-chou College buildings and mission property - foreigners fled to Peking before the attack - everything in uproar - no details. The parents of Ruth - teacher in Miss Partridge's girls' school - live in Tung-chou on the mission compound, and the parents of Mrs. Liu, wife of our school teacher, and of Mr. Wei, teacher of Fenchou school, are also in Tung-chou and connected with our mission. They, of course, can get no word from them and do not know what their condition maybe or whether they are alive or not. As to our condition here, it is critical. Dangers are threatened on every hand and communication with the coast is almost cut off. We have money enough in the bank for present use but do not know when more can be got - no foreign mail can get to us now, and it is doubtful if our letters can get out. If Christians lose their all we cannot help them nor ourselves if we cannot get money in from the coast. One week ago, Sunday June 17th, and the following day, June 18, a crowd gathered around our premises in the city and caused some anxiety, and on Monday were noisy, blocking the gates and making all kinds of threats. A guard from the Yamen finally quelled the crowd and scattered them. Proclamations protecting Christians and denouncing Boxers have been put up, but we have need to keep at the Yamen to get them to post them in the outstations where they were promised. A great deal of pressing and urging at the Yamen brings a small result, and guards protecting the place are heard denouncing us, and saying things to excite the people. The country is full of the wildest rumors and threats. The people have nothing to do but talk and they talk of nothing but killing the foreigners and the Christians and we all feel that the end may not be far off for many of us. Day after tomorrow is one of the dates set for their work of destruction. Trouble may be in store of us at that time, but there is no real proof that the disaffected or turbulent masses are organized, so we do not expect great trouble on that day, but things grow worse and worse and if the rains hold off it is hard to say what violence may not ensue. We know God could send relief through rain if He thought best, and we know all our interests are in His hands. What His will may be for us we cannot say, but we must simply trust the future of the nation in His hands.

Wednesday, June 27th.--Prayer meeting held in the P.M. in Clapp sitting room, as last week, because the times are so exciting it is not thought best to be going back and forth more than can be helped. The men still go to the city almost daily, but mostly on horseback and we ladies stay in. Last Sunday I went to Tung Fang and met no trouble. Took Hsiang Hso because it was thought I ought to have someone besides the carter with me.

June 28th, or the second of the sixth moon, was a day set for general killing of missionaries and Christians. With us it was observed as a day of prayer with a meeting both forenoon and afternoon in the large sitting room and diningroom. Many of our people gathered and were helped. The day passed quietly with us, but later we heard of trouble enough in other places near that time. Pingyao was attacked on Monday June 25th, and the people started under escort to Taiyuanfu. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and four children, Mr. Jennings and Mr. Cuthrie, all English. On Wednesday Taiyuanfu was attacked. The crowd first went to Mr. Farthing's place in large numbers and threatened violence and broke most of the glass in the windows. Mr. Farthing went out and talked with them reminding them how missionaries saved the lives of many of their people in famine times and had been healing their sick through hospitals and dispensaries all these years, etc. They admitted the facts and gradually scattered. Then the Tung Chia Hang place became the center. The place was first entered through the book room by the children from the Nanchu city who fired the place. One of the dreadful things about this Boxer movement in Shansi is the part that young boys - only children - take in it. Often in a killing affair the children take the lead. The Mission place just mentioned includes the large Edwards house occupied by two families, Stokes and Simpsons, the young ladies' house occupied by Miss Coombs, a girls' school, home of Dr. and Mrs. Lovitt, hospital and dispensary, largest hospital in Shansi, with book room etc. The missionaries with school girls etc. gathered at Dr. Lovitt's hoping that place, being somewhat to one side, might escape, but when that also caught and there was no hope they formed in a group, men to the front and sides, women and children in the middle, and tried to push their way out. The crowd would not give way, but hemmed them in, then revolvers were used, a few people fell, and a path was opened through which they passed; fear of more being killed kept back the mob. Miss Coombs being somewhat to the back of the group was struck on the back of the head and killed. It is reported she had a bag of money, that some was taken from her, and that in defence of the rest, and of her life, she fired, felling a man at which she was struck from behind. She doubtless died at once, but she was picked up and thrown into the fire, dragged out again by the hair of her head and thrown in again. Two school girls were trampled to death, but the rest made their way to the Farthing place. Mr. Farthing, after the crowd left his place, saw the flames from the other place and took a cart at once to the Tac-T'ai yamen, where he informed the Tac T'ai what was going on. The TacT'ai would see to it at once, certainly. He had a little matter to attend to first and then he would attend to it. The real trouble with the Tac-Tai was he knew the whole affair was the work of the governor, and he could not oppose him. All the missionaries including the other English Baptists were now gathered at the Farthing place, the crowds dispersed, and things seemed quiet, but a strict watch kept and no chance to send coastward or elsewhere, word of these conditions. All city gates were guarded and anyone suspected of carrying a missive searched. The Saunders party meantime had got as far as Hsiao-Tien-Tzu, 30 li from Taiguanfu, where they heard of the trouble. Their history from this time on as we have been able to get it, partly through native sources, partly through letter from them, is too dreadful to record. Deserted by their servants, a Christian or two from Hsu-Kou held to them, and they decided to make their way to the hills where it was hoped things were quieter. Escort was granted by the yamen who stirred up the people wherever they went, extorted money and left them. Wherever they went they found trouble had preceded them. Mission stations were empty or being attacked and no place offered protection. We were able to send them money once. The

Christian who came for it returned to them and kept with them till they were attacked by robbers. Not only money, donkeys, but clothing taken from them. They were then in the hills headed for Ho-Nan, surrounded by enemies and absolutely desolate. Now we hear through native sources that their dead bodies lie along the roadside, which hardly shocks us since so long expected, and so accustomed have we become to the horrors of the times. Of course we did not know all these facts at once; they came to us bit by bit those dreadful days in the city, the story of which I shall try to give in part. Fen-Chou-Fu, that is the Atwater place, was looted the day of the firing of Tai-Nuan-Fu places, no lives lost, crowd broke into side gate and cook led Mr. and Mrs. A. and children out the front gate through a large crowd to the yamen. The magistrate rushed in person to the rescue, before everything was smashed. Later news shows all gathered at Brice place, Mr. and Mrs. Lundgren, (Am. Swede) and Miss Eldred (Eng.) as well as our own missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Price and one child, and Mr. and Mrs. Atwater and two children - Ernestine and Mary Atwater having been for some time at school at Shou-Yang.

When rumors first came to the street of these troubles at Ping-Yao and Tai-Yuan Fu we were not inclined to believe them and Mr. Davis sent a servant to Tai-Yuan-Fu to find out. Our servants had been troubled for days by abusive language from the people on the street and from shopkeepers not being willing to sell them anything without the money down which bothered them greatly, being beyond all precedent.

Saturday, June 30, th. Just as we were sitting down to dinner in came Mr. Davis and Louise Partridge with a number of school girls and quite a load of things. Louise had been advised to close school and come to us quite a time before but thought best to keep on as long as she could. Mr. Davis' servant returned from Tai-Yuan on Friday evening (11P.M.) with verification of the complete destruction of the Tung Chia Hang premises and attack on Ping Yao. On that, Mr. Davis packed up a few valuables and early next morning before quite light started horse-back for Li-Man, where he told Louise the news and helped her to pack up. It was thought by both that their places would be looted if they left, but it seemed to be the only thing. While we were still at dinner and discussing the situation, in came a carrier from Fen-Chou-Fu telling of the looting there so the clouds thickened. There seemed little doubt that the blow would fall on us soon and the question was whether we had best stay where we were on the somewhat open and suburb place, or go into the city where better defence could be made. Small bundles of things were got ready to take if we should go, then we settled down for the night without undressing. The P.M. had been a busy one disposing of the school girls, some of whom could be sent home that day, and trying to find out what we ought to do. Louise and I were both too tired to sleep, so about midnight we heard the first stir occasioned by a knock at the compound south gate and the coming of a cart. We were outside at once and hearing children's voices thought it might be the Saunders party, that we knew had been turned back from Tai-Yuan-Fu. It proved to be old Mrs. Liu and two grandchildren of Ch'e Wang and Dr. Tu of Tung Yang and his son. Mr. Tu said his place had been attacked and the report was they were going on to Jen Ts'un, then to Ch'e Wang then to Taiku. He got his wife to some place of comparative safety, then went to warn Mrs. Liu and us. The report he gave of the general disturbed condition of all the near villages was discouraging. Just at nightfall, we heard the Boxers of the east suburb planned an attack on us that night, but when 9 P.M. came and all was quiet we concluded nothing would happen that night, so we tried to rest. A guard had been requested

from the Yamen and came; some of our helpers in the city also came, but the guards all left on some excuse or other quite early in the evening, and we have not asked for more since, feeling they were worse than useless They either are not at hand when the trouble comes, or turn and help the Boxers. After Mrs. Liu was disposed of for the rest of the night, we lay down again, but not to sleep. Soon we heard the nailing of boxes and the general stirring around which we knew meant food supplies were being collected to take with us to the city, with necessary dishes, cooking things, etc. Before long Mr. Williams tapped at our door, and said the large cart that brought Mrs. Liu from Ch'e Wang would carry a load to the city and they wanted it to start just before daylight so as to attract as little attention as possible. We would go in our own passenger cart soon afterward. So we got up and put our bedding together, and the bundles nearly completed the night before in shape, and lay down again. Before daylight we were up again seeing the boys get our things loaded on the cart, and shortly after daylight were in our own cart and had in our hearts said goodbye to our home. Mrs. Liu and the children had gone by an earlier trip of the cart, so we were not off as early as we would have been, and some people were out at their doorways. Some suburb women asked if we were going to the city and we replied to the greeting that we were. We reached the city place just after teacher Liu and his family and Ruth and the school girls who had not yet been disposed of. It was hard to get carts, but we managed to get enough for our use. I urged Hsiang Hsi to take his sister Chin Feng to a place of safety if possible. He had decided to stay with us and share our danger against the protestations and entreaties of his people, but we felt that was enough and his sister ought to be taken somewhere. He did not want to take her home, i.e. to his uncle, for that meant rebinding of feet and idol worship, but he took her to Nan ChangTs'un where his father was teaching a little school and left her for him to take to a maternal aunt's, and who had invited her to come for a visit. Before night, Hsiang Hsi was back helping to barricade the gates, etc., but his sister was refused protection by the village elders and sent back to the uncle's. They stopped here, the sister and the aunt, on their way and tried to get the boy to go with them, but he would not.

Sunday, July 1. This Sunday we came to the city and the time was spent in barricading and putting the place in shape for an attack which might take place at any time, and no service was held until afternoon, and then it was a prayermeeting. A gentle rain fell all day which probably prevented the attack that day. Early in the day we got word of turmoil at Yong Fang with the request that no one be sent there for service as the danger was too great. Toward evening the rain fell more heavily, and under its protection we went to sleep feeling pretty sure of one night of peace, although we did not undress that night nor for three weeks after. It was always sure to be quiet in early morning so we could take a bath then and change clothes without danger of being interrupted by an attack. While we were at tea-table that first Sunday evening two or three of our lads came in with very grave faces and suppressed excitement, telling us that although not dark, the city gates were all closed by official order and no one could get in or out. All felt it might be a plan of the magistrates to hem us in and kill us, and as we still sat at the table earnest prayer was offered by each in turn, putting ourselves and our loved ones in the homeland in God's hands. The report proved to be entirely true of the east gate outside of which Boxers were training, and partly true of the South gate, for there one could get through by calling the gatekeeper, but the other two, the reported closed, were not.

Monday, July 2. The looting of Mr. Davis' place at Jen Ts'un, which happened on Sunday, was reported us Monday at the time of morning prayers. Mrs. Liu went back to Ch'e Wang and blind Lois was sent with her, as it was thought she would be safer there. The rest of the school girls except Feng Yen, who would not go, were also taken to their homes. Lao Kuo went, but Wei Hua takes his place faithfully. Mrs. Kuo Fen Chang came. Her suffering was severe, but she was remarkably brave. Their place had been attacked for the second time. This time Kuo was at home and tried to defend himself and place. The mob threw bricks till they were piled about the door; the door once partly opened, but Kuo with the help of Tung got the iron chain across and then gradually closed and bolted it. Tung said he did not see Kuo throw a brick. If he did it was in self-defence, as a blind man could see. The mob separated, but one child had been hit with a brick and killed. When this was discovered they got hold of Kuo, bound him, and left him for the night. Early the next morning he was brought to the Taiku yamen, accused of murder, and was put through the tortures to induce a confession. Sums of money were then demanded, and the wife promised fifty tiao to have his hands less tightly bound. We advised her to give no more money. How we longed to help her, and how helpless we were, being as it were people under sentence of death ourselves. All this time a great deal of hammering was going on and all kinds of defence and preparations being made. There were some 25 men and boys on the place, and all worked with a will. This was known outside, and it was rumored we had supplies of ammunition and combustibles that would blow up the city if we were attacked. Thus fear kept our enemies at bay for a time. The chief of police called in the afternoon to see Liu, told him he had his men on the street as guards, and asked that we do nothing in the streets if a crowd gathered, for his men would be there trying to protect us. He went away with this understand; "The street is my affair and that of my men; the courts are yours; if the gates are broken in, defence is your right and if any lose their lives there, we will not hold you responsible." Revolvers are few, and our main defence was to be in throwing brick and tiles from the roofs on those first breaking the gates. There were also stout clubs prepared and bottles of ammonia. Mr. Davis was to be within range of the front gate with his revolver in case of attack, and Mr. Williams at the back. The majority were to keep to the roofs as far as possible, and all, native and foreign had white cloth wound about the head to distinguish them. Each man had his place assigned to which he was to go in place of alarm, and the place was nightly guarded by eight watchmen who began changing at one-o'clock for eight others. From this time all kinds of wild stories began to be circulated about our foreign guns, and so forth.

Tuesday, July 3rd. On this day Li Wei Nou started for Taiyuanfu to gain some reliable information about our friends there.Reports came of Boxers breaking glass in Ch'i Hsien shops just because it is foreign. People are fearing anarchy; the turbulence is disturbing business and endangering everybody. Sent to suburb place for goods early in the morning. A steamer trunk (mine) and boxes were put in the bottom of the cart, and straw for the animals put on top; things showed through some. At the gate they were rudely stopped by the guard and challenged. The lads thought at once if the the things were taken, and they showed fear, it would be the beginning of worse things, as a large crowd ready for pilfer were there, and would follow up such a thing to an attack on the place; so they, Mr. Sang, Hsiang Hsi, and Chen Fu sprang up and stood together, in front of the cart, showing to all that they were armed, (two having revolvers, though very poor) and asked cooly who wished to strike first.

At that the guard backed down and spoke decently, at which the lads explained they were only carrying in goods from the other place. The guards said, "Oh, yes, we see you are moving, pass on." The boys realized more afterwards what might have happened if the guards had been less cowards, and we decided we would expose no one again to such danger for any convenience we might want from the other place, and that all had better keep within doors. It was soon reported that the Boxes were cannon, and the one load grew to twelve loads before they were through with it. Rumors came to us of riot at Shou Yang, which were afterwards confirmed in all their horrors. Towards evening the streets were filled with people running south, and the word passed along that the foreign house had been fired. Our people sprang to their places on the roofs, which gave better chance for seeing. They reported no fire visible, but the city wall crowded with people. We did not think when we left the place it could stand long, but we knew the firing of that would be in all probability followed by an attack here. Before long word was brought by one who went out to inquire, that a cart had started from the East Suburb, where the Boxers practise, and the word was passed along that they were Boxers starting out to fire the house, so crowds of people ran after to see and assist. The people in the city, hearing the report, also ran, but the expected event did not take place. Various days are set for attacks; posters are in all the streets setting July 13th and several subsequent dates for firing the house. It is hard to know the attitude of the magistrate; he has seemingly done nothing for us, and still the mob has thus far been kept off. It is possible that through fear he is secretly protecting us. We know that many of the rich people and shop owners, fearful of the destruction of their property by the turbulent element, are using their influence to secure peace and protection for us. Towards eve of this day I took a bath in the upstairs room which has a small window opening on to a small street. While in the midst of it, dreadful screams came from the street and the sound of men running towards us from the south street, calling something in excited tones. I hardly thought an attack would come in this way, but rushed into my clothes in all possible haste, keeping both ears open for the signal of alarm that was to be given by the watchman in case we women were called to the rooms or court where it was decided we were to go. As soon as I could get down, which was in reality a pretty short time, I found that it was a case of thief-catching, and that three had been caught, but I decided to take no more baths at that time of day, while danger was great. Almost every day something alarming comes in the latter part of the day, but it is always quiet early in the morning. Yesterday a beggar was burned at Fu San, (the local name for Shui Hsiu, a town 2 and 1/2 miles north of Taiku). P. L. Corbin was reported to be hired by us to poison wells.

July 4th was one of the days set to attack us. Most of the people sat up till ten or after, but the street was quiet. There was during the day a revised plan of defence, and food arrangements were changed somewhat. There are a good many Christians on the place, both men and women, though more men, and both eat out of the common fund supplied by us. On e of the dreadful things in our situation is this shortage of money, and the danger that it will be gone before the roads are again open. We don't know what the armies are doing, nor how long we are to be shut up here if our lives are spared; still, we cannot refuse food th those who are standing by us and ready to defend themselves and us against the common enemy. We heard in the P.M. of the murder of the English Baptist helper of Shih S'ieh (no missionaries there) and the burning of the chapel at the out-

station of Lu Pu, same Mission, and murder of four Christians. Prayer-meeting at 4:30. A man purporting to have come from our mission station of P'ang Chuang in Shantung, with letter for teacher Liu)whose home is near there) reported himself. Liu went out of prayer meeting to see him, and came back as we were closing much troubled. Said the man was an imposter, claimed he had a method of destroying the Boxers he was willing to provide us with, brought a note from some one in P'ang Chuang whom Mr. Liu knew, but there was a noticeable mistake in it, and on inquiring about the writer of the man, Mr. Liu was told wrongly in almost every particular, showing the spy (for so we took him to be) really knew nothing about the alleged writer but his name. The man was evidently from Shantung, and probably from P'ang Chuang, butBoxers have been coming in from that part of the country for many days. He was no doubt a Shantung Boxer, who took this method to find out how many men we have and what our defence was. We were relieved to know he got no further than our little front court, but our lads were dreadfully upset to think he had been sent off. They would have preferred to bind him and keep him for a time. The Chinese note the man brought was wrapped in a bit of foreign newspaper, upon which was found written the name of Mr. Tu's medicine shop in Tung Yang, showing that the man had probably been in that looting business a few days since. (What does the glorious fourth mean to us today? If we could see a few American soldiers marching in here today we would gladly raise the cheer, but God is still our trust, and we know that in life or death He will still be with us.)

Thursday, July 5th. Two letters came from Fenchoufu. The one first received told of the most brutal murder of Miss Whitcomb and Miss Searell of Hsaio and of the great danger at Fenchoufu. Like us, they were waiting in suspense, expecting daily, almost hourly, attack. The Price servants had left, and Mrs. Price was doing the cooking. A little later in the day another letter came, of later date, and much more hopeful in tone. They had fought through the question of non-resistance as we had; had decided upon it; then had gone and dug up their buried revolvers, organized themselves into a guard, and watched the place all night, the night of the threatened attack. They were observed as they passed frequently back and forth over the wall stairway that connects the Atwater and Price places, and it was supposed there were a large number of people armed for defence, so that they did not dare attack. Then the Magistrate took up a case or two that had happened in near villages, and punished Boxers so severely as to quell a deal of fury of rougher classes. Word was brought to the Magistrate that a foreigner had been killed in a near village the night before. The Magistrate at once took our helper Han (giving him a yamen cap) to assist in identifying the man. The face was past any kind of identifying, but noticed that the underclothing was frightfully dirty, and said that convinced him it was no foreigner. They then examined the hands, and found the long finger nails the Chinese are fond of growing. Then the Magistrate himself bethought him of the teeth, which proved to be opium blackened. Then he fell into a rage, called the village elders, (who had themselves ordered the murder, and who said it was a foreigner) took a few Boxer women (witches) and one or two Boxers, as well as village elders, and these he punished in a truly Chinese way. Some were beaten, one or two executed, and the women dragged by the hair of the head through the streets, and the Magistrate declared he did not want a Boxer left in his "hsien". He is the only Magistrate, so far as we know, who has dared to act so, and the fear is that his deeds, reaching the Governor's ears, will cause his dismissal from office. He realizes his danger and

carries arms daily on his person.

Hei Kou returned from Taiyuanfu with word about the condition there, saying that though in their own courts (on the Farthing place) they were the practical prisoners of the Governor. He had managed to get in and out without suspicion. They would not send letters to us lest they endanger his life and their own if discovered, but gave him a very small slip of paper on which was written a cable message to London with the request that we get it through to Tientsin if possible. Who would go and who could be trusted? This one and that one was discussed, and finally Kuo Hsiao Hsien, servant of Louise, was entrusted with a letter. His home is near Paotingfu and he wanted to go home. A very bright man, he would be able to make his way if anyone could, and he promised all kinds of things. However, we found afterwards, he went to Li Man, took his boy whom he said he would not take, and after delaying for that and this, started off in company with two relatives with whom he was to trust his boy, but said he would not wait for himself. The people here think all he cares for is to get home, and he will go no further. Store next us moved out today, which looked as though they expected trouble and wanted to be out of the way.

Friday, July 6th. After we were abed and had been asleep awhile, i. e., Mrs. Clapp, Louise and I, in the west upstairs room, Mrs. Tung called from the head of the stairs. She said it was not sure that there was danger, but there was a disturbance of some kind on the street and they thought we ought to be ready. We asked if she had been sent to tell us, and she said she had. We ought to have known better than to believe her, for that was not the way we were to be called, but it sounded reasonable so we got up. I had nothing to do but throw on an outside garment and pick up my bag, so we went to see if we could help get the women and children quietly into the back court. When I got down no directions were awaiting us and I sat down on the step until someone would appear to give definite word. The women were up but quiet. Mrs. Clapp made a misstep on the top step and fell the whole length, spraining the foot and tearing a great tear under the right arm more than three inches long and quite deep. The alarm proved to be without the least excuse, and the arm was sewed up in good shape by Mr. and Mrs. Sang, but she was very badly bruised and quite helpless for a week; then the arm which seemed to be doing well began to fester and gave some anxiety. Report of Shou Yang riot confirmed. The house was burned and the inmates, Mr. and Mrs. Figott, Tutor Robinson, and the governess, Miss Duval, Wellesley Figott, and Ernestine and Mary Atwater, fled to a mountain village. Some servants went with them. They spent one night and were driven out and found their way to another village and the home of an earnest Christian, the female members of which had unbound feet. Here the Boxers found them and killed the Christian and some members of his family. Fleeing from here, they made their way back to Shou Yang and appealed to the yamen for protection. Before they reached the yamen they were separated from their servants, one of whom returned to Li Nan and told us this story. Near us the work of destruction goes on. Two more men were burned at Fu San for poisoning wells or marking houses; other such murders are reported in other places. A report towards eve of a proclamation of protection gave great relief, but it was soon found to be nothing but an injunction to the shops to put out private guards for the protection of property. Depression settled down again. All the bad reports seem to come true and the good ones false. Some 40 men gathered at the suburb place and beat on the gates, but were dispersed by

rain. This is the second time rain has saved us. Our magistrate comes out nightly now and has a gun fired off on the street somewhere near our place. Everybody in the city fears attacks on shops and so extra watchmen are put on, and in the general fear of anarchy we find some hope for ourselves. The watchword is still "Kill, Kill", but so many outside men are getting killed that the officers of the law are being obliged to punish.

Saturday, July 7th. There was a big row in front of our place on Saturday July 7th. Such frightful and angry yells I never heard. It certainly seemed a blood thirsty crowd. Four men who had been in the killing business at Fou Shih were caught by yamen soldiers. There a man's house had been burned and members of the family burned in it, and the man, nearly killed, was rescued by village elders and sent to Taiku to be dealt with by law. (He was an outside man, accused by some enemy of scattering medicine for us) This angered the Boxers, who came in here in lordly style to demand their man of the magistrates. They entered at the south gate and terrorized all on the street till they reached our place, where yamen soldiers met them, and after raising such a tumult of noise captured them. Later they were punished. All it is necessary to do now to pay off a grudge is to hint to some Boxer that so and so is marking houses by the cross inside a circle, or poisoning wells, and without warning or attempt to gather proof the man is killed, and usually burned after killing. Courier sent out two weeks ago is back, but alas! he brings no news of the world from which we are shut away. He did not reach Paotingfu, but found the road not open, and brought a note from Mr. Green from Huai Tu saying he was trying to get a private messenger through, and if we would send a man to him he would send us word of what he could learn. Boxers are being supported here by the villages where they practise, and have even asked the magistrate for knives and boots, but for so many men that they were turned away. Started two men for Huai Tu during the night or early Sunday, July 8th. Must get news to coast if possible; seems our only hope. News also reached us on Sunday, July 8th, of the murder of Mr. An, a Tun Fang Christian.

Monday, July 9th. Two shops at Tun Fang looted. Several murders at Psiao Psiang. Some three Catholics, the others outside people. No notice is taken of murders of Christians, but the Magistrate went out to investigate the murder of others, one of which was a prominent man. Two men not connected with us reported murdered by Boxers at Tun Fang, and two at Fu Ts'un. Some of Boxers arrested. Getting a bit quieter locally because the killing of so many outside the church has obliged the officers of the law to act.

Tuesday, July 10th. Panic reported at Tung Fan Ts'un because of a rumor that foreign soldiers were coming. Many jumped into wells.

July 11th. Very warm, strain still intense. Sudden attack would be met bravely, but long waiting and suspense is hard.

July 12th. The first report of Taiyuanfu massacre came to us on this day. Too horrible to believe; we refused to do so for some time, but were obliged to, later. More than thirty men, women and children put to death in front of the yamen by direction of the Governor. When was anything so dreadful ever dreamed of? The Shou Yang people, including our Ernestine and Mary were among the number, for, having appealed to the Shou Yang yamen, they were sent to Taiyuanfu. This takes all the courage out of our

people . They thought before we had the Boxers and the rabble to deal with, they all knew these were encouraged by the Governor, but now they believe the Governor has settled on the policy of exterminating all foreigners and the church, and armed soldiers may be expected from Taiyuanfu any day to lead the Boxers and execute the Governor's will against us. They feel that there would be some hope, though a slight one in fleeing to the hills, but remaining here means sure death.

Yesterday Chin Feng came to see her brother, Hsiang Hsi; a little questioning brought out the scheme. She was brought here in a cart and escorted by an old nurse, but she was to return after dark with her brother.They evidently thought to get the brother away this way. He saw no other way himself but to escort her home, but when she learned he would not promise to stay at home and did not intend to take his things home she refused to go, saying if he would take things and promise to stay she would go, but if not, she would stay here and die with him. Hsiang Hsi knows that an attractive girl of eighteen would probably not be killed but would meet worse fate, and that with her on the place demanding his protection he could do nothing for us, so he is much distressed. Nevertheless he would not decide to leave us, so she spent the night. His uncle wishes to send him to a place in the hills where he has distant relatives, and where he says he can be protected without recanting. If he would recant he would protect him here in his own home. This A.M. Hsiang Hsi leaving his sister here, went home to find from his uncle the attitude of the yamen, if possible. He said with Chin Feng here, they would not oppose his coming back for her. He found nothing very satisfactory. The most evident thing was his uncle's determination, as well as that of his father, that he must come home; his uncle telling him plainly that he would not wait much longer for him, but would enter a charge against him at the yamen and have him lodged in prison if he would not leave otherwise, a thing he would be quite capable of doing.

July 13th, Friday. General breaking up. Tun Fang women left feeling, although death is probable at home, it is certain here. Hsiang Hsi anxious to have us take to the hills. Says everyone will leave, even he cannot stay with us here, cook and all will go, but if we go he can slip off with us and will gladly do so and the other lads including cook, will also go. Sangs and Lius with families have decided to go. Wan Heng Tzu and his promised bride, Feng Yen, also must go, and as there is no way but for her to go with him to his home, they are married here by Mr. Williams. Not full concord of opinion as to whether we had best try to go or to stay. There is a plan in the city to refuse to sell us food, and our money will be gone sometime of course, and Mr. Davis thinks the longer we delay to start the more impossible it will be to get anywhere, yet the fate of the Saunders party warns us, and the dangers and exposures of the road, especially with Mrs. Clapp in her present condition, would give little hope of life. Early evening Hsiang Hsi gets a cart and prepares to take his sister home, but his father turns up and he sends her with him, getting off by promising his father he will leave for the hills, meaning to go with us, but not daring to say (?) so. Could not get ready to leave before gates close, so give it up, much to Hsiang Hsi's distress. We find, too, that there are those who will not leave us if we stay and that our elder men do not advise going. If we can stay we will be a support to the few who remain true under this dreadful fire of persecution, and if we could only live it out here we would be in a position to pick up the broken threads and save what fragments there are from the wreack wreck of the

little church. Much pressure brought to bear to force recanting.

Saturday, July 14th. Decide to stay ourselves, but many of our people go. Hsiang Hsi stayed till evening, when he went to help the Lius and Sangs. He took letters which he promises to get to the coast when things are quiet, if we are killed. Cried bitterly on taking them because so little hope of our living through it. I told him he ought to go, it was right for him to go for he could not help us here, and if his life was spared he must know it was for the Lord and not for himself. He went without a definite goodbye because he expected to be back in the evening, but was not. The reason was that he went to the school place to consult with Lius and Sangs about their plans, and Hai Niu came rushing in with the report of great slaughter at Wang Hu, which was true, and rumor that people were gathering at the yamen with knives for the attack on us, and the streets were hung with red lanterns. If anyone was to flee it must be at once. The Sangs and Lius decided to go, came near starting out afoot with what they could carry, but were persuaded to wait for carts, which were finally hired to take them to Li Man. Hsiang Hsi helped them till they got off at eleven P.M. when the city gates had long been closed and he could not get back into the city, so he remained out somewhere the rest of the night and found his way to his uncle's as soon as gates were opened in the morning.

Sunday July 15th. Er Lai in from the hills and two of our men from Nan Ch'ing Tui. Terror everywhere. Six men killed in Ch'ing Yuan for poisoning wells under our direction, - no one we know. Er Lai knew little of trouble on the plain and came to inquire. A little way out he was told he could not get in here, (we do not admit any one who is not known), and if he did he could never get out. Some told him we were killed. Poor man, sick on the way and worn with night travel, was shocked to learn the real condition, which is that the whole province is in uproar and no one's life is safe. Taiyuanfu, Shou Yang, Ping Yao, and Hsiao stations completely wiped out, besides slaughter in almost all the Catholic places about. He started back that night, saying he would take his wife to his father's and then come back here if he could. Mr. Clapp told him not to come if he could find a place of safety in the hills, but if he could not, to come here and we would stand together as long as we could.

Monday, July 16th. The Catholics of Taiyuan have also been killed, - all the foreigners and many natives. This word came on Monday. We hear the Sangs and Lius reached the hills, but without food, and sent Hai Niu and Mr. Wang for food left behind. They hesitate about venturing back, but finally go. No food all day Sunday and little Monday. Catholics are in defence at Tung Fr Kou near Ch'ing Yuan. Have a strong place well fortified and Boxers have been afraid to attack. Is reported Governor's soldiers are to assist Boxers and when that place is taken to come on here, but no attack has yet been set.

Tuesday, July 17th. This time soldiers were expected and they not only have come but things have quieted much. We are thoroughly convinced that running away would have been a bad move, and have been much more peaceful in mind since the timid have left and we have decided to quietly stay and wait for what God sends on works out for us. Tuan reports that the Magistrate and Chief-of-police are secretly protecting us though they dare not openly oppose the Governor, whom they now believe to be in the wrong. Seems in some ways to be more hope, providing troops are doing

anything coastward. Contradictory reports continually reach us, but it would seem that nothing very decisive had been done and we don't know how long they are going to wait or play. Immediate attack by local mob does not now seem likely, yet we hardly dare to entirely undress at night. Cook did not go, nor second boy. Wei Hus still stays by me, and when things settled down we had nearly twenty people still left. No women. Ruth went with Lius for which we are sorry.

Wednesday, July 18th. Ch'e Wang attacked yesterday. It was reported that not only Evangelist Liu's house was burned, but that his daughter-in-law and three children and our blind Lois were killed. This was entirely contradicted the next day by a man who came in to tell Mr. Liu about it. He said the house was burned but no one killed. He must have been sent to say this to comfort Mr. Liu but afterwards it was learned that the daughter-in-law and Lois were killed. The former got out once but went back for some cash she had left and was caught and not only killed but cut up. The others were helped away by the villagers who seemed to have treated them very kindly. The Boxers were mainly from neighboring towns. The grandson, Fa Ch'eng, was carried off by his father to relatives with whom Mr. Liu has had no connection since his conversion, and Mr. Liu is much troubled about him. Men sent to Huai Lu returned. They report mission place destroyed and Greens fled to hills. When will the end come? So nothing has been accomplished by their going. They report road dangerous.

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Diary of Miss Bird
Report
Supposing.

The Father of Twin Sons Speaks*

~~AN UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM THE FATHER OF TWIN SONS BORN IN THE TAIKU HOSPITAL. COPIED FROM THE TAIKU WEEKLY.~~

"Thanking Doctors Hemingway and Wen of the 'Hospital of Benevolence' of the Church of Christ, Taiku, for the Grace and Virtue of their Divine Miraculous Skill.

" Because your humble servant's unworthy wife, following a confinement at the age of thirty-three, down to the present time, being a period of seven years, this last spring again became pregnant, your humble servant's entire family, including the pregnant one herself, was melancholy in the extreme. This was because her previous confinements had been very distressing, and (because of) the bitter punishment she suffered in prolonged labor, and kind upon kind of danger, even to the uttermost, and nigh to the extremity of death itself. After becoming pregnant this time her illness led to insane delusions that I was her enemy, and also led to shortness of breath and thinness of body. How could one endure such punishment? It was more than enough to lead one to become thoroughly frightened, and there was no way one could act.

" Fortunately, I encountered an intimate friend, Mr. Ch'u Hung-sheng, who recommended that we come to the Taiku Hospital for the confinement. So we prepared to enter the hospital and met with the aforesaid two doctors' study of the case. We accommodated ourselves to the Western methods, and in a few days the demon sickness holding over from previous confinements was swept out, attacked, and annihilated! After six days (she) began labor and was in labor five hours, not finding it unduly difficult, and gave birth to twin sons. Great and small (i.e. mother and sons) are all peaceful.

"Truthfully can I say that this was a hand of divine skill, the Star of the Rescue of humanity."

*An unsolicited testimonial that appeared in The Taiku Weekly.

"This, that, and the other"

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"Of the medicines in the midst of their hospital, and the perfect preparations for both male and female patients, of the excellence of men and women nurses, and of the insistence upon hygiene (I can spy) all is extremely well appointed.

"As I recall the customs regarding confinements in my home neighborhood, and the use of midwives -- and what learning have they? -- I feel pity for my fellow-countrymen. The women frequently have their lives terminated because of child birth. I hear constantly of deaths due to this cause, and even to speak of it produces in your humble servant a heartache.

"There was hardly a half-month after the confinement of my unworthy wife until there were no fewer than fifteen babies in that hospital, and both great and small (i.e. mothers and babes) were peaceful. Not only so, but the former ailments (of the mothers) could all be cleared up. In truth that hospital may be called a Heaven of Salvation.

"And I hope for all of your honorable families, that you must disregard old customs: for to sacrifice everything is a small matter: the consequences of life or death are a greater matter. So dwell in the hospital (and see that) it is dispensing its capital, giving lavishly, and manifesting a saving righteousness. So I exhort you brothers, quickly come to the hospital with maternity cases and for healing of sickness (in general) and receive the joy of having peace for the lives of old and young

"As your humble servant has no grace wherewith he can repay so great virtue, he inserts this in the newspaper to express his profuse thanks.

Ch'en Pay-Yu, of High Cart Village,

District of Literary Waters."

Taiku

Picture of the Governor's visit.

Ask Strong for the plans of the new church now being built on the site of the martyrdoms in 1900. Just over the wall is the white pagoda. One of our Christian boys ran in pursued by a mob, climbed up and hid behind the idols. Someone discovered his shoes on the floor, sought him out, and killed him. To-day the new church rises alongside the white pagoda. Ours, a center of welfare and unselfish service, of active and aggressive reform; center of the fight against foot-binding, prostitution, opium, and all such ills. The sleeping pagoda is empty, dusty, and useless from the point of view of moral or spiritual dynamic.

Inthe open court of the new building old pastor Li, leader of our Christians in that region, took his seat. While the mob beat at the gate crying, "Kill, kill," he opened his fan and fanned himself as the symbol of the gentleman whose mind is at rest. As the mob burst in, words of gentlemanly welcome were on his lips as they cut the old man down. The new gates will be thrown wide to welcome the leaders of the city, officials, business men who have contributed $3,000 and more (figures worth looking up from Strong) to this very building.

Cross currents play about Taiku. Opium has wiped out 432 leading families in recent years. Governor Yen's reform program, together with education, the hospital, and the spiritual dynamic is combating the downtread of evil.

<u>Hospital</u> Did you ever see a pill machine pressing out pills and tablets with each revolution of the wheel? They make them for all the countryside about in the hospital. I saw the new electric light plant lighting the whole compound the week I was there. Dr. Hemingway, widely known, great beloved, now has a Ford sent by First Church, Oak Park, spreading relief and inspiration on his wider journies.

Shensi, the province of good roads. Military roads connecting every city. Bicycle couriers reaching the farthest village twenty-four hours from the

telegraph. Bandits are as scarce as statesmanship in a political convention.

<u>Evangelistic</u> Paul Corbin told me he had divided our country churches into three classes:

A. Become self-supporting in five years or die
B. Become self-supporting in ten years or die
C. Become self-supporting in fifteen years or die

China file

I thought of a little line-up on a page: on the left a series of six or more sentences like texts, and on the right pieces of work on the foreign field left undone because of these texts.

"Our church is putting up a new building. We can't give now."	We have waited for fifteen years to find $3,500 a year to start work among the Moros
"You know some of our Board of Trustees are opposed to Missions. They will never vote for the apportionment plan or the Every Member Canvass."	500,000 Kallars ready and waiting within our reach. The work is backed by government aid. It has produced great results. We could carry it to a great success if money were available.
"* * * but unfortunately our pastor is not interested. We seldom get a missionary sermon, and he doesn't like to push the benevolences."	A far-reaching plan in North China waits for execution. Thirty promising young men to be chosen for higher education and for future leadership. As yet the money isn't available.
"Our church ususally has a deficit at the end of the year, so whenever we push missions that deficit is offered as a convenient obstacle."	114,000 refugees in Salonica; 125,000 refugees near Athens; unlimited thousands of refugees around Aleppo, living in shacks and caves on the edge of starvation. Children fourteen years old who have never seen a day of school. If we had money, we could put schools within reach of these neediest groups in the world, - victims of blood-lust and murder unchecked. In God's name, why don't we help in dead earnest? * ? * ? NO MONEY.
"While I suppose not half of our church give anything to Missions. Most of them give to church support, but the canvassers don't push the benevolent side of the card quite as hard."	
"Our Every Member Canvass was not a success this year. Nobody pushed it very hard. It went by default and feel down somewhere between the pastor and the committee. It was nobody's business, and nobody cared."	

not very interesting

Taiku China ~~Miss Beckman~~

THE STORY OF SALLY THE SEWING WOMAN

During one of the great floods in Chihli Province, China Sally and her husband Pete with four children plodded on foot over the mountain range, arriving finally at the mission compound in Taiku, Shansi, where Mrs. Mary W. Hemingway and later Miss Alzina C. Munger gave her work as a sewing woman. Sally was very quick to learn English and soon aroused the special interest of the missionaries who had a small mud court built for the family to live in. The husband Pete was given a piece of land to cultivate and a ricksha was bought for one of the older sons.

The curtain drops on the drama of Sally's life for several years. When it rises again there are four more children in the family and the oldest girl has entered the hospital to take a nurse's training. Pete, who is a sort of neer-do-well and not fully equipped mentally, has returned to his old home village and there got into serious difficulties. Sally feels it incumbent upon her to return to this town and settle the matter for him, at the same time visiting her old parents and securing a daughter-in-law for herself - incidentally a wife for her oldest son. It is late fall, war is ragingand bandits are rife, so that the missionaries urge Sally to give up her plan. Their pleas are disregarded, however, and Sally, babe in arms, accompanied by several other acquaintances, starts out. It is two weeks' journey mostly on foot before she reaches her old home, but with a singular determination this remarkable little Chinese woman achieves her three-fold purpose by getting her husband out of jail, visiting her parents and securing a nice daughter-in-law.

During her absence, however, tragedy casts its shadow on the drama of Sally in the death of her oldest son from spinal meningitis. The second son, heavily burdened by the affairs of the family which now fall on his shoulders, is anxious and uncertain about the best course to pursue. If he sends word to his mother of the death of his brother, he fears that she will go insane as she did when two of his little brothers died of scarlet fever the year before, but on the other hand, he dares not bury his brother until his mother and father return. So the body is temporarily coffined and placed in a temple outside the city where other bodies are awaiting convenient or auspicious times for burial. "Do not tell mother about this until she has had time to get rested from her long, hard journey," he warns everyone. When Sally finally returns there is a heart-breaking scene.

But life must go on and here she is, faced with the problem of a daughter-in-law who is a widow without ever having seen her husband. Here it is, also, that the villian, who appears in every play, enters in the form of an uncle of the new daughter-in-law. He offers to take the widowed girl back to her home but his real reason for this assistance is that it will afford him opportunity to sell her on the way as a slave and thus earn a goodly sum. Fortunately the girl is warned and refuses to go. Much enraged by this, the uncle leaves but returns again in a couple of months with helpers and insists on being allowed to take the girl back home. In desperation Sally turns to the neighbors for help. It is evident to all that the uncle is a desperate character and one with whom it is impossible to talk reason. If the girl will not go with him, he will steal her. Finally the girl is asked what she would like to do and she expresses a desire to return to her grandmother. However, the situation seems to be that she must either go with her uncle and be sold in slavery en route or take one of the other sons of Sally as a husband.

She chooses the latter way out and decides that she would like to marry the fourth son. New engagement papers are thereupon made out with the uncle demanding the exorbitant sum of $100 for injured feelings. He is finally paid $40 and leaves. At last Sally can draw a free breath. But Miss Munger, who is responsible for this story of Sally, wonders what the fourth son will say when he comes back from school and finds himself engaged to the girl meant for his older brother. This problem however does not loom large on Sally's horizon for has she not now a new daughter-in-law who will be a great help in the home?

D.

4. Personalia

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WASHINGTON CHURCH REPRESENTED IN CHINA.

Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield, member of Mt. Pleasant Congregational Church, is in charge of the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Institute, in one of China's Richest Provinces.

The Mt. Pleasant Congregational church is entertaining its "foreign pastor" these days. He is an American Board missionary, home on furlough, and attending the National Council of Congregational churches. He is an old Washington boy, son of a Howard University professor and first joined the American Board's China mission in 1910.

Ten years before, on July 31, 1900, that strange, fanatical organization which we know as "Boxers" - "Fists of Righteous Harmony" is the exact translation of its name - had killed every member of the American Board's Mission then in Shansi and razed every building in Taiku with which they had had any connection. There was literally left "not one stone upon another". Some years later there was found, in a second hand book shop, the diary of one of those American women, written up to twelve days before the massacre and giving a vivid picture of the hopelessness and yet the courage of that group as they faced death.

In two years the one man of the Shansi mission who had escaped the mob (being on furlough at home) had gone back, gathered the remains of his associates and the Chinese Christians, and given them honorable burial, on land provided by the city of Taiku, with Chinese officials in attendance expressing sorrow for what had occurred.

Reconstruction moved rapidly thereafter. In 1907 the first of the mission schools were reopened and the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Association was organized (the martyrs having been almost every one Oberlin graduates).

When Mr. Fairfield left on furlough this year the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy plant consisted of 31 Chinese Buildings and one up-to-date Recitation Building, all located in a nine acre campus known as the "Flower Garden" and which includes within its carefully kept borders the plot of ground where the martyrs of 1900 were buried. The staff of this institution consisted of four American and nineteen Chinese teachers.

Mr. Fairfield's chief associate in the Oberlin-Shansi Academy is Mr. H. H. Kung, principal of the school, a brilliant Chinese, direct descendant of Confucius, who has an A. B. from Oberlin and an A. M. from Yale and whose great ambition has been to restore the schools for his native people in Shansi. Oberlin's student body, alumni and friends, are backing the Shansi mission and there are now a dozen or more Oberlin graduates on the ground. Oberlin-in-China has the beginning of an Endowment fund of $100,000. "Shansi Day" at Oberlin follows each year the annual Day of Prayer for Colleges and each year Oberlin in America sends, for a two years' term of service, two men - graduates or under-graduates - who join the faculty of the Shansi School and take to the "Flower Garden" as much as in them lies of the atmosphere of an American College, and bring back a keen appreciation of the ambitions of Chinese students, and of the chances for, and the value of, cooperation between the two peoples.

Though Mt. Pleasant's missionary would declare that he has not qualified as a martyr he has had some thrilling experiences. At the time of the overthrow of the Empire and the founding of the Chinese Republic, Mr. Fairfield, with other members of the American Board's Shansi Mission, was ordered by our diplomatic authorities to leave the Interior for a safer city. He hurried back, as soon as he could secure

permission, and with Mr. Kung, who had been made a sort of military dictator of the region, occupied himself in restoring and maintaining a peaceful, progressive school and mission life.

In 1913 Mr. Fairfield organized a Student Volunteer Band which has done valiant work in preaching and teaching in smaller villages of Shansi. One of his stories of those reconstruction days is of a big meeting held in the White Pagoda Temple at Taiku. On the platform - or stage - where the idols used to stand, were some one hundred gentry of the district, the city magistrate and some Chinese Christian leaders. In the courtyard below were students and townspeople - in a pavilion still further away, the women of the church and the girls' school behind a bodyguard of uniformed Academy boys. Over all floated the two flags - the American stars and stripes, and the flag of the new Chinese Republic, its red, yellow, blue, white and black stripes standing for the Chinese, Manchus, Mongolians, Thibetans, and Mohammedans whom the Republic is to unite.

All these folk had come together in response to an invitation from Peking that all Christian churches join in public prayer for a blessing on the new National Assembly in its work of drawing up a constitution and electing a president.

Asked just what his aims are for the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial institution, Mr. Fairfield said: "We are seeking to build up a Chinese College under ultimate Chinese leadership, contributed to and supported by Chinese as well as Americans. It is to be thoroughly modern in curriculum, methods and ideals. We mean its student body to have the Athletics, the Glee Clubs etc. of an American College. In short Oberlin-Shansi is to stand in the eyes of the country as a tangible evidence of the goodwill of students in America for students in China;

of the unselfish interest of the American Republic in the Republic of China." But that a missionary despite his faith and enthusiasm does not fail to see the pitfalls by the way came out when Mr. Fairfield said rather soberly, "Our responsibility to see that the example of Christian America is an argument for and not against Christianity is tremendous."

Mr. Fairfield is scheduled to speak, in the Auditorium, at the American Board's Session on the afternoon of Oct. 23rd, on the theme "China again in Upheaval".

Wynn Fairfield always had a broad view of the China work and stood for cooperation on broad lines. He came down in 1913 as the representative of the Shansi Mission to the annual meeting at Peitaiho of the North China Mission, then operating in Chihli and Shantung only. At this time the merger was completed which brought Shansi in as a part of a larger North China Mission, a group working in the three (later four) northern provinces. The following year, 1914, saw the voluntary abrogation by the Mission of its administrative powers, and the responsibility and authority were passed over to joint bodies, the beginning of the process by which missionaries work within the Chinese church. In all these forward steps Mr. Fairfield helped greatly by his enthusiasm and his wisdom. That the North China Kung Li Hui is an important active body, and that it is one body is due in no small part to the influence in their region of Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield.

The second term of service saw a change in the specific work. From that time Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield have been absorbed in the Oberlin-Shansi Memorial Academy. The famous H. H. K'ung, now Minister of Labor and Commerce under the Nationalist Government, has always been the principal of this school and remains so. He has had broader interests, however, and could not give a great deal of time in residence at the school. Mr. Fairfield and Chinese associates have carried it forward. Sometimes he has been "vice-principal", Sometimes he has been dean of a department. Always he has been the steady key man, familiar with all details and careful of every detail, giving himself sparingly, both in teaching and in administrative work, doing what was desired of him year after year. Mrs. Fairfield has sometimes been treasurer of the school and has likewise given herself very largely to its activities in spite of the increasing needs of her three children. They have not sought honors. They have simply given the service which was indispensable and which is built into the life of the school. Ithis a great development ahead as Oberlin has larger resources put into it.

In all this time Mr. Fairfield has been absorbed but not submerged by merely school matters. He has continued just as much interested in the evangelistic and other phases of the general mission

File 401

MEMORANDUM

For: Miss Cushing
Dr. Bell

From: R.E.Chandler

Date: March 13, 1929

In re: Wynn C. Fairfield.

Mr. Fairfield went to China in 1910, Mrs. Fairfield, as Miss Daisie Gehman, having preceded him by three years. They were married in Japan. They have always been located in Taiku, Shansi, the city of bankers, with its shining White Pagoda.

For the first term Mr. Fairfield was engaged in city evangelistic work. Always careful and thorough he made an investigation in many other places in North China before pressing ahead his own plans. Those developed rapidly. He began to do the things which attracted attention and enthusiasm among the city residents. He put on stereopticon lectures and movies in the court of the Temple of the White Pagoda. This was sixteen years ago, and it was a wonderful event in that ancient city. Today a fine large institutional church stands in friendly neighborhood to the White Pagoda Temple -- the product of the work which Mr. Philip Dutton and his Chinese associates have carried forward building upon the work which Mr. Fairfield began.

Wynn Fairfield always had a broad view of the China work and stood for cooperation on broad lines. He came down in 1913 as the representative of the Shansi Mission to the annual meeting at Peitaiho of the North China Mission, then operating in Chihli and Shantung only. At this time the merger was completed which brought Shansi in as a part of a larger North China Mission, a group working in the three (later four) northern provinces. The following year, 1914, saw the voluntary abrogation by the Mission of its administrative powers, and the responsibility and authority were passed over to joint bodies, the beginning of the process by which missionaries work within the Chinese church. In all these forward steps Mr. Fairfield helped greatly by his enthusiasm and his wisdom. That the North China Kung Li Hui is an important active body, and that it is one body is due in no small part to the influence in their region of Mr. and Mrs. Fairfield.

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In all this time Mr. Fairfield has been absorbed but not submerged by mere school matters. He has continued just as much interested in the evangelistic and other phases of the general mission

work as any other person. He has belonged with all that he could give to the Taiku Church and to the larger Taiku Association, and also to the North China Kung Li Hui. He has served on the North China Council several terms as elected and has always been a most helpful committee man. The Fairfield home has been a place of help and encouragement to those seeking advice on personal matters or on the larger problems of the whole North China Christian enterprise.

It is not a casual thing for a man and a family like this to pull away from China. The artemisia ragweed is one big enemy which care and science have not overcome for Wynn Fairfield. The hay fever went into bronchial asthma which grew worse year by year. Other reasons have entered in and the family left China in January 1929, Invited to take up work for a year in the Foreign Department of the Board they can continue their service for China and for Japan too in the more healthful region of Boston.

The above is very sketchily written I feel. I hope that if you editors want to use it in any way you will make the form of it much better! I think the details of fact are all correct.

R. E. Chandler.

WATTS O.PYE-BOYHOOD.

By G. S. Parker, D.D. his pastor

The writer of these reminiscences became pastor of the Congregational Church in Faribault,Minn.,nearly forty years ago. Learning shortly afterwards that there was a small church of the same faith at a little country town, named Canon City, at a distance of three or four miles,which was pastorless,he made arrangements to hold a Sunday afternoon service there in connection with his work in Faribault. There he became acquainted with the Pye family,which at that time consisted of the father and mother and six children,living several miles beyond the small village. A visit to this country home not long afterwards resulted in the formation of a very warm friendship.

Mr.Pye was a plain country farmer and Mrs.Pye was an unusually intelligent and beautiful woman. Watts,the eldest child, was a tall youngster of fourteen or fifteen years; the other children were Alberta and Marva,both lovely girls,Ernest-now the Rev.Dr.Pye,President of the International Collge,Athens-and two little girls. Within a few months of the formation of this acquaintance,the family removed to Faribault,chiefly for the purpose of placing the children in the public schools, and immediately became identified with the church. The parents and older children became members, and the younger children attended the Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society.

At that time the Faribault church was one of the stronger Congregational churches outside of the Twin cities,and was composed largely of the leading families in the city,and the coming of this country family made little if any impression upon church or community. To speak the truth bluntly,there was more or less snobbery about the church,and especially

among the younger people who carried their heads pretty high, and were little inclined to notice the new comers. Watts was a very tall youngster-in full manhood he attained Lincoln's height,six feet and four inches-and was conspicuous only because of his lofty stature and his very grave countenance. He was quiet,unobtrusive,seldom spoke unless spoken to,and I do not remember ever to have seen a smile on his face,and surely never heard from him boisterous laughter.

Watts immediately entered the High School where he seems to have gained no particular distinction-he appeared to mature slowly-but on matriculating at Carleton College, in the neighboring town of Northfield,he made such progress as to graduate with honor,winning the Phi Beta Kappa key.

Watts was not popular among our young people,partly for the reason that he was a country boy and therefore regarded by them as inferior to themselves,but partly beaause he was slow of movement and rather awkward of manner,apparently on account of his extreme height. No one appeared to regard him as a boy of especial promise-he was simply an average country boy,outclassed by the city young people. But while he moved slowly he continued moving,and before he had completed his college course he was far and away in the lead of the same young people who had formerly looked down upon him as a country boor. While his college career was not brilliant,it was characterized by thorough scholarship,and he was laying solid foundations and making careful preparation for the great work which he accomplished in his twenty years of service in China.

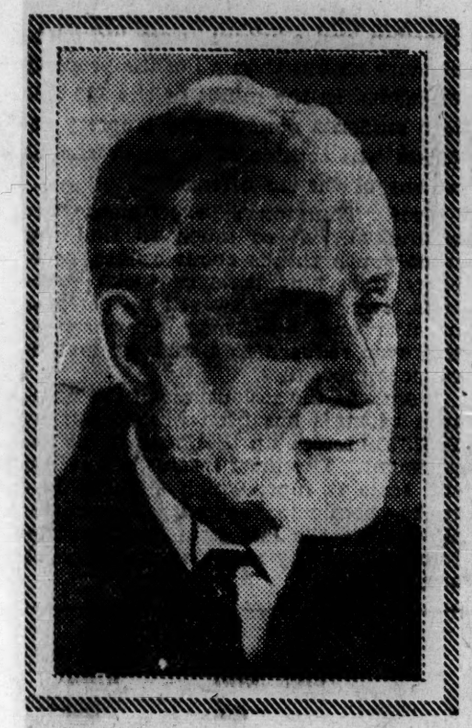
I remember especially his appearance in the Sunday morning congregation. He sat well back in the auditorium,where his

grate head was lifted above those about him, for, like Saul of old and the martyr Lincoln, he was 'head and shoulders above the people!" How intently that grave face was bent on the preacher, as if eager to catch every word that was spoken! He appeared to be absorbing the truths uttered, and from his subsequent career it becomes evident that, even as a boy, he was transforming those truths into life, making them his very own by translating them into character.

It is not possible for the writer to say just how early Watts began to look forward towards a missionary career, but from some things that were learned later, I have little doubt that the boy Watts was, during these early years, envisioning a world in need, and gradually forming the purpose to give of his best in mind and in heart towards meeting in so far as possible that need.

Five Octogenarians, Beloit '67, to Hold Reunion

HERE THEY ARE—"METHUSELAHS OF BELOIT"



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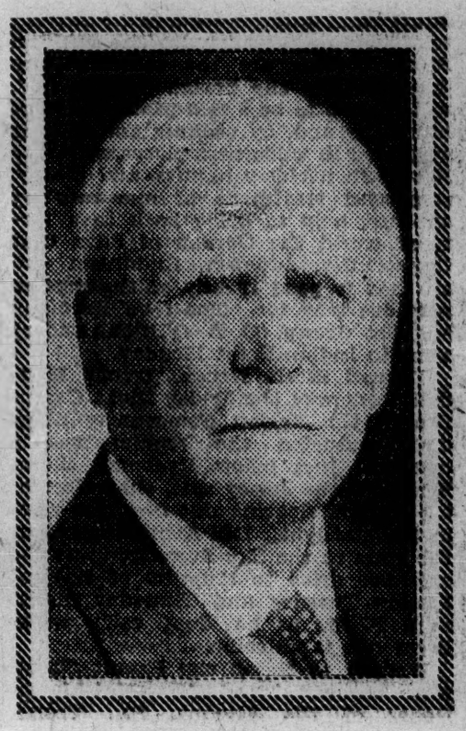
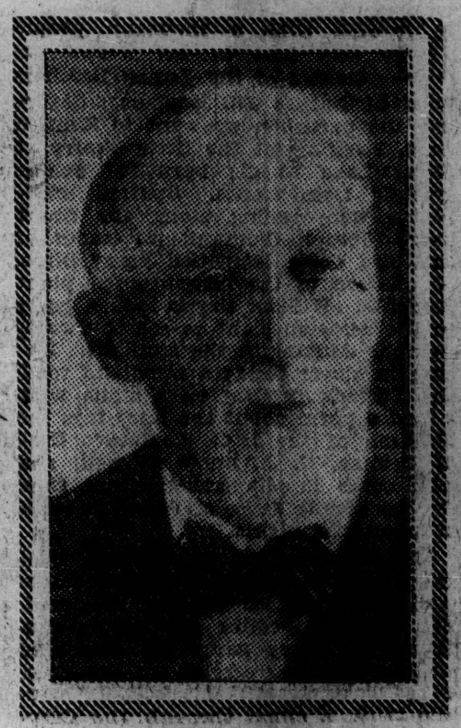


James W. Bass



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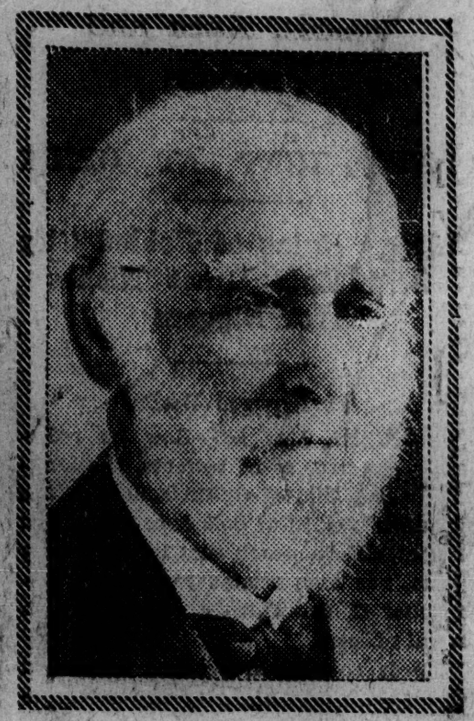

Horace E. Warner

Survivors Will Return to Alma Mater From Their Homes, Scattered From Washington to California

FIVE octogenarians will meet at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., the week-end of June 11. Their talk of baseball—"remember the year the class of 1867 were champions of the State?"—will be mingled with reminiscences of the Civil War and comment on how different is the present co-ed inhabited campus from the old days.

There are five surviving members of the class of 1867. Sixty years ago 13 men were graduated from Beloit. This year the five who survive will be present at their sixtieth class reunion.

It will be a reunion unique in several ways. All members are in their eighties —their combined ages total 421 years. It will be one of those rare reunions at which every living member of the class, in spite of the fact that they are scattered from Washington to California, are to be present, barring sudden illness.

Back in those days all college graduates didn't become bond salesmen. They went in for cultural things. It is a distinguished group of five men who will meet at the end of this week. Three of them have published books, another has been a well-known attorney and lecturer, the fifth has had an unusually honorable career as teacher in the State School for the Deaf.

Stanley Edward Lathrop, eighty-three years old, of Madison, Wis., who was elected class Secretary back in 1867 and still holds that post, will be largely responsible for the successful reunion. Other members of the class are Dr. Arthur Smith, eighty-two, for fifty-four years a missionary in China, connected with Henry Ward Beecher's Plymouth Church in Brooklyn; Horace Warner, eighty-eight, poet and civil service employee, lives in Washington; James W. Bass, eighty-three, is a retired lawyer and lecturer of Oak Park, Ill.; William A. Cochrane, eighty-four, has been for fifty-two years a teacher in the school for deaf and dumb in Delavan, Wis., and for fifty years he was baseball coach there.

For "Bill" Cochrane was Beloit's star pitcher in 1867, the year it played the Cream City Club of Milwaukee and beat it two out of three, winning the State championship. Baseball was different in those days. No gloves and a soft ball. It had to be soft, for if you hit a runner off base with the ball he was out.

The team was different from modern baseball enthusiasts too. All of them were students of Greek, so they named their club "The Olympians."

Beloit College back in 1867 had about fifty students, all of whom, of course, were men. No women appeared on the campus. The course was mainly classical, with emphasis upon Latin and Greek, some French and some science.

A great many of the students had interrupted their course to serve in the Civil War. Ten of the thirteen members of '67 saw service in the war. Horace E. Warner lost his left arm in the Battle of Resaca, Ga., in 1864; Stanley Lathrop in the same battle was uninjured, although his horse was wounded.

Of the original class of thirteen, four went into the ministry and three into foreign missions. In addition to Dr. Smith, who became known as "China" Smith and has published eight books on China, translated into half a dozen languages, there was Henry D. Porter, M. D., D. D., who was head of a large hospital in China for twenty-five years. The Rev. E. A. Wanless, a missionary in Turkey, died in 1915.

Four members of the class were sons of Congregational ministers, became Congregational ministers themselves and each of the quartet has a son who was graduated from Beloit and became a Congregational minister.

The class reunion is to be a sort of family affair. The five, who proudly call themselves Methuselahs," with their wives and children, will have the exclusive use of Smith Lodge, a student boarding house owned by the college. Thus they will sleep and have their meals under the same roof. Children and even grandchildren are being urged to attend. The class boasts one great-grandchild, Barbara Johnston, born last November at Urbana, Ill.

Ever since its graduation the class has kept up a letter, which has never lapsed, and it is now in its 115th round. It has crossed the Pacific twice in its circuit and the Atlantic often and has been in almost every part of the United States. In four cases the wife took the place of the one who dropped out and in two cases the children kept the letter going. As the letter came to him in its rounds each member took out his old communication and put in a new one.

erations of one family. There too was the old blue-back college song book, owned by Classmate Julian Dixon, from which he always led the class in singing college songs—used again by the son, Will Dixon, in leading the old octogenarian classmates in the same old songs, 60 years later. There were many other souvenirs of the past—old maps, pictures, papers, proof sheets from China and elsewhere, pamphlets, clippings of newspaper and magazine articles by different classmates—including a sermon written by our missionary classmate Wanless in the Bulgarian language at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, near the Black Sea. There were Civil War diaries, old college letters, "Archaean Union" printed programs, "Junior Ex" programs, and the printed Commencement program of 1867, showing how every one of the thirteen classmates delivered an "Oration" to a packed and crowded audience, in the same old First Congregational

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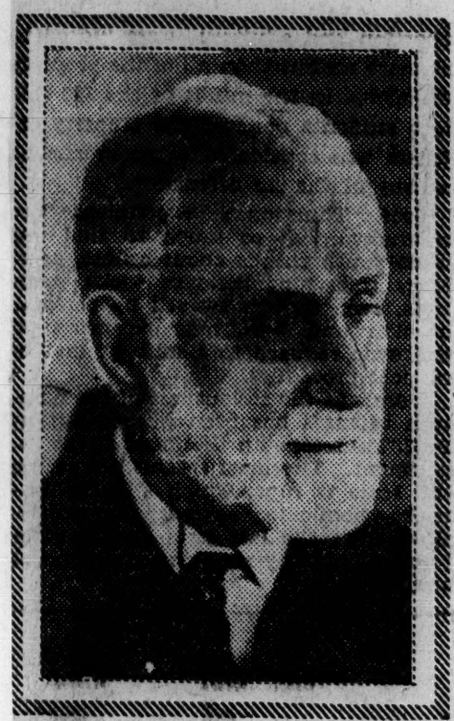

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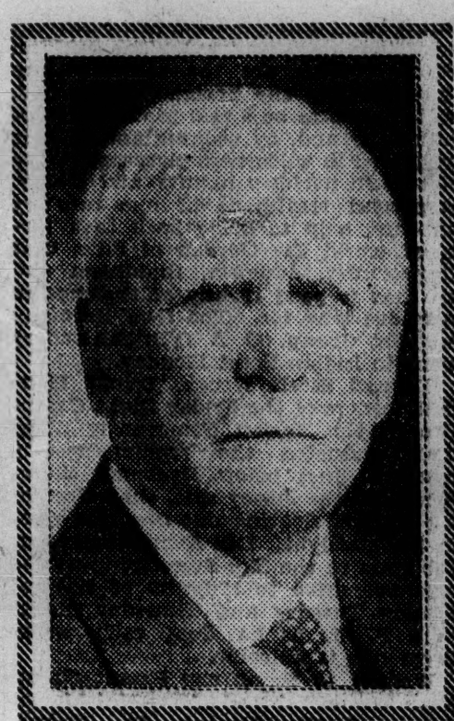

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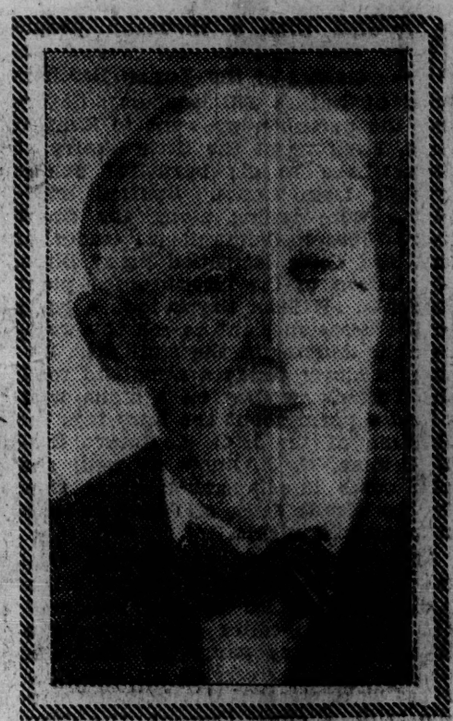

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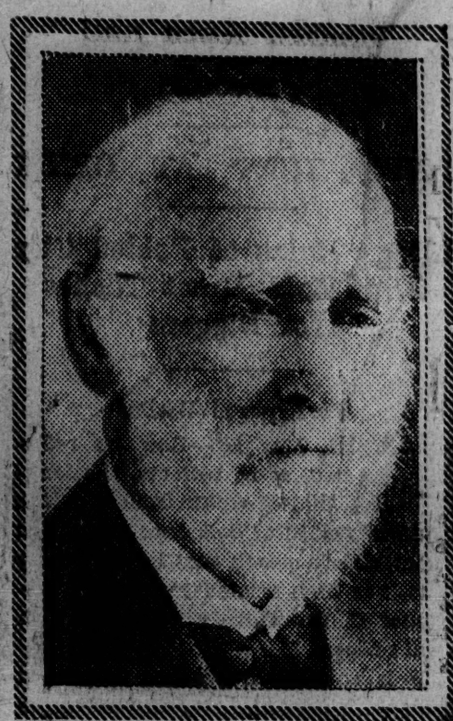

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Four members of the class were sons of Congregational ministers, became Congregational ministers themselves and each of the quartet has a son who was graduated from Beloit and became a Congregational minister.

The class reunion is to be a sort of family affair. The five, who proudly call themselves Methuselahs," with their wives and children, will have the exclusive use of Smith Lodge, a student boarding house owned by the college. Thus they will sleep and have their meals under the same roof. Children and even grandchildren are being urged to attend. The class boasts one great-grandchild, Barbara Johnston, born last November at Urbana, Ill.

Ever since its graduation the class has kept up a letter, which has never lapsed, and it is now in its 115th round. It has crossed the Pacific twice in its circuit and the Atlantic often and has been in almost every part of the United States. In four cases the wife took the place of the one who dropped out and in two cases the children kept the letter going. As the letter came to him in its rounds each member took out his old communication and put in a new one.

was the "Lone Star" flag of Texas, representing the great state where Secretary Lathrop was formerly missionary superintendent of a parish five times as large as Wisconsin. And on the wall, too, was our own beloved star-spangled banner, representing that "sweet land of liberty" which has sent forth thousands of Christian missionaries all over the world—that flag whose stars represent the 48 states where the 13 "Boys of '67" have done their life work for the uplift of humanity during these three score years.

Books on Exhibition

In a glass show case near a window was our "class exhibit." This consisted of a number of books written by various classmates; nine volumes by Classmate Arthur Smith, all about China, some of which were translated into half a dozen languages—the total (including 18 editions of "Chinese characteristics") being more than 300,000 volumes published, circulated throughout the world; four books by Classmate Henry Porter (three missionary biographies, and an "Elementary Physiology" textbook in Chinese language) two books by Classmate Horace Warner, "The Ethics of Force", and "The Cricket's Song and Other Melodies"; two books by Classmate Peter Hendrickson in the Norwegian language, on "Dairying and Cattle Raising," and "Farming med Hoved og Haender", (illustrated, 20,000 copies printed); two books by Classmate Stanley E. Lathrop, "History of the Old Mission on Madeline Island, Lake Superior," (illustrated pamphlet); and "Beloit College in the Civil War," giving names and regiments of five hundred and fifty-four students of this little Western college, the pioneer "advance guard" of all Wisconsin colleges, who fought to save the flag and free the slave.

There was also a bound newspaper volume, entitled "The Helping Hand, 1881-1904; Promoting Christion Education, Prohibition and Good Literature; Printed in Georgia, Tennessee, Texas and Wisconsin, by Stanley E. Lathrop, editor, compositor, printer's devil and publisher."

There is an old Greek lexicon published in 1820, used by the Rev. A. M. Dixon through a four-year course in Illinois college, and three yearsin Lane Theological seminary; then by his son, our classmate, Julian H. Dixon, through four years in Beloit college and three in Chicago Theological seminary; then by Julian's son (the Rev. William R. Dixon, now pastor in Oshkosh, Wis.) just the same, four years in Beloit and three in Chicago; then by William's sister Martha, six years in Beloit, fitting herself to teach Greek Total, 27 years' use by three generations of one family. There too was the old blue-back college song book, owned by Classmate Julian Dixon, from which he always led the class in singing college songs—used again by the son, Will Dixon, in leading the old octogenarian classmates in the same old songs, 60 years later. There were many other souvenirs of the past—old maps, pictures, papers, proof sheets from China and elsewhere, pamphlets, clippings of newspaper and magazine articles by different classmates—including a sermon written by our missionary classmate Wanless in the Bulgarian language at Rustchuk, Bulgaria, near the Black Sea. There were Civil War diaries, old college letters, "Archaean Union" printed programs, "Junior Ex" programs, and the printed Commencement program of 1867, showing how every one of the thirteen classmates delivered an "Oration" to a packed and crowded audience, in the same old First Congregational war, ten out of 13 graduates having "worn the blue" as part of their college education—pointing to Comrade Warner's empty sleeve as a certificate. He closed by quoting from a college song "The Graduate's Arkeology" which he had written just before graduation, thus: "Four years we've sailed together, boys, in this old college Ark, Commencement days our Ararat, on which we'll disembark," closing with an additional verse which he had improvised five minutes before, thus: "Now 60 years have sped away, since first we sung this song, We've traveled all the wide world o'er, to help the world along; Once more we come to these dear halls, four generations strong, And still with heart and voice in tune, we sing that same old song;" and the whole audience joined in singing the chorus, so that the very rafters shook, "O Alma Mater O, O Alma Mater O, now three times three, with ringing shout, for Alma Mater, O."

ber. All these are buried in the old Beloit cemetery near Smith Lodge, and all these graves were decorated with flowers by the class. Beloit college students have erected a fine monument over Henry Smith's grave with the inscription, "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend."

There was a photograph taken Saturday of the five classmates sitting on the steps of old "Middle College," the pioneer college building in Wisconsin—and another group picture including all of our "tribe" present.

On Commencement Day we saw the graduation of 66 young men and women, five times our own original number. Thus Alma Mater grows, and we rejoice. The secretary said to Classmate Smith, "Shall we continue the old class letter?" His quick repartee was "Shall we continue to eat breakfast?" And so the dear old messenger will travel on, and on, and on.

2

3

Dr.G.W.H. & K.B.H.With compliments of A.H.S. Bel.Coll.Class of 1867.

Beloit Grads of '67 Stage Unique Reunion

Five Octogenarians Gather Again on Campus Which They Left 60 Years Ago

BY STANLEY E. LATHROP
(Class Secretary)

One of the unique events of the century was the recent reunion of the Beloit College class of 1867, on the old college campus, June 10-13, 1927. Of the original 13 graduates, five are living. and they were all there. This made 100 per cent attendance; so the class received the silver cup which is annually allotted by the Alumni association to the class having the largest percentage present.

The five survivors are all octogenarians, but as one said, "We are all grey on the outside, and evergreen on the inside." They came from various localities—Dr. Arthur H. Smith from Claremont, Calif., by way of the Panama canal, New York, Brooklyn (being "missionary emeritus" of Henry Ward Beecher's old Plymouth church in Brookyn). also via Boston and Chicago to Beloit. James W. Bass from Oak Park, Ill.; William A. Cochrane from Delavan, Wis., Horace E. Warner from Washington, D. C., and Secretary Stanley E. Lathrop from Madison, Wis. There were also wives, widows, children, grand-children and great grand-children, numbering 24 in all—a total of 29 persons of this "tribe of the Methuselahs."

The class headquarters was at "Smith Lodge," a boarding house owned by the college. where we all ate at the same table and slept under the same roof for three golden days, that never will be forgotten. On the walls of the main living room were displayed the "dragon flag" of the ancient Chinese empire, representing the 400,000,000 people among whom two missionary classmates labored so long and so faithfully.

These two were Dr. Henry D. Porter, who worked for 29 years until his health failed, and Dr. Arthur H. Smith, who labored 54 years, returning to his native land when past 81 years of age. There was also the flag of the ancient Turkish empire (white crescent and star on crimson field) representing the great state where other missionary classmate, Rev. E. A. Wanless, labored for five years until his wife's death compelled his return with an infant daughter, cared for by a Turkish nurse. This daughter, Mrs. Laura Clotfelter, of Danville, Ill., was present at this meeting with her own daughter and granddaughter. On the same wall

Church, still used for such occasions.

Old Timers Stage Program

On Saturday, June 11, there was an informal "Class Day" program. Classmate Warner, who gave a "class poem" at our graduation, read a new poem entitled "Finis," (which is the first word in our Class motto, "Finis Coronat Opus," adopted by the class before graduation. It was a remarkably fine poem, especially when we remember that the poet was considerably past 88 years of age when he wrote it, with his one hand, the other arm having been shot away at the battle of Resaca, Georgia, in May 1864. (Secretary Lathrop lost his horse that was shot under him in that same fierce battle, but was not hurt personally.) Classmate Smith, who gave the valedictory address at graduation, gave another class address of reminiscences, sparkling with keen witticisms, a life-long characteristic. Then came the presentation of a child's silver cup, with suitable inscription, to little Miss Barbara Johnston, born Nov. 3, 1926, the great- grand-daughter of Classmate E. A. Wanless. This presentation was by Patriach Warner, who first proposed the idea in the traveling Class Letter. The recipient was immediately dubbed "Queen Barbara" and thenceforth reigned serenely over the household. Secretary Lathrop read a letter and paper just received from China, written for the occasion by Dr. Lucious Chapin Porter, a son of Classmate Henry D. Porter. The writer was born in China, and is now a professor in Yenching University at Peking. His paper on "Smith and Porter's Work in China" was remarkably interesting.

Then came something of which the secretary had no previous inkling. Classmate Bass asked permission to say a few words, talking about the 60-year-old traveling class letter, of which the secretary had been chief engineer, winding up by presenting a beautiful "loving cup" of silver, with the inscription "Stanley E. Lathrop, Secretary, 1867-1927, who has watched over the Class Letter sixty years. James W. Bass, Wm. A. Cochrane, Arthur H. Smith, Horace E. Warner, June 11, 1927." For once in his life, the secretary was "stumped" and said so. There is not enough money in all the world to purchase that cup.

On Saturday came the annual alumni banquet. Secretary Lathrop was asked to speak for the class. He told something about the genealogy of each of the 13 families—about their services as soldiers in the Civil

60 Years Out of College

Left to right—S. E. Lathrop, 84; A. H. Smith, 82; J. W. Bass, 83; W. A. Cochrane, 85; inset, H. E. Warner, 88. Photo by Larson, Beloit.

On Sunday, June 12, there was an informal class Memorial service. After a few appropriate Scripture verses, Classmate Smith recited the Lord's Prayer in the Chinese language, which he had studied for 54 years; Classmate Cochrane repeated the same in sign language, having taught this to several generations of pupils in the Wisconsin School for deaf mutes for 52 years. Then followed brief tributes of loving remembrance by several persons, concerning all our old college professors, Chapin, Porter, Emerson, Blaisdell and Bushnell; also two classmates, Rev. J. H. Dixon and his daughter Carol (a college junior); Classmate Mervin C. Ross, who died in 1872 while studying law; the father and mother, grandfather and grandmother of Classmate Cochrane, and the mother of Classmate Bass, and both parents of Classmate Ross; also the son of Classmate Smith, Henry Dickinson Smith, drowned in Lake Geneva in 1906, trying to rescue a girl friend, Miss Ruth Macum-

Corbin 404

Form 1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

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14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

:MRS CORBIN DIED MARCH NINETEENTH PLEASE CABLE NORTH CHINA MISSION=

PAUL L CORBIN.

C

Ch

62

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405

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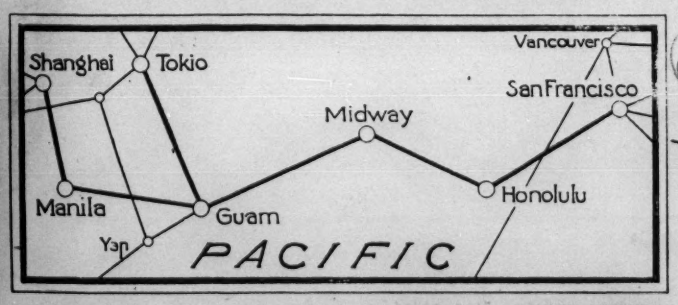

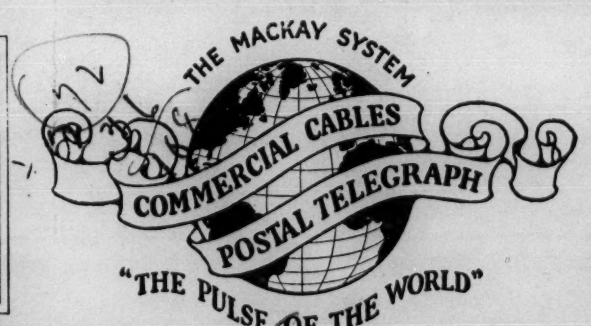

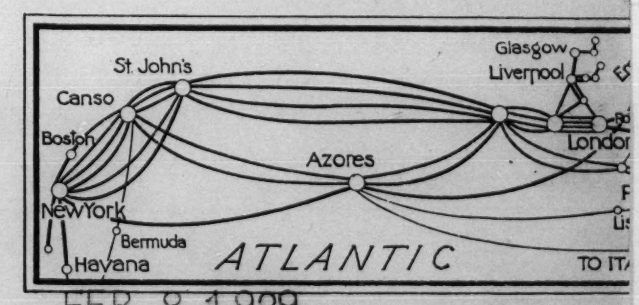

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FERNSTALK BOSTON

GNUBF/EWWEW GALLAGHER GOBSY/CUAYJ EWWUP/IFPUZ WYORH/ILBYV

DEEPLY REGRET TO CONVEY THE SAD NEWS OF THE DEATH OF GALLAGHER ON FEBRUARY 7 1929 CAUSE APPENDICITIS BURIAL FEBRUARY 9 AT TUNCHOW CONVEY THE SINCERE SYMPATHY OF THIS MISSION TO FAMILY

406

1000-2-28

X

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

February 9, 1929

Rev. Elmer D. Gallagher
605 East Wood Street
Waseca, Minnesota

WITH GREAT SORROW WE SEND ON THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE JUST RECEIVED FROM PEKING QUOTE DEEPLY REGRET TO CONVEY THE SAD NEWS OF THE DEATH OF GALLAGHER ON FEBRUARY SEVENTH NINETEEN TWENTY NINE CAUSE APPENDICITIS BURIAL FEBRUARY NINE AT TUNGCHOW CONVEY THE SINCERE SYMPATHY OF THIS MISSION TO FAMILY UNQUOTE

$1.05

Mrs. Lucius O. Lee

File 407

HELEN GALLAGHER

1929

For less than five years, Helen Gallagher has been a member of our mission, but in that short time, she has endeared herself to three stations, and left the impress of her life upon Chinese boys and girls in three schools.

After graduating with honors from Carleton College, she came to China in the spirit of high endeavor. Her first year of language study was broken by a severe illness that confined her to the hospital for several months. As soon as the doctors would permit, she eagerly returned to her work.

She began her teaching of English in Fenchow. Later she was invited to Techow to meet a big need in the boys' school there. In 1927, she came to Bridgman Academy, where she continued her conscientious work in the classroom, the students showing steadily increasing appreciation of what she was doing for them.

She has been among us as one who serves, always ready to provide an impromptu Irish play or to sing the songs which have become the favorites of the Peiping group. She took her part in the life of the community, teaching in the kindergarten department of the Union Church School, helping in the Women's College Club, and bringing good cheer into many lives. Poetry was dear to her heart. Not long ago, she led one of our prayer meetings, reading to us from "Christ in the Poetry of Today," poems which interpret in a new and vivid way the Christmas story.

In the intimate circle of the T'ung Fu family, she will be most sorely missed. They know best the consecration which made her a true missionary—her hopes and her longings. Into the cares and the burdens of the day she brought a buoyant spirit, the spirit of eternal youth. And so she lives on.

One of her favorite songs was "Going Home." She sang it beautifully. She was planning in a few months to go home to America to her parents and brothers who were anxiously awaiting her return. Instead, God called her, and she has gone blithely through the "open door" into the Larger Life of the Heavenly Home.

> "Father of Spirits, we have joy at this time in all who have faithfully lived, and in all who have peacefully died. We thank Thee for all fair memories and all lovely hopes; for the sacred ties that bind us to the unseen world; for the dear and holy dead who encompass us like a cloud of witnesses, and make the distant heaven a home to our hearts. May we be followers of those who through faith and patience now inherit the promises."

(signed) Rowland M. Cross

Funeral Service in the Martin Home
T'unghsien, China - February ninth, 2 P.M. 1929

Piano solo, Chopin's "Nocturne"	-	Maryette Lum
Reading of Two Poems	-	Laura Cross
Hymn, "Peace, Perfect Peace"		
Tribute of Mission	-	Rowland Cross
Hymn, "Dear Lord and Father"		
Tribute	-	Principal Kuan
Prayer	"	Stephen Peabody
Song, "Going Home" (on the Victrola)		
Benediction	-	Rowland Cross

(Singing by Maryette and the Bridgman girls as the casket was carried out of the house,- "The Strife is O'er.")
Pall-bearers: Mr. Ch'en Chang Yu, Dr. Wilder, Peter Ch'uan, Dr. Parsons, Mr. Fessler, Mr. Chang Heng Ch'iu.

Service at the Grave

Singing by Bridgman girls as the casket was brought in through the pines to the grave: "Take Comfort Christian" to the tune of Bradford ("I know that my Redeemer Lives").

Bible Reading, I Cor. XV.	-	Mr. P'eng, pastor of Teng Shih K'ou Church.
Prayer	-	Dr. Wilder
Poem, "God of the Open Air" (Henry Van Dyke		
Hymn, "For all the Saints"		
Benediction	-	Dr. Wilder

Tribute (translation)

I have known Miss Gallagher well only since she came to Bridgman Academy a year ago last fall. I have found her eager to do her best. Whatever she was asked to do in the school, she did willingly and her students found her ready to help in every way possible.

Outside of the classroom, she showed the same spirit. I do not know why God has called her when we think her work is not finished, when there are so many who still want her assistance. It must be that God has other work for her to do, and we are sure that she has received her reward.

Principal Kuan of Bridgman Academy

"Two Mysteries"
(Mary Mapes Dodge)

We know not what it is, dear, this sleep so deep and still,---
But this we know; our loved and dead, if they should come this day,-
Should come and ask us, "What is Life?" --not one of us could say.
Life is a mystery, as deep as ever death can be;
Yet, oh, how dear it is to us, this life we live and see!

Then might they say -- these vanished ones -- and blessed is the thought,
"So death is sweet to us, beloved! though we may show you naught;
We may not to the quick reveal the mystery of death -
Ye cannot tell us, if ye would, the mystery of breath!"

The child who enters life comes not with knowledge or intent,
So those who enter death must go as little children sent.
Nothing is known, but I believe that God is overhead;
And as life is to the living, so death is to the dead.

"Away"
(James Whitcomb Riley)

I cannot say, and I will not say
That she is dead! She is just away!
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
She has wandered into an unknown land,
And left us dreaming how very fair
It must be, since she lingers there.
And you, - O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return,
Think of her faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here;
Midl and Gentle as she was brove,-
When the sweetest love of her life she gave
To simple things; - where the violets grew
Pure as the eyes they were likened to,
The touches of her hands have strayed
As reverantly as her lips have prayed.
Think of her still as the same, I say;
She is not dead -- she is just away!

"God of the Open Air"
(Henry Van Dyke)

And when at last I can no longer move
Among them freely, but must part
From the green fields and from the waters clear,
Let me not creep into some darkened room and hide
From all that makes the world so bright and dear;
But throw the windows wide to welcome in the light.
Let me once more have sight of the deep sky and the far-smiling land,-
Then gently fall in sleep and breathe my body back to nature's care,
My spirit out to thee, God of the open air.

Prayer

Father of all men, our hearts are heavy with sudden sorrow. As little children in pain lift bewildered faces to father or mother for understanding and comfort, so we turn to Thee. We invoke Thy tenderest blessing and comfort upon those closest to our friend, - her mother, her father and her brothers. The separating miles only multiply their loss. We believe that at this very moment their love and thought are with us here, - are with their loved one, and with Thee. We believe that we are all one in Thy loving care. "Whither shall I go from Thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from Thy present? If I ascend up into heaven, Thou art there. If I make my bed in Sheol, behold Thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there shall thy hand lead me and thy right hand shall hold me." What shall separate us from the love of God in Christ Jesus?

So, bring courage and peace to aching hearts, loving Father. We praise Thee for the gallant and adventurous spirit of our friend which led her away from home into a distant land to find joy in Thy service. We think of her now as she has passed forward into the full noon-tide glory of Thy presence, having evermore, immortal youth in Thee. We thank Thee for her ever-bubbling exuberance and joy which so often refreshed our jaded spirits; for the broad generosity of her many friendships, her deep affection for people, her students and distant friends, her continual delight and pride in her own family. We hold in sacred memory the many times in work and play and common worship when she has led us into Thy very presence. We have been bound closer together because of our service with Thee.

Oh, Comforter of loving hearts, still lead us on through this deep sorrow into victorious faith in Thee and in Thy holy purpose. With her inspiration in our hearts, cleanse and strengthen us to carry on the work she has loved. She even now helps us to make the distant heavens a Home. She leads the way into but another room, into Thy nearer presence, so that with the passing of the days and years we are on our way toward her because we are on our way home to Thee. Father, lift us up as we remember our Master, Jesus, young and gallant lover of men, who laid down His life for His friends. Amen.

S.C.P.

MRS. STANLEY AND HER GRANDCHILDREN.

China in 1862. They reached Shanghai in December of that year and spent the winter there. In March, 1863, they came to North China and made their home, amid very unsanitary surroundings in the native city of Tientsin. After sad experiences of ill health and the loss of one child, they removed to the foreign settlement, and there, for more than forty years, lived in a compound which grew beautiful under the care of those who had great fondness for all growing things and, to whose touch, trees, vines and shrubs seemed to respond. Here

Alfred - John and William Stanley
Some later.

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NA1739 10=ALBANY NY 25 845P

1929 JAN 25 PM 9 13

ROBERT CHANDLER, AMERICAN BOARD MISSION=
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

DR CHARLES YOUNG DIED THIS AFTERNOON SUDDENLY OF CORONARY THROMBOSIS=

DON'T PHONE

MRS YOUNG.

Departments informed

TELEPHONE No.
TELEPHONED TO
TIME DELIVERED
BY TO BE
ATTEMPTS

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JAN 26 1929

Ans.

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AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS=
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

1929 JAN 10 PM 9 32

DON'T PHONE

:AUNT MARY PASSED SUDDENLY AWAY THIS AFTERNOON=
:JAS T PORTER.

TREASURY DEPT.
REC. JAN 11 1929
ANS'D
G. — B. — K — W

Univ 7430-W

Ans'd 12 Jan.
R. E. C.

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Kindly return

410

Mrs. Ursula Johnson Stanley.

URSULA JOHNSON was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19th, 1839. There she spent her childhood and received her high school training. After the father's death the family moved to Walnut Hills, a suburb of Cincinnati, where Miss Johnson taught until her marriage to the Rev. Chas. A. Stanley, in the year 1861. The civil war detained them from their mission field and gave them a few months of work in a parish in Ohio before they sailed for

Durand Wilder

Ursula Wilder

Agnes Gammon

Mary Helen Stanley

Theodore & Margaret Wilder

MRS. STANLEY AND HER GRANDCHILDREN.

China in 1862. They reached Shanghai in December of that year and spent the winter there. In March, 1863, they came to North China and made their home, amid very unsanitary surroundings in the native city of Tientsin. After sad experiences of ill health and the loss of one child, they removed to the foreign settlement, and there, for more than forty years, lived in a compound which grew beautiful under the care of those who had great fondness for all growing things and, to whose touch, trees, vines and shrubs seemed to respond. Here

Alfred - John and William Stanley born later.

they welcomed new comers to the field and ministered with sympathetic care to those broken down in service on their homeward way. Of the six children who were given them, two were taken away in their early years, one daughter grew to womanhood and left them after a year of married life. The three who remain, are all engaged in Christian service in China: Mrs. Chas. F. Gammon, of the American Bible Society, Shanghai; Mrs. Geo. D. Wilder, of Tungchow; and Rev. Chas. A. Stanley, Jr., of Pangchuang, Shantung.

Mrs. Stanley began the first organized work for women and opened the first boarding-school for girls in North China. The first generation of missionaries in this northern field are rapidly passing away. In Mrs. Stanley's removal we lost the last representative among women of those who came by sailing-vessels from the homelands and were the pioneers of a work which has now become so large, and the conditions of which are so unlike those of that time that it is hard to realize that the different stages have all been compassed by a life which had not quite reached the bound of threescore years and ten. She was taken from us at Peitaiho, September 8th, 1908.

The few lines above give the main external facts of this life. A volume could not record its vital interests, nor the activities in which it had part. An associate of many years wrote of her: "Mrs. Stanley had a fine mind, highly cultured, deep and broad sympathies, and a rare sense of humour. She was gifted in expression, abounded in hope, was inexhaustible in energy, superb in courage, and had the charity which never faileth." Another who knew her intimately in the early days says: "Her home was the centre of varied influences for good, both to the Chinese, for whose sakes she came to this land, and to many others also. She was like a mother to many generations of seamen on the numerous gunboats found at the port and to many a young man in the community, which was at that time small and without the present attractive places of resort." The beautiful tribute of filial affection in her son's poem, published in the last number of WOMAN'S WORK, found response in many hearts. At the memorial service held in the native church last November, the ever-recurring word on the lips of the speakers of

her own and other Missions alike was, "Mother," "Our Mother," as if that quality of *motherliness* was, among all the tracts of this strong and unusual personality, the one which had impressed them most. The Union Church of Tientsin owes her a large debt for help, advice and inspiration. The Ladies' Benevolent Society was born in her heart, and she was long its president. A ladies' literary club was also the result of her initiative, and was named in her honor. Until her death she was its honorary leader, and for years its active one. These many lines of activity were but the indication and natural outgoing of the rich strong nature which delighted in service and was adequate to such varied helpfulness.

It was what she *was*, however, rather than what she *did*, which carried weight. Perhaps the ease with which she met emergencies, brought order out of confusion, and crystallized into beauty and effectiveness chaotic and apparently antagonistic forces, was her rarest gift.

She would sit quietly in a circle, perhaps in one of the discussions of a mission meeting, or some other gathering, listening to the statement of problems and suggestions for their solution, and then, with no appearance of regarding her own word as final, or of desiring to override the judgment of others, say, at the close, a few sentences, so convincing, so satisfactory, so meeting the very heart of the question, that it seemed decided by common consent. There always seemed a touch of genius in her power thus to influence others in such unobtrusive ways, but the main secret of it lay in her remarkably clear judgment and the elimination of the personal element from them. She had an uncommonly ready pen, and used it with most gracious generosity in keeping up a large correspondence. Scarcely the merest chit went from her hand in the delicate clear chirography so familiar to her friends without some sparkle of wit or tender helpful message. Her long letters, sent so often to those in the distant lonely mission stations, were as newsy as charming in other ways, and did much to keep friends who seldom met in sympathetic relations. Not only were her fingers deft in handling the pen ; they were skilful also in all home-making crafts. It was to her that young mothers perplexed over the first baby wardrobes, came for

ever-ready advice and suggestion; from her that inexperienced housekeepers, discouraged in their struggle with the new environment, received the merry or grave, witty and wise counsel which enabled them to steer their way around instead of into the maelstroms of Chinese quarrels. Before the day of milliners and mantua-makers in Tientsin her judgment was relied upon as the final one as to styles and expedients, and more often than not, it was her clever hand which gave the touch redeeming from the stamp of the "Homemade." Why mention these trivial things? Because they were what made her "Mother Stanley" to so many, because they were the natural outgoing helpfulness of that sweet artistic nature which so delighted in beauty and loved to make it. Other more sacred memories crowd upon one as one thinks of her. Who so wise, so tender, so full of cheer in the sick-room? She had too many and sad experiences of the perils of disease to be easily deceived as to the seriousness of any case with which she came in contact; so her good cheer was not the foolish optimism of the ignorant, but the strong trustful reliance of the disciplined soul upon the goodness and love of the Divine Friend. She had learned in her own sorrows to sooth and sympathize, and her strength and tenderness were never more the reliance of those about her than in times of bereavement and loss. With the later years, as physical vigour failed, the inner life sweetened and ripened, and she met the gradual dropping of accustomed activities with a humorous patience which was lovely to see. It has been given to few in any mission to come into personal touch with more lives in various circles than Mrs. Stanley. To each of these she had something to impart, something which to not a few was as seed, the fruit of which has been the joy of many a home and the inspiration of many a man and woman at their times of testing. What are the fresh activities upon which that eager mind and ready spirit has entered? We cannot know, but we believe that there have been many glad reunions, and that the long service here was but the preparatory school for the larger vision and the completer self-giving there.

M. H. P.

PEKING, January 13th, 1909.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

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AUG 10 1920

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YOKOHAMA

DERNSTALK

BOSTON

MARK WILLIAMS DIED TODAY URAEMIA NOTIFY FAMILY HEMINGWAY

1130PM AUG 9 20

Families informed

Prof Stephen Williams, Oxford, O.
A. J. Hemingway
400 No. Oak Park Ave
Oak Park Ill.

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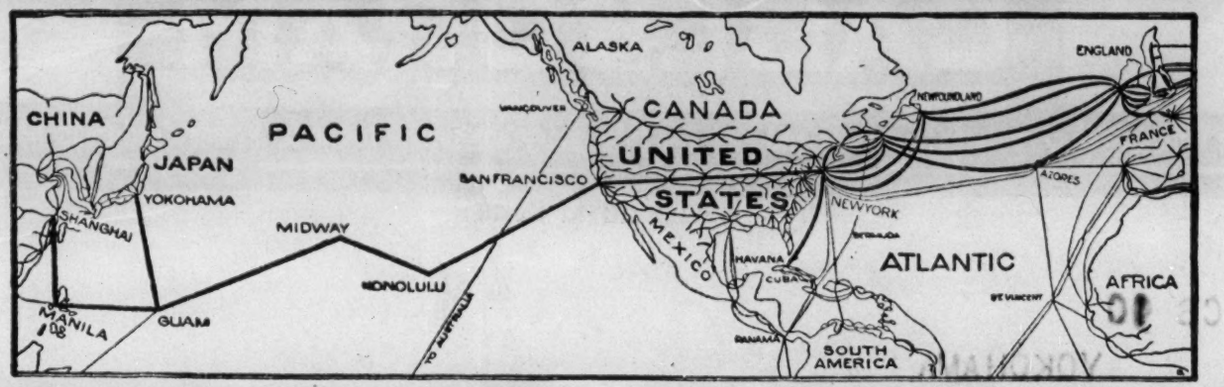

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It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liab mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the af of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Co and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liab mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extr received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

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This Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing w sixty days after the filing of the message.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH—FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORL

412

435 W 123 - New York City.
Dec 19th. 1923

Dr. D. Brewer Eddy,
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
BREWER EDDY
DEC 21 1923

Dear Brewer:-

Since I last wrote you ANS'D in regard to the Frame Memorial, a letter has come from Ernest Shaw enclosing a copy of one that he sent to Dr. Maurer. He didn't have pictures on hand to send me so I cannot enclose them. I shall send you the letter tho, so that you may see just what is being done and what the Committee is planning to do. It shows, too, some of the land complications with which the Peking Committee is dealing.

I am glad to note that the North Church Social Service Activities are to center immediately in the present building. This will afford opportunity to try out some things in that neighborhood this winter before the new building is put up.

Wishing you a very Christmas,

Sincerely.

Rowland Cross.

New York City - Dec 6th.

Sec'y Brewer Eddy,
A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
BREWER EDDY
DEC 8 1923

Return

My dear Brewer: - Your letter reached me today since ~~it takes~~ ANS'D time for the New York P.O. to relay a few blocks. I am down town for the meeting of the Committee on Music Preparation and since I have a little time will answer now.

All of the information that I have with regard to the Frame Memorial Building in Peking is in the hands of the church there. It was contained in a letter from Dr. Wilder which reached me in September. I immediately wrote to Dr. Mauwer and he told me at Columbus that the letter had been printed in full in the church calendar.

I was chairman of the Peking Committee for two years and we did work on the proposition altho it may not seem so from this end. The money had just been paid down on the site (the settlement money) the day before I left for America.

Dr. Wilder was to handle the further transactions and he reported to me after the deal was completed. There are two ~~shop owners~~ small business men who refuse to move altho their shops have been sold to us. It will take some time to complete negotiations with ~~regard~~ these men, purchasing their good will etc. so that the entire new building may not be erected at once; but there are buildings on the place which can be put to immediate use. One reason for the delay ~~now~~ is no doubt the fact that there is no one in Peking to undertake the work in this Community center. We need a man like Stephen Peabody and I hope that we get him. I have heard nothing from the China end on this point.

The foreign members of the former Peking Frame Memorial Committee with the exception of Mrs. Frame who often met with the Committee — are all away from Peking now. Mr. Whitaker is in Linting, Mrs. Stelle and I are in America.

to write it for you.

This is to be a real community house one that will be a credit to Murray Frame and to the Columbus Church. It will have a large variety of features adapted to the needs of the community and will act as a feeder to ~~the~~ our two churches which are about equidistant from it. I took Mr. Watson, the Columbus man, who I think has recently given an additional $5,000 for the building, to see the general section where we were trying to buy. He was much interested in the need for "public health" education. This will undoubtedly be one of the most important features.

I must close this hastily written note regretting that I cannot give any further information but anxious to cooperate in every way possible.

Sincerely.

Rowland W. Crane

The Committee has without doubt been reorganized by this time but I am unable to say who the new members are. I appreciate the feelings you have in not being able to get information from Peking; and can appreciate more fully how Dr. Strong and the rest of you and especially the Columbus Church must have felt when it took us so long to get the site.

However there is much to be said for Peking and we now have an <u>ideal location</u> - worth waiting two years to secure. The new street car-line passes right near.

I shall be glad to add my little word if you want it, in urging them to go forward and then to report to us what has been done.

If you want a statement about this community center, its location, people of the community, methods to be used and results that could be expected, I shall be glad

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS
INCORPORATED 1812

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PUBLISHING AND PURCHASING AGENT

Copy

December 12, 1923

Rev. Robert E. Chandler
37 K'un Wei Lu
Tientsin, China

Dear Mr. Chandler:

I am writing you once more regarding the Frame Memorial at Peking. A memorandum has come to me from Dr. Eddy's office calling my attention to the fact that in Columbus which he has recently visited the church people express patience but an eager wish that something could be done to move things along in Peking. They asked him to communicate with Rowland Cross to see what the next steps would be. Dr. Eddy has had a letter from Rowland Cross in New York, dated December 6, which makes it appear that he has nothing definite to say. All the information he had was already in the hands of the Columbus Church and had been printed in their church calendar. It appears from his letter that when he left the money had just been paid down on the site and that Dr. Wilder was to handle the further transactions. Dr. Wilder had reported to him that the deal was completed, though it seemed there were two small business men who refused to move and whose attitude it would require some time to overcome. Mr. Cross suggested that one reason for delay probably was the fact that there was no one in Peking to undertake the work in that community center. Mr. Cross adds that the foreign members of the former Peking Frame Memorial Committee are all away from Peking now. Without doubt the Committee has been reorganized and I assume is at work at the task of erecting a memorial building, but I earnestly wish we might have information and that the Columbus Church might have information just what progress is being made.

We realize you are all busy people in Peking and out of our own experience know how hard it is to get time for an extra job that does not seem to fall definitely and unavoidably to one department or one office, but I am sure you will appreciate the fact that it is of the utmost importance that the gift of the Columbus Church should quickly be transformed into a building and made fruitful. It has been a long time since you and I were in Columbus to help start the plan, and I think they have been exceedingly

patient and considerate in waiting for results and meanwhile in adding to their gift for the purpose. From the standpoint of work actually on in Peking, this task may be regarded as less imperative than a good many others, but from the standpoint of obligation to the Columbus Church, the holding of their regard and good will and their continued generous purpose, I think it is of paramount importance that the enterprise, to which they have given and in which they have taken deep interest, should be pushed to completion and use.

We cannot hope to hold the enthusiasm and devotion of American givers, especially in the speedy West and Middle West where they do not appreciate how difficult it is to hustle the East, unless we can bring to pass with some measure of promptness and decisiveness the undertakings to which we have asked their aid and for which definite plans were announced when the appeal for their aid was made.

I am sure you will feel this as clearly and as keenly as I and that you will make every effort to satisfy the desire of the Columbus Church; at least they should be kept informed as to any changes in situation or procedure. If there must be continued delay, they should know why and what prospect there is of overcoming the delay. We do not want them to have the slightest suspicion that there is any loss of interest on the field in the proposal or any neglect of its prosecution. I do not suppose there is anything of this sort; what I mean to say is that you ought to keep them in such close communication that they should feel that everything was being done that can be done, for it cannot but be surprising and disappointing to them that so many years have elapsed since they committed themselves to the project without any tangible results as yet.

Very cordially yours,

WES/M

4000-56-6-24

MEMORANDUM

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

THE AMERICAN BOARD

Date Sept. 26, 1924.

For Dr. Strong From Dr. Eddy In re.

You remember all about the Peking Social Centre and the Columbus Church. We want to keep the pot boiling a little. This letter from Rowland Cross is marked "Return to C. M. Cross" but I find it buried on my desk.

I wonder if it occurs to you as a wise plan to rewrite all the material and put it into Lichliter's hands as information to see if he doesn't want to take the lead? At least this material should be worked up for the future, for some day there will be an appeal for that $5,000. for increase in building.

BE:ER

W.E.S.

415

Please return to R. M. Gross 435 W 123 N.Y.C.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

PEKING, CHINA

ERNEST T. SHAW

57 PAO FANG HUTUNG

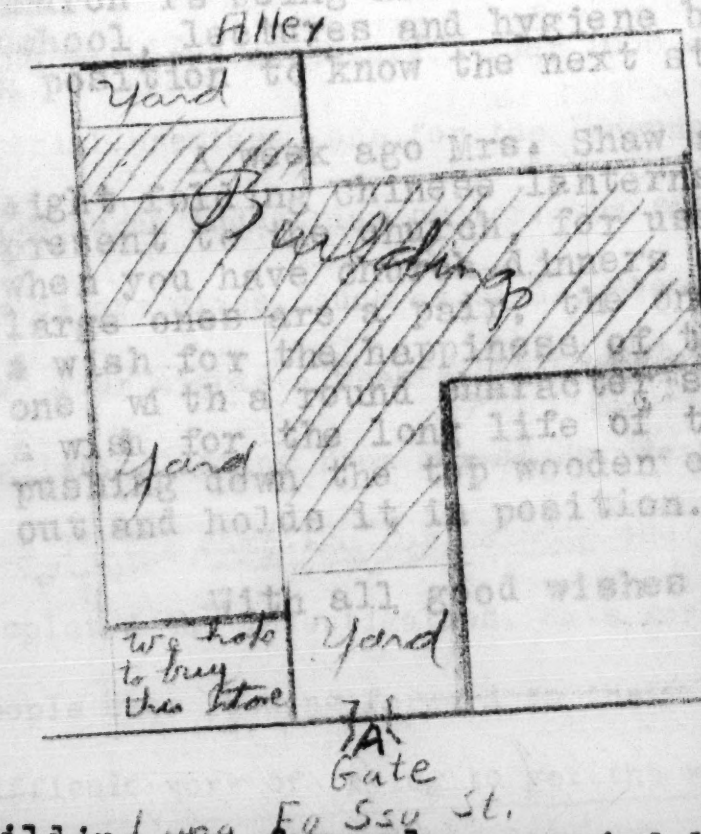
2383 CHURCH MEMBERS
1763 SCHOOL PUPILS
153 CHINESE WORKERS
54 FOREIGN WORKERS

6 COUNTIES
27 CHURCHES
29 SCHOOLS
1 HOSPITAL

November 12th, 1923.

My dear Mr. Maurer,

At last I can send you pictures of the Frame Memorial site. It is strategitically located near the corner that from the beginning it was planned for, in the form of a letter "L" with street frontage at both tips of the letter. It does not have the frontage exactly at the corner, but has almost enough without that. The main frontage is too short, but the obstructing piece is offered for sale at $3000 and the committee is only biding its time--perhaps Chinese New Year--when they feel sure that they can get it at a better price. After the site is all provided, they want to have plenty of funds left in hand for the building and furnishings, hence their caution in accepting the present price of this small additional piece they want.



Picture No. 1 is looking diagonally across the street on which is the main frontage towards the site. The brick wall with the gate in it is the present street frontage of the piece already in hand. The store to the left of this wall occupies frontage that we want and will doubtless get. These features lie at "A" on the diagram.

Picture No. 2 is a view straight across the street and looking through our opened gate to the front of the existing building. Here, at the left, you can just see the two roofs of the building we are waiting to buy to add to the site. This vacant land in front of the building was formerly occupied by a building which was burned during Boxer year.

Picture No. 3 is an interior taken from near the door of the buildingwhich you see in No. 2. Turning around the corner of the room (to the right in the picture) you can go along to the frontage on the principal north and south street in this busy East City. At present this fronatage is partly occupied by a restaurant, which we can take over any time, and another store which has a lease that runs for another five years. In case we greatly want to use this part before the five years expire, we may be able to buy the proprietor off.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

2383 CHURCH MEMBERS
1763 SCHOOL PUPILS
153 CHINESE WORKERS
54 FOREIGN WORKERS

PEKING, CHINA

ERNEST T. SHAW
57 PAO FANG HUTUNG

6 COUNTIES
27 CHURCHES
29 SCHOOLS
1 HOSPITAL

The premises were formerly a restuarant, and in the background of the interior you can see the tables and benches stacked. None of ~~this~~ them are in very good condition, but ~~it~~ they can be cleaned, oiled and strengthened for occasional use when we have large meetings.

Beyond the wood and paper partition which form the background of this interior, there is still more property, part of which is out on long term lease, and part of which we acquired the long term lease to. Land titles in China are very complicated affairs. But in one way and another we shall slowly get these kinks taken out.

Since we have not yet obtained possession of all the piece that we want for the Memorial, and the building season has already passed, we plan to temporarily use the present buildings for social service work. The Social Service Department of North Church is being asked to move their activities there,—office, school, lectures and hygiene bureau. By spring we shall be in a position to know the next step towards the Memorial work.

A week ago Mrs. Shaw and I sent to you for the church eight folding Chinese lanterns. We want this to be our Christmas present to the church, for use in the social rooms occasionally when you have church dinners or other social functions. The two large ones are a pair, the one with the square character being a wish for the happiness of the church people, and the other one, with a round character surrounded by flying bats, being a wish for the long life of the church. Open up the lanterns by pushing down the top wooden collar until the wire spring slips out and holds it in position.

With all good wishes to you, I am,

Cordially yours,

E.T.S.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Stelle writes in Ching Chao Station General Report for 1925:

The Frame Memorial

It is a pleasure to record that at last work is starting on the premises bought by funds contributed by the Columbus Church. The site is in a strategic position opening both on the main north and south street and also on Lung Fo Ssu where a large fair is held every nine days, also it is conveniently near the North Chapel and not far from Teng Shih Kou. During the summer the buildings were renovated with glass, electric lights and new furniture, all of which have made a most attractive place. There is no thought of putting on a big program from outside but of building up through volunteer workers an interest on the part of the community so that they will feel that this belongs to them. They are to use it as their center. Special efforts are being made to get into touch with the merchants. Four 1000 character classes are being held, two in the Memorial premises, one for the Language School servants on their grounds, and one for girls in an industrial center. On fair days special pictorial lectures on various topics are given, such as birds, old coins, high cost of living, current events, etc. Also four nights a week eight of the Language School studentsteach two groups of men English. Quoting from one of Mr. Peabody's quarterly letters: "We are now in the midst of a little campaign for helping theten neediest families in this region - we have just completed the investigation, have worked out the methods by which we hope to tide the people over looking forward to their being self supporting citizens again. Now the difficult work of trying to get the richer people of the community to supplythese needs, employment the first great need, clothes, medical treatment and in a few cases food. There has been a little subterranean feeling of suspicion because this was a Christian enterprise, and so in selecting the ten families, we have selected only non-Christians. We are planning to publish these facts in the Chinese papers and on our Bulletin at the front entrance, urging people to join us in helping these people. We have no funds with which to be of financial help. We wishbrather to be the focal point through which help will be applied."

E. Union and Other Organizations

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2. North China Union Language School
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3. Peking Union Medical College
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4. Princeton in Peking

F. Articles, Addresses, etc.

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1923 Queries for Critics, F. W. Stevens 440
1924 The Christian General's Coup d'Etat D. R. Wickes 441
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1925 Evolution of a Mission, Chauncey Goodrich 443
1927 Sianfu Girls' School During Siege, Mrs. Norman Liang 444

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RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 28 1928
Ans. [illegible]

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL
TUNGHSIEN, PEKING, CHINA.

2nd./4/28.

Rev. R.M.Chandler
Secretary American Board
14 Beacon Street, Boston Mass.

Dear Mr. Chandler:-

Thinking that it might be of interest to you I am herewith enclosing copy of a circular letter issued by the Board of Managers of this school.

With best regards,

Yours sincerely,

J.Aug.P .Lund.

NORTH CHINA AMERICAN SCHOOL
TUNGHSIEN, PEKING, CHINA.

Comptrollers Office,
March 21, 1928.

The purpose of this letter is to make you acquainted with the present conditions of the North China American School and to tell you briefly what our plans are for the coming year.

During this school year travel conditions have been such that many people have felt it unwise to have families separated. This has resulted in a very small High School. These same conditions, however, brought to Tungchow a number of families who thought it advisable to make this their temporary home. In order to meet the resulting needs it was decided to increase the number of grades.

To further this plan the Presbyterian Mission allocated Miss Harriet Stroh to the principalship of the school. She has been supported in her teaching by mothers and others residing in Tungchow. Thus the school has been able to maintain classes from the kindergarten through the third year of high school. Great credit is due to Miss Stroh for the quiet efficiency with which she has assembled and put into use the available resources. She has succeeded with a voluntary teaching staff in maintaining a high standard of instruction and academic work.

For the next school year we are planning to open according to our regular schedule. We intend to offer all courses from the sixth grade through the high school. Should the political conditions make it seem advisable, the Board of Managers will consider maintaining a fifth grade through this year.

The American Board has been asked to allocate Mrs. Harry S. Martin to the principalship of the school for one year and Mrs. Martin has consented to act in this capacity.

Mr. J. A. P. Lund has been asked to act as Comptroller which means that he will be in charge of finances correspondences and such details of administration as do not come under the purel academic work. He will also teach classes in advanced mathematics, physics and manual training.

The School has engaged a teacher of experience to oversee the work of the grades and be in charge of the girls's dormitory. An application has been received from a music teacher with unusually high recommendations and a letter offering her the position has been sent, two other applications from America have been selected and accepted.

For the school to havegone so far as to secure teachers has been a venture in faith. Now comes your part. Will you kindly write to us as promptly as possible telling us how many children you plan to send to Tungchow next autumn?

If you know of any children of school age who are likely to be in China next fall will you kindly put us into touch with their parents.

In order to bring the school back to its old standard after this year of disorganization we must depend not only upon the Board of Managers and a strong faculty but very largely upon the loyal support of you who have been our friends in the past and upon all others interested in the manitainance of an American school in North China.

On behalf of the Board of Managers,

Rec'd JUL 27 1926

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Yenching School of Chinese Studies

Announcements for

1926-1927

METHOD OF LANGUAGE STUDY

The general purpose of the course is to give all students a thorough grounding in the elements of the Chinese language, in its various phases. The method of study is the Direct Method, sometimes known as the Phonetic Inductive Method. The chief stress is put on teaching the students to understand and speak the language. They first hear, then speak, and later read and write. The study in the School differs from studying alone with a personal teacher chiefly in the fact that the teachers in the School know how to teach and that they take the initiative in class and in individual work. The teacher, not the student, is in charge. The students learn from the teachers, not from the books.

The School recognizes two kinds of study: the *Intensive* and the *Extensive*. By *intensive* study is meant approaching the material from the direct method point of view, i.e., having the teacher present the material first to the ear. After acquiring the vocabulary so that it is available for conversational purposes, the student will then read the material and use it in conversation with the teacher. In a word the intensive method is that used in the School in learning the conversational lessons.

Since it is manifestly impossible to study on the intensive basis all the material required in the course, provision is made for study on the extensive basis. By *extensive* study is meant learning to read the material with an appreciation of the meaning, but not necessarily with a view to using the vocabulary in conversation.

The full course of study will be sent on application

CULTURAL STUDIES

In addition to the five year course of study in the Chinese Language, including the spoken and the written forms, there are also courses in the study of Chinese History, Philosophy, Art and Literature. Some of these courses are open as electives to students in the early years of their language work. Others require a large amount of reading ability in Chinese.

Special circulars describing the cultural courses offered are issued each term.

THE LIBRARY

The School has a large research Library on China and related subjects. The Library is open to all, whether they are enrolled as students or not.

No fees are charged for the use of the Library.

The Library has no endowment.

Gifts of books and of money for the Library are invited.

CONVERSATION CLASSES

For the benefit of many who cannot devote full time to language study, conversation classes are started at the opening of each term, the members of which attend class-instruction at the School on Mondays and Thursdays from five to six-thirty P.M. Special classes for ladies are also conducted on Monday and Thursday mornings. Provision is made for both beginners and advanced students. Each student also receives one hour of private instruction from a Chinese teacher daily (Monday to Friday) at the student's home or office. As the object of these classes is the speedy acquisition of ability to understand and speak Chinese, the reading and writing of Chinese characters are not required, though they may be included.

In these Conversation Classes the fee for class instruction and personal teacher is Mex. $60.00 per term, in advance, with a reduction to students from cooperating bodies.

NEW PLANT

In October, 1925, the School began its Autumn Session in the new plant, on a site of 26 mou, located on T'ou T'iao Hu T'ung, near Tung Ssu Pai Lou. Fifteen buildings have been erected and equipped at a cost of Yuan $700,000.00 The plant includes the main building, three hostel buildings, faculty residences, power, plant, etc. The buildings are of brick and reinforced concrete, fire roof and steam heated. There are more than 100 bedrooms; those not needed by resident students will be available for use by visitors to Peking. The hostel is open to guests throughout the year. Foreign hostesses supervise this hostel.

The school has several tennis courts, paddle tennis courts, deck tennis courts, hand ball courts, volley ball courts, and a basket ball court. Students are advised to bring with them equipment needed for these sports. There are also opportunities in and near Peking for base-ball, golf, and ice-skating.

The school has a hostel in the Western Hills, ten miles from the city. This is open to students and other visitors throughout the year.

Cable Address:
Language, Peking.
Telephone: 1633 E. O.

W. B. Pettus, Principal.
5 Tung Ssu T'ou T'iao
Peking.

YENCHING SCHOOL OF CHINESE STUDIES

(LANGUAGE SCHOOL)

ACADEMIC CALENDER

1926-27

Opening of Summer Term	Monday, June 28, 1926
End of Summer Term	Friday, July 30, 1926
Teachers' Training Course Begins	Monday, September 20, 1926
Opening of Autumn Term	Monday, October 4, 1926
Teachers' Training Course Ends	Friday, October 8, 1926
Thanksgiving Holiday	Thursday, November 25, 1926
End of Autumn Term	Friday, December 17, 1926
Christmas Recess	Saturday, December 18, 1926 to Sunday, January 2, 1927
Opening of Winter Term	Monday, January 3, 1927
End of Winter Term	Friday, March 18, 1927
Opening of Spring Term	Monday, March 21, 1927
Spring Recess	Saturday, April 9, 1927 to Sunday, April 17, 1927
End of Spring Term	Friday, June 10, 1927.

STUDENTS FEES AND EXPENSES

Full tuition, including personal teacher, per term of eleven weeks	Yuan $90.00
Tuition from students belonging to contributing organizations per term	70.00
Tuition for selected courses, per semester hour	10.00
Hostel rent for each person per term	60.00
Board in hostel per month, including light and heat	60.00
Loose leaf lesson sheets, per term	3.00

Other textbooks, laundry, etc., are paid for by the students, who supply their own bedding and towels.

Because of the great distances in Peking, provision is made whereby those who live at a distance can take the noon meal at the school.

REC'D DEC 13 1917

Drum Tower West, Peking, China, Nov. 10, '17.

The Chairman,
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:-

I am sending to you under separate cover certain documents relating to the North China Union Language School, of whose Board of Directors I have the honor to be chairman. All of these papers save the last, the latest report of the Director of the School, Mr. W.B. Pettus, may probably have already come under your observation, but I am sending others also to make sure that you have as full as possible an understanding of our situation. You will be able to judge from Mr. Pettus' report what an increasingly large place the Language School is taking in the equipment and the work of the missionaries of North China, and others incidentally. A comparison of its student body, expert teaching force and ideal situation with reference to facilities for special study will certainly raise the question as to whether there is any place in America better adapted and qualified for the linguistic and other special preparation of new missionaries for work in China. Indeed we firmly believe that there is no place in America which can compare with this for opportunity in this line.

We consider that one of the most important elements of our work is the thorough acquainting of our students with the Religions of this land in which they are to do their life work. One of the greatest defects in the missionary work of the past has been that the missionaries generally have not made close study of these Religions, nor have they had adequate facilities supplied for such study. Indeed much still remains to be done in the direction of thorough investigation of the history of these Religions, and more particularly their present status and content. The Board of Directors is, therefore, particularly anxious to secure the appointment of some man who has already made good progress in this direction, and who is disposed to avail himself of every opportunity to pursue these studies and to impart to others that which he has already learned.

We have discovered a man whom we regard as ideally qualified to serve us, and also probably the new Christian University in Peking, this respect, in the person of Reva L. Hodous, B.D., recently leavin Foochow for America on furlough. We think it would be most unfortuna if a man so well qualified for this work, after so long experience i China, should be diverted to any work in America, as we understand

720

RECD DEC 13 1917

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The Chairman,
The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
Boston, Mass.

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there is some danger that Mr. Hodous may be; and we desire to invite and urgently request The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to appoint and allocate Mr. Hodous, if he be willing, to the Teaching Staff of the North China Union Language School, transferring him for that purpose to the North China Mission of the American Board. We sincerely believe that your Board could not easily discover the means of making a larger contribution to the mission cause in China than such an appointment; therefore earnestly pray that it may have your early and profound consideration, and may secure a favorable response.

For the Board of Directors,

Courtenay H. Fenn

Chairman.

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For the Board of Directors,

Chairman.

Rebing

Nov. 10, 1917

Courtland H. Perry

FROM L.-2000-6-28.

Ch 421 L.

Hopkins Memorial Hospital

Methodist Episcopal Church

PEKING, CHINA.

院醫仁同京北

GENERAL HOSPITAL
FOR MEN
TRAINING SCHOOL
FOR NURSES
PHONES-E. O. 602 & 1926

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS
OPHTHALMIC
EAR, NOSE AND THROAT
DENTISTRY
MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 19 1928

May 17th, 1928.

Mr. Robert E. Chandler,
American Board of Commissioners,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Ans. 21

Dear Mr. Chandler;-

I am in receipt of your letter of March 20 th and wish in reply to enclose a copy of a recent letter to Mr. A. C. Grimes of Tientsin relative to the payments due to the American Board from the Language School. I trust that this action on the part of the Executive Committee will clear up the matter which has been under discussion for some time.

We shall regret very much any withdrawal of the American Board from active participation in the support and work of the Language School and shall hope that the way may yet open for your society to continue its active interest and co-operation.

Despite the difficulties of the past year, we believe that the work of the school has been carried on in a very satisfactory manner and we are hoping that the political disturbances will have quited down long before time for opening in the fall. Thus we anticipate a good enrollment.

Even with a small enrollmant during this year, the school has been financially sound and successful and it is because of careful management in the Hostel that we now have some funds to pay our obligation to your society.

We are earnestly hoping that the financial campaign in the U.S. may be successful in obliterating the debt on the school and also in providing ways and means for a forward program.

Thanking you for your letter and hoping for your support and co-operation, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

D. V. Smith

May 17, 1928.

Mr. A. C. Grimes,
Treasurer, American Board Mission,
Tientsin.

Dear Mr. Grimes;-

In reply to your letter of April 10 th, I wish to send you herewith copies of Motions No. 5 and 6 of the session of the Executive Committee of the Language School on May 11 th.

Motion 5

" Voted that ½ of the indebtedness of $ 5,000 Mex. due the American Board Mission be paid at this time and that the balance be paid not later than October 1st., 1928 (or sooner if financial situations warrants it) "

Motion 6.

" The Executive Committee wish to express its appreciation of the forbearance of the American Board in this matter, regretting the circumstances which caused this delay in meeting this obligation ".

I trust that very soon you will receive from the treasurer a remittance of $ 2,500 Mex. in accordance with the above action.

Trusting that the above arrangement will be satisfactory even if it still does not provide for the immediate cancellation of the obligation, I remain,

Cordially yours,

D. V. Smith

June 21, 1928

Dr. D. V. Smith, Chairman
Board of Directors, North China Union Language School
Methodist Mission
Peking, China

My dear Dr. Smith:

Thank you for your letter of May 17. We are very glad indeed to learn that the Language School has been operating so well this year, even with a small enrollment, and that because of careful management in the hostel you have some funds for meeting obligations of other years. It is very welcome news to us that you have instructed your Treasurer to pay to Mr. Grimes one-half of the amount due to the American Board, or $2,500 Mex., at this time and expect to pay the balance not later than October 1, 1928. We appreciate this sense of obligation and this businesslikeness on your part. We hope that all your management will be economically as successful.

I have already notified Dr. North as Chairman of the Trustee's Council in this country that your Language School is making this payment in China and that the item need not be any part of the enterprise under way in this country. I have not heard how that financial campaign is coming on.

I think that you will find the American Board as much interested in the Language School as ever and continuing its cooperation, including the financial support from year to year on some basis not reduced from what it has been in the past. We shall be able to speak more specifically later on.

With best wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Chandler

REC/M

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

JUL 23 1928

Ans.

Mrs. Lee
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Ch

This is the new Chinese flag, waving gaily all over Peking these days—the "white sun" is on a blue field with 12 rays. The rest of the flag is red.

North China Union Language School
Peking, China.
June 15, 1928

Dear friends:—

In spite of the warm reception of my last news letter and the request for a sequel, I hesitate to bore some of you again with the insignificant details of our life here, which is so normal that there is almost nothing that you would care to hear. So I warn you not to go on reading to your disappointment. Outside of ourselves, there is plenty to inspire your interest, but events would be too hopelessly out of date by the time you get this, to be profitably written about. One thing, however, remains true to date—that we have had a perfectly amazing turn-over, and that there has been no looting, and that order has been preserved in the streets and everywhere. The city gates have been closed at times against the stray soldiers and deserters who would make a disturbance. Peking is different from any of the other cities that the Southerners have taken over in that it has huge barracks scattered both outside and inside the city and there is plenty of room for large armies without confiscating private institutions, or homes.

One realizes from the ripples of inconvenience on the surface, what creatures we are of habit. We are used to

changing a dollar at exchange shops for ricksha fare, but when the exchange shop has no coppers (or says it hasn't) and you have a bad copper note which the ricksha man won't take, what are you going to do? Stay at home, I suppose! Which we didn't do last week in spite of the fact that the authorities advised people to keep off the streets after nine as the city was under martial law. The American High School was to graduate a class of eight (3 Americans, 3 Chinese and 2 Russians) at 9. P. M., and the hall was crowded in spite of the mandate! We came home at 11:30 avoiding the main streets and were accosted by only one policeman who asked us where we were going. Some who went by the well-patrolled main streets were somewhat inconvenienced.

We also realize now how convenient a regular train service is. But could anyone expect a regular train service during a civil war? Especially when the evacuating side ran off with the trains. Consequently vacationers to Peitaiho Beach and folks due on furlough are sitting in expectancy and trying to be resigned.—In short so quiet is everything that we eagerly rush for the morning paper before breakfast in order to know whether anything is happening to us or not, and what emotions we are to put in order for the day.

The Language School closed the Spring session on the 8th —the students to resume studies with teachers sent from here to Peitaiho Beach on the 18th. In the uncertainty of transportation we are planning to begin study here and if the way opens, as we think it will soon, teachers and pupils will bundle off to a temperature more conducive to study. The weather is very hot and the crops are suffering from drought. But since the Northern soldiers left, the country people say they are not annoyed by the soldiers. These Yen men are quiet and pay for what they take. This is a wonderful experience, and many are the comments on the advantages of a disciplined army!

Since I last wrote we have had one rather strenuous experience—the arrest of our Business Manager and host at the hostel, Mr. Yuan. He was taken before breakfast and confined six days in a detention house, where he could be in communication with his friends, followed by sudden removal to a native prison, where he was cut off from even the friends who were arrested at the same time. The cause of the arrest was suspicion against one of these friends, that he was working for the Southern government, and all the others were held for evidence. Most of them were rather prominent Christians. It was wonderful to see how many loyal friends, Chinese and American, worked day and night to get them out. After four days in the unspeakable prison, so crowded that they lay at night spoon-fashion on the brick platform which was their bed, Mr. Yuan was released, but so worn nervously and physically that he had to rest for some days. The first meal that he appeared in the dining-room, the students gave him a rousing welcome, and he made a little speech telling of some of his experiences. When the guard changed every three hours, each prisoner was roused to prove that he was not dead. In the morning a big basin of water was passed around for all to wash in. They had to stand to eat their coarse food, and then sat on the bed they lay on at night. The uncertainty was terrible. Mr. Yuan never knew when he might be taken out and executed. Doing his work was not half so hard on the rest of the staff, as the suspense from day to day. I never so fully felt what a *wonderful* man Paul was till this experience that came so near home. It really was magnificent to be able to sing in the noisome Roman prison, and I wondered what Mr. Yuan was doing in that vermin-infested Chinese gaol. I knew what the place was like, because some years ago I visited and made a study of the prisons in Peking. I asked Mr. Yuan if he thought of Paul in prison and he said with a radiant smile: "Yes, and I was thankful that I was in through no fault of my own, but for the sake of my Church." I want to hasten

to say that there are two modern model prisons in Peking (and one in each province of China), and that with this leavening influence the old style of prison is going. Our Peking model prison is said to be as good as our best American prisons. When there happen to be foreign criminals they are put in the model prison.

The prospects for the School are bright. We have already had applications for next fall. So people know that *we* go on whatever irregularities are about us. We feel very happy that circumstances have been so easy here; and now with wonderful new opportunities opening up to help China, we are glad that we have a bunch of intelligent Christian friends across the water, standing back of us with their prayers and gifts.

Ever with deep appreciation of your friendship for the School and for us,

Sarah Pettus

425

ABLE ADDRESS: "INCULCATE NEW YORK"

TELEPHONE WATKINS 8191

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

JAN 7 1928

January 6, 1928

Ans.

Rev. Robert E. Chandler, Acting Secretary,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

You inquire if our Board is satisfied with the principalship of the Peking Language School. There are, of course, many pros and cons on this question but here at the home end I am probably better acquainted with the pros than the cons.

I am not to be at Atlantic City but Mrs. Charles K. Roys, my associate in the care of the China work, and Mr. Ralph C. Wells, Chairman of our China Council, Shanghai, are to be there. They are better informed than I on the field side of this question and the issue is, of course, largely a field matter. Both Mrs. Roys and Mr. Wells were in Peking a little over a year ago and Mr. Wells has visited the North China Mission since that time. I have spoken to Mrs. Roys about the issue and she is quite ready to talk over the matter with you at Atlantic City as I am sure that Mr. Wells will be also.

I assume that Mr. Pettus's return to the States is chiefly to clear up the financial indebtedness of the school which if I recall correctly is approximately $77,000. Mex. and was caused by overexpenditure in the construction of the new plant. From what little I know, I do not feel that the Trustees or the Trustees Council have direct or primary responsibility for clearing off this overdraft.

Sincerely yours,

G. T. Scott

George T. Scott.

GTS-G

CABLE ADDRESS: "INCULCATE NEW YORK"

TELEPHONE WATKINS 8191

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF SECRETARY

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

JAN 17 1928

January 16, 1928

Mr. Robert E. Chandler
14 Beacon Street
Boston., Mass.

Ans.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

Your letter of the 14th with its enclosures is just at hand. Dr. Frank Mason North of the Methodist Board is Chairman of the Trustees' Council, consequently I at once telephoned to Dr. North suggesting that your letter and the material be placed in his hands for such decision as he might desire.

I outlined to him briefly your desire as I understand it and Dr. North replied that he had grave doubts as to the wisdom of calling a hasty meeting of the Trustees' Council prior to Mr. Pettus' early arrival in New York City. Dr. North also believes that the Trustees' Council has little, if any, responsible relationship to the field administrative questions. The duties of the Trustees' Council as compared to those of the Field Board of Managers could probably be determined from the respective bylaws.

I am sending to Dr. North your letter with its enclosures and a copy of this my note to you.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

G. T. Scott
George T. Scott

GTS-NMF

Copy for Dr. North

The United Church of Canada

Board of Foreign Missions

CHAIRMAN
REV. W. H. HEARTZ, D.D.

SECRETARIES
REV. JAMES ENDICOTT, D.D.
REV. A. E. ARMSTRONG, M.A.
REV. JESSE H. ARNUP, D.D.

CABLE ADDRESSES:
WESLEYANA, TORONTO
BUTEROS, TORONTO

299 QUEEN ST. WEST
TORONTO 2, CANADA

February 10, 1928.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
FEB 13 1928
Ans.

Dr. William E. Strong,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:

Re Peking Union Language School

Principal Pettus is on this side of the Pacific and may meet our Sub-Executive on the 17th to urge our becoming a co-operating unit in the Language School by supporting Rev. J. M. Menzies, one of our Honan missionaries whom Principal Pettus wants on the Staff.

Our Honan Mission are agreeable to Mr. Menzies going to the Language School, but do not recommend that we become responsible for his salary on the ground that the Mission is somewhat dissatisfied with the School. No reasons for dissatisfaction were given, though one of the missionaries on furlough says that he thinks the Mission would be well advised to resume the old method of having the new missionaries go straight to the field and study the language there under the direction of the Language Committee and with the assistance of missionaries and Chinese teachers.

Is your Board a co-operating unit in the Language School, and if so, may I ask on what terms?

Have you heard of any dissatisfaction with the School? Of course I have written to our Mission asking for more information, but I shall appreciate from you a confidential letter in time for our meeting next Friday.

Cordially yours,

A. E. Armstrong
per P.J.

AEA:PMP

428

The United Church of Canada

Board of Foreign Missions

CHAIRMAN
REV. W. H. HEARTZ, D.D.

SECRETARIES
REV. JAMES ENDICOTT, D.D.
REV. A. E. ARMSTRONG, M.A.
REV. JESSE H. ARNUP, D.D.

CABLE ADDRESSES:
WESLEYANA, TORONTO
BUTEROS, TORONTO

299 QUEEN ST. WEST
TORONTO 2, CANADA

February 15, 1928.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
FEB 17 1928
Ans. Immec.

Mr. Robert E. Chandler,
16 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Chandler:

I just write to acknowledge your letter of Feb. 13th, and to thank you warmly for giving me such a careful confidential statement about the Peking Union Language School.

I appreciate also the copy of your letter to Dr. Smith, the President of the Board of Directors of the School, which you were good enough to enclose.

This is exactly the information I need, and will enable us to delay action should Mr. Pettus come to Toronto and put the matter before us, as I anticipate he will.

If it is in order for me to be favored with a copy of Dr. Smith's report to you, I shall be much obliged.

Thanking you again for the information you have given me, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Armstrong

AEA:EMP

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER
JOHN R. EDWARDS
SECRETARY - COUNSEL
FRANK MASON NORTH

FMN/L

Board of Foreign Missions
Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
CABLE ADDRESS, MISSIONS PHONE, CHELSEA 2130

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON
TREASURER
MORRIS W. EHNES

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
FEB 15 1928

February 14, 1928.

Dr. W. E. Strong,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Ans. 2 March

My dear Dr. Strong:

In the absence of Mr. F. P. Turner, secretary of the Trustees Council of the North China Union Language School, I am sending as chairman of that Council, this notice of an important meeting of the Council. This will be held in Room 606, at 150 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday, February 21, at 3 p.m. Mr. W. B. Pettus, president of the School is at home and will present a report concerning the School. At his suggestion I am asking Dr. C.H.Fenn and Dr. N. S. Hopkins to be present at the meeting.

For reasons which I will explain when the Council meets, this will be the first meeting of the Council since its organization when Dr. Pettus was last in this country.

In the absence of Mr. Turner from the country, will you kindly advise me whether we may expect your presence? I hope that you can be at the meeting.

Yours cordially,

Frank Mason North

March 2, 1928

Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.
Board of Foreign Missions of the
Methodist Episcopal Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. North:

Through Mr. Franklin Warner we have received a report of the meeting held on February 21 of the Trustee's Council of the North China Union Language School. We are very glad that Mr. Warner was able to attend as an informal representative.

At this time I am writing to inform you that our Prudential Committee has elected a regular representative for the American Board on that Council and also alternates. We feel that Dr. Strong will probably not be able to carry a responsibility of this kind. Hence the Committee elected as a regular member Mr. Franklin Warner, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York City. Two alternates were likewise elected, one being R. E. Chandler, and the second Mrs. Ernest Evans, 26 East 10th Street, Apt. 7-F, New York City. This should cover all emergencies! Mr. Warner is expecting to be absent from the eastern part of the country for about two months, and in case the Trustee's Council should be called to meet again during March or April probably I would be the one to attend.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Chandler

REC/M

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER
JOHN R. EDWARDS
FMN/L
SECRETARY - COUNSEL
FRANK MASON NORTH

Board of Foreign Missions
Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
CABLE ADDRESS, MISSIONS PHONE, CHELSEA 2130

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON
TREASURER
MORRIS W. EHNES

March 6, 1928.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAR 7 1928
Ans. Unnec.

Mr. Robert E. Chandler,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Chandler:

I am in receipt of your favor of the 2nd instant, concerning the Trustees Council of the North China Union Language School. I note that Mr. Franklin Warner is named by the Prudential Committee the representative of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, on the Council, and his presence will, of course, be welcome. I note also that the alternates are yourself and Mrs. Ernest Evans. Just now we are without a secretary. These appointments will be noted and later reported.

At the recent meeting of the Council it seemed wise to have another meeting before Mr. Warner left for his two months' absence, as it was thought he might again be expected to represent the American Board. Mr. Herschleb, of the Young Men's Christian Association, is leaving the city on May first. It is evidently impracticable to secure a meeting before the tenth.

There is another reason for delay, namely, that Mr. Pettus advises me that there are communications concerning matters which really belong to the field administration which have their relation to actions and responsibilities of the Trustees Council. He refers to letters which you have sent to the field. I assume that this is in line with a communication which I think came to this office, probably to Dr. Gamewell, concerning the Language School. It would seem to me that if there is some reason for definite consideration on the part of the Trustees Council of any conditions or proposals affecting the Language School, it might be well to have them properly in hand and have them presented to the Trustees Council for consideration. I remind myself, however, constantly that the constitution of the Language School is such that consideration of administrative matters, including personnel and budget, is left with the field organization, and I should officially, and I think I might say personally, be very reluctant to take up matters here which do not belong here.

Yours cordially,

Frank Mason North

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CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER
JOHN R. EDWARDS
L
SECRETARY—COUNSEL
FRANK MASON NORTH

Board of Foreign Missions
Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
CABLE ADDRESS, MISSIONS PHONE, CHELSEA 2130

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON
TREASURER
MORRIS W. EHNES

May 7, 1928.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 8 1928
Ans. Umac

Dr. Robert E. Chandler,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Chandler:

This will acknowledge your favor of April 30th. Dr. North is at present in Kansas City, attending the sessions of the General Conference of his church, but your letter will be brought to his attention upon his return to the office early in June.

Very truly yours,

Nelly G. Leach

Secretary to Dr. North.

other Bds 433 Ch L.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES
RALPH E. DIFFENDORFER
JOHN R. EDWARDS FMN/L
SECRETARY—COUNSEL
FRANK MASON NORTH

Board of Foreign Missions
Of the METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

150 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
CABLE ADDRESS, MISSIONS PHONE, CHELSEA 2130

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LUTHER B. WILSON
TREASURER
MORRIS W. EHNES

June 4, 1928.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 5 - 1928
Ans. 20

Mr. Robert E. Chandler,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Chandler:

Let me acknowledge the receipt of your favor of April 30th, which I find on my return from a month's absence from the office. It was acknowledged by my secretary under date of May 7th.

The lack of understanding between the representatives of the American Board and the North China Union Language School in the matter of the salary of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hummel, seems to me not to come within the scope of the responsibilities of the Trustee's Council of the School. I welcome the indications of an understanding between the two parties in interest in the matter and if there should appear a definite obligation upon the School in the matter, quite properly it would be reckoned, I assume, as among the liabilities for which money is now being sought in this country. The merits, however, of the matter do not rest, as I understand it, at all upon the Trustee's Council which distinctly is relieved from the details of field administration.

Yours cordially,

Frank Mason North

June 20, 1928

Rev. Frank Mason North, D.D.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Dr. North:

I have your letter of June 4 answering mine of April 30 in regard to the indebtedness of the North China Union Language School.

There has been no "lack of understanding between the representatives of the American Board and the North China Union Language School" as to the fact of a debt in the matter of the salary of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hummel. The Board of Directors in Peking have acknowledged that since last fall as a just obligation. There was a slight uncertainty as to the exact amount chargeable for the two years of Mr. Hummel's service when nothing was paid back to our Board by the Language School. That is now placed with agreement at $5,000 Mex.

I am glad to inform you that I received yesterday a letter from Dr. D. V. Smith, Chairman of the Board of Directors telling us that the School management is in good condition this year and that they will be able to pay off this indebtedness out there without making it a charge upon the funds being raised in this country. He tells me that they are making payment at this time to our Mission Treasurer in Tientsin of half the amount, $2,500 Mex. They expect to pay up the balance in October. We are very glad indeed to have this on the way to be settled up. Probably it may be no concern at all of the Trustee's Council in this country.

Very cordially yours,

Robert E. Chandler

REC/M

Mr Riggs - 435

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RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 4 - 1928

February 1st, 1928.

Dear Friends: Ans.

Chochou has fallen. This historic small walled city nestling at the foot of the mountains about fifty miles from Peking was entered by a raiding party of three thousand Shansi soldiers about three months ago. For eighty-six days they withstood the assaults of the Mukden troops and the battering of the modern Mukden artillery. At last with twelve thousand civilians still left in the city and with all the food supplies exhausted except the mash taken from the pits where the Chinese wine for which the city is noted is made they surrendered. The seige and the daring defence has its romantic appeal, but the Shansi general Fu Tso Yi retires with the present of a small fortune from his enemies and his soldiers are being absorbed into the armies of their beseigers. What of the people? $140,000.00 of their goods were used by the defending soldiers; $30,000.00 of paper notes were issued to be redemmed after victory and their houses were the mark of modern artillery. Dug-outs served well during bombardments but are poor substitues for permanent residenee.

Their position is similar to that of the people over wide stretches of territory. Civil strife goes and there is no prospect of settlement. Chiang Kai Shek has assumed command again in Nanking and it is reported that he is working well with Feng Yu Hsiang and Yen Hsi Shan, but he has a problem in Hankow where the generals who drove out the former rebel against Nanking authority are in turn taking an independent attitude, and he has trouble in Canton his home base. The northern group are still well solidifies but they are in no position to expand their control south of the Yellow River So fighting goes on and modern war costs money. The bills in the end are paid by the people. In the cities business is burndened by lessened trade and high taxes while the country is not only taxed but also over run with soldiery who at the best live off the farmers and when discipline is relaxed turn to looting and rape.

Last Sunday the low beat of drums and the blare of trumpets notified us of the passing of a military procession. Going to the "Y" window we had forced on our eyes one of the scenes that is going on in many parts of China. Two young men were riding with hands bound behind their back in an rough open cart, before were drums and on all sides were mounted guards. One of the young men was Kao Jen-shan, a graduate of Columbia and principal of a school introducing the Dalton system into China. It was an execution party and both young men were paying the penalty for supposed political activities. Last Thursday a similar part passed the building. The young man was exhorting to the last both bystanders and guards to arise and throw off the yoke imposed upon them. Chang Tso Lin in his official New

Year's proclamation reports having killed twenty-eight students and forecasts adding to the lists this year. The paper this morning says thirty were executed in Hankow under the Nationalist government. It isn't hard these days to make real the scenes of the French Revolution.

This is the price China is paying for rebirth. We must recognize it as an almost inevitable price, and be sympathetic and helpful and patient. Every nation has had similar periods. The difficulties are naturally increased in a nation the size of China with poor communications and so much illiteracy, faced as she is with such a complex of political, diplomatic, economic and social changes. It may take time but China will come through.

Yet there are the bright sides too. Chochou people are suffering but the others are going to the rescue. I have been sitting with a group of Chinese who are making the plans to put $40,000.00 of relief into the city and I know of at least $60,000.00 more that is going there too. Soup kitchens are being opened, grain given out and rehabilitation loans made. Furthermore in many places the country people are banding to protect themselves from the exactions of the military. The bands of Red Spears, Green Spears, Heavenly Gate Society are Rough organizations of country militia but their voice is felt in the land, and finally China is showing that many of her people north and south are ready to stand by their principles and face the firing squad if need be. Some real character is being forged these days and it will show itself in the future.

In spite of trouble our own life is quiet and peaceful. We are glad to have our part in the training of the young life to build this nation as the years go on.

It was a small thing but it loomed big to me to have thirty boys from our small primary school, boys from fairly well to do families act as the servants to two hundred poor children and with their own hands pass out bread, bowls of soup and presents. They were learning to be "Servants of All" in spite of a home background where servants met their every need.

I was encouraged to see fifty-six students complete their four years course in our College of Commerce and Finance and go out to play their part in the commercial world. This school has been running for fourteen years and trained four hundred men. 1/60th of what Princeton's new chapel will cost would give this school a plant that would serve it for two decades and insure its continued existence in year after year turning out men who will serve their nation in its fundamental need of higher economic standards of living.

Activity isn't everything but last week's record show that over two thousand people everyday used the Wannamaker building and this doesn't include the 650 students in the School Branch, the three hundred in the Mass Education Schools, the 100 odd in the rug factory apprentice schools, the four hundred prisoners who at the willing invitation of their warders every week hear the message

of Jesus, nor the small group of boys who after terms in the prisons are being aided to find their place in society.

The "Y" basketball league has just finished with the "Old Hen's" Team in the lead. One of the most interesting things was the complaint of the team members on some referees that they weren't strict enough. It is encouraging to see this sportsmanship that demands fair strict referreeing. By the way I attended the Peking-Tientsin basketball contest and noticed the physical directors of the various schools. Out of nine I can name saven were trained by the Y.M.C.A.

There never has been a time when the opportunity to do good and serve this people was greater. Our work is threatened as every month comes round by the pressure of the economic stress which the civil strife has produced but the calls for service are everywhere. Princeton-in-Peking helped us over the hardest financial sledding we have had and we hope that this year we can carry on under our own steam.

This letter carries our very best regards and much appreciation of your interest and support.

Very cordially yours,

Dwight W. Edwards

Dwight W. Edwards

I thought you might be interested in a word from Peking. The A.B.M. staff here numbers some of our closest friends.

August 14,1928

Mr. Dwight W. Edwards
c/o Y.M.C.A.
Peking,China

Dear Dwight:

Your thrilling letter of last February was received during my absence in the Near East. Among the letters that were awaiting me few were more interesting. I have somewhat lost touch with the changing situation while I have been immersed in the problems of Turkey and Bulgaria. One of my boys has been keeping a daily newspaper scrap book on China news and is a shouting Nationalist!

I have not kept very well in touch with my Princeton friends. When will you be coming back again? I understand Stew Burgess has just started out again and I missed him though he got a chance to get acquainted with my mother in the Berkshires.

Very cordially yours,

Ernest W. Riggs

EWR.C

Mr Riggs 437

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RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SEP 10 1928
Ans.

July 16th, 1928.

Dear Friends:-

I write to you this time, not from Peking (the Northern Capital) but from Peping (Northern Peace) its new name under the Nationalist regime. I write not under the five barred flag of the former Chinese government but under the flaming white sun set in a blue square on a red field, the flag of the Nationalist government. The revolution has reached us and these are the outward symbols of its success. A year ago all the north was alarmed over the prospect of this change. Legations ordered their nationals out of the country and no one knew just what to expect. Nanking and all the turmoil in the Yangtze valley was then vividly in minds of the people. This year the change caused no alarm or agitation or even evacuation, in spite of the really serious Tsinan affair, and it came as quietly as a beautiful day dawns in June. Chang Tso Lin quietly withdrew and Yen Hsi Shan as quietly came in followed by the rest of the Nationalist leaders. Not a gun fired, no violence, no looting, no use of foreign property, no radical propoganda but every evidence of restraint and order.

One hopes that the Nationalist claim is true that this marks the end of the period of revolution started forty years ago by Sun Yat Sen which has kept China in turmoil for eighteen years and that now we are entering upon a period of reconstruction. Certainly there is a very different atmosphere.

In the first place the "Big Five" Generals Chiang Kai Shek, Feng Yu Hsiang, Yen Hsi Shan, Pai Chung Hsi and Li Chi Sheng together with some lesser satellites are meeting here and are taking steps towards radical steps in disbandment of troops, and reorganization of their armies on a national basis under the national government with army corps commanders but no military governors or tuchuns. There goes right off the Tuchunate system instituted by Yuan Shi K'ai, which has meant all the senseless, selfish fighting between military groups and has caused untold suffering to the nation. Of course they are just now only talking but everything seems to indicate they mean business and if they do China's most baffling problem has been put on the way to

solution. This seems almost too good to be true but every pronouncement thus far from the group shows it is. When I think of this I pinch myself to see if I am really awake or only dreaming.

You would be exceedingly interested in seeing the type of propoganda which is now being put out by the Nationalist government. It shows the drive that is now on. Blue and white posters are everywhere but they are not the type of a year ago in the South with their bitter incrimination of foreigners and their anti-Christian bias. Something has happened since then - but more of this later. Here are some of them: "Do away with militarism", "Do away with the unequal treaties", "Make men and women equal", "Disband troops", "Stamp out communism which harms the farmer and laborer", "Capital and labor have equal rights", "Realize the Three Principles of Sun Yat Sen", etc. The force of this propoganda bureau is now centering in preparing the people for the constructive building up of the nation. China is exceedingly interesting at this time because she is moving forward under the impulse of a far sighted program. Sun Yat Sen's Three Principles which are nothing more than a drive towards China's actually ranking as an equal among the nations, actually ruled by her own people, and actually giving a decent livelihood to her citizens make the program. The first step is the period of revolution when national unity is to be attained. This they hope has been accomplished. The next step is this constructive program. It begins to look as if China were getting somewhere.

The something that has happened during the past year which has made the change so quiet taken two directions. The first is that all the authorities both north and south have taken drastic measures to wipe out communism. Both sides have severed relations with Russia. Both sides have ruthlessly persecuted communists. Deaths and executions over the country have numbered thousands. Measures have been extreme and one expects some reaction some time but the fact remains that communism must keep under cover now and with this change has vanished the radical anti-foreign and anti-Christian tendencies. In the second place the foreign powers Britain and America have demonstrated their good wishes towards China. They have taken an attitude of friendliness and restraint towards China which has left its affect. At Hankow the British concession was turned over to the Chinese instead of being defended by the "Big Stick" and exceptional moderation was shown after the distressing Nanking incident. The "hard boiled" ones among the foreigners have raged and wanted more of "gunboat" diplomacy but the results of the other policy have been pretty clearly demonstrated during the past year. The edge has been taken off anti-foreign feeling whereas it might well have resulted in very serious hostility.

Japan took the other tack in Tsinan and Hankow and protected her nationals by large military operations. The results in Tsinan are instructive. The Japanese lost several tens of lives, and a large amount of property and are completely discredited in the eyes of the Chinese people. On the other hand no western lives were lost though a number stayed by their posts and were under no protection whatever, and no western property was looted except one hotel very near the part guarded by the Japanese, while there is increased friendliness towards the western nations on the part of the people generally.

This introduces the largest cloud on the horizon of Chinese unity - Manchuria. The old military group have vanished by the bombing of Chang Tso Lin and Wu Chun Sheng as their train was entering mukden. The authors of this attack are not known. Chang Hsueh Liang "the Young General" son of the old dictator is in charge and is negotiating with the Nationalists. Perhaps the settlement will come peaceably but the international complication of Japan's interests makes the situation very complex and the outcome is not clear.

How, then is this situation affecting our "Y" work. You will be glad to know that my efforts towards procuring a Chinese General Secretary have been successful and L.T.Chen is now in the lead. He is a Peking boy, a graduate of Yale, has had "Y" experience in France with the Chinese Labor Corps and has been eight years with the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai. He is also secretary for China of the Institute of Pacific Relations which has assumed some prominence lately. Now with a Chinese Board of Directors, a Chinese General Secretary, and Chinese hold property we have attained what we were instructed to work for twenty-two years ago by John Mott in his most forceful manner - a self-suporting, self-governing, self-propogating "Y". I am most pleased to still stay on and help out this Chinese "Y" and still find important work to do but the Peking "Y" is now in a new epoch of its history.

Under the new regime I find our program taking the shape of an educational movement of young men. We still have our schools with about 800 students in classes but the rest of our program groups itself around the titles of Popular Education, Citizenship Education, Religious Education and Physical Education. Education is the great rallying cry in China and under full Chinese leadership this expresses itself. This concretely takes the form of "1000 character classes" for teaching reading to the masses, classes in adult education, popular lectures on current topics, vocational training. Bible classes and lectures on religious topics. Some of these are on paper and some of them are actually

working. Even hot weather hasn't prevented us from getting a number of the new leaders from the South to give public talks. Rather remarkable too, our summer school classes open up with 280 in attendance in spite of the fact that the opening came only very shortly after the big political turn over. Furthermore the students summer conference went right ahead and carried on the first of July with over one hundred in attendance, boys and girls this time. Wo Fo Szi was the place and things weren't even disturbed a bit when suddenly 500 of Chiang Kai Shek's body guard appeared on the scene and camped in the temple yard. To have had this happen a few months ago would have broken up the show at once. But these were orderly cadets from the Nanking school and they only added interest to the conference. Even Chinese girls couldn't withstand the glamor of smert military uniforms and these young fellows found themselves as popular as any West Pointer even did.

In short it is a new day in China and a new young group in control. Twenty years ago I remember how a good friend was turned down by a girl because he insisted on having a conversation with her before becoming engaged. But at Wo-Fo Szi the students met on their own request in a mixed class of boys and girls to discuss the problems of the relations of the sexes. The problems of how to become engaged, the "old style" or the "new style" family, social relationships between the sexes, presented no problems of embarrasment for boys and girls to talk over together.

Your see we are in a new atmosphere and situation with its encouragements and discouragements, its hopes and its dangers. We hope we are on the up grade now after the difficulties of the past period, and we really feel that we can report progress to you.

I certainly appreciate your interest and help and wish you all success.

Cordially yours,

Dwight

Dwight W. Edwards.

DWE/ysk

September 19, 1928

Mr. Dwight W. Edwards,
Princeton-in-Peking,
C/o Y. M. C. A.,
Peking, China.

Dear Dwight;

I think I have had a good many circular letters from you which I have not so much as acknowledged. They have been interesting and I have not thrown them unread into the waste-basket. This time, however, I am thinking more of the class and of our coming reunion. I hope you are going to be able to be present.

Our American Board missionaries in China are tremendously enthusiastic over new opportunities under the new conditions. I have been happy to learn more of these new conditions both from them and from the Chinese representatives whom I met at Jerusalem last April.

You do not speak of Bob Gailey but I have understood from others that he is out of it for the present.

Give my very cordial regards to Stew Burgess. My mother was so glad to meet him this summer. I am sorry I failed to get in touch with him.

Very cordially yours,

Ernest W. Riggs.

R:K

The Tale of the Elephant

I tell this story as it was told to me in my first year in China by the teacher who tried to teach me to talk Chinese just as he did. I never succeeded because he had lost his two upper front teeth, and I was never willing to sacrifice mine. But in the days when we sat opposite each other out in China and I repeated what he said, he told me this story.

Out in China there was a village in which no one had ever seen an elephant. The educated men of the village knew the name for elephant, but even they could not say just what an elephant looked like. One day there came a report that in the zoological gardens in Peking there was a real, live elephant, and it was suggested that they send somebody to see it and come back and tell them about it. So they raised enough money to pay the expenses of a trip to Peking and back, picked out their man and sent him off.

After he had traveled a few days, he came to an inn, and there fell into conversation with a man who had just come from Peking. He told the man his errand and asked whether he had seen the elephant in Peking. The traveler said he had and suggested that the villager could save a lot of money for himself if he found out all about the elephant from the traveler, stay in the inn a long enough time to go to Peking and back, and then return to his village. The villager thought this a fine idea, and so the man from Peking told him all about the elephant: "The elephant is as big as a house. He has legs like the trunks of trees. He has short grey hair like a rat. He has large ears that hang way down, and a very long nose that reaches clear down to the ground."

So the villager learned all about the elephant, gave the Peking traveler a commission on what he was making, waited long enough and then returned to his village. On his return, the village crier went through the streets with his gong and called everybody to the village temple, where they transact all their business. The delegate was placed upon the platform, and proceeded to tell the villagers all about the elephant: "The elephant is as big as a house. He has legs like the trunks of trees. He has short grey hair like a rat. He has large ears that hang way down, and a very long nose that reaches clear down to the ground."

The people listened with great interest to his account. When he had finished, a man on the edge of the crowd called out: "What about his tail?" Now the man from Peking had said nothing about the tail. But the villager did some quick thinking and calculations and answered: "His tail was a mile long!" And no one in the crowd was any the wiser.

I wonder if sometimes when we borrow knowledge from other people instead of getting it ourselves as we ought to, and when we take short-cuts to information and guess and approximate, we aren't embarrassed by questions about the tail of the elephant and give ourselves away to those who know as completely as did the villager with his guess about the size of the elephant's tail.

Fairfield

R 6 1923

October

4.400

QUERIES FOR CRITICS.

(Portions of Address Delivered by Frederick W. Stevens, American representative of the China Banking Consortium before the Faculty and Students of the Peking Union Medical College, February 25, 1923).

Now and then I hear reputable foreigners in China,- I am not now speaking of the excessively intellectual class,- express the opinion that the Christian missions are not helping China. The Christian missionaries have long known about this, I am told, but have allowed the statements to go largely unnoticed. Perhaps it is time that something be said by laymen on the subject. These remarks are made, - by people not particularly interested in nor familiar with mission work. They have not investigated and they draw conclusions from misinformation. None of them are in this audience, I feel sure. When I hear a man express such an opinion, I want to be a lawyer again and have the privilege of asking him questions, I shall mention some of them. I do not ask these questions of anyone here; they would be more properly addressed to the foreigner, perfectly honourable and well meaning, who has jumped at the conclusion that the principal thing that is done by the Christian missionaries in China is to teach the Bible to Chinese who are looking for free rice; to the poor soul who, ignorant of the satisfaction that a life of unselfish service gives, has thought that the typical missionary comes out here principally for the purpose of getting an easy living. I want to ask him:

What do you really know about the work of the Christian missions in China?

How many of their 24 Y.M.C.A. city centres or their 12 Y.W.C.A. centres and 80 student associations, how many of their many schools, academies, colleges and universities, workshops and hospitals, churches and Sunday Schools and other places of activity have you investigated or even visited?

With how many Christian missionaries themselves have you talked seriously about their work? Or with how many Chinese who know about such activities?

Have you read any issue of the China Mission Year Book that tells about them?

Do you know what is being done in the cities of China through Homes for Boays and Homes for Girls, and otherwise, by the Salvation Army, a great and worthy Christian missionary organization?

Do you know even a little about the many fine activities long continued among the very poor of China by the Russian Catholic Church?

Do you know of anything in human form more repulsive than Chinese beggar women and do you know that it is educated, genteel Christian missionary women who are little by little getting them and their children off the streets, cleaning them and getting them into self-supporting condition?

Do you know what the Christian missionaries are doing among the Chinese peasants, to bring a little joy into their gray lives?

Do you know that about 80% of the Chinese people are farmers; with about 60,000,000 farm holding; that they are backward in methods; that their position in relation to adequate food supply and articles to be sold in foreign markets, is threatened; that about 85% of China's exports are products of the soil; and that Christian mission institutions are doing nearly all that is being done at all for their ECONOMIC as well as their spiritual and social welfare? Do you know a single thing about the importance of agriculture in the yearly programme of the missionary organizations, about soil fertility, plant diseases, seed selection, animal husbandry, as they relate to Christian missionary efforts in China? Do you know of the missionary work in sanitation and health promotion, or in helping to rid China of the awful narcotic ceurse?

Do you know that there are about 236,000 Chinese children in missionary day schools not counting the 190,000 in the Roman Catholic schools, and that most of them would have no schooling but for the missionary schools?

Do you know that the Chinese modern system of education in China began with the work of the Chinese mission teachers; and that modern medicine was mediated to China by the Christian Medical missionaries? Do you know that China was devoid of anything resembling modern hospitals and trained nurses until they resulted from missionary effort; and that now there are over three hundred mission hospitals in China, nearly one hundred of which are conducted on approximately modern standards with up to date equipment and nursing; and that there are few cities in China having even one such Chinese hospital which is of non-missionary origin?

Do you know that the building up of the nursing profession in China, is at the present time almost entirely in the hands of missionaries and of Christianised Chinese?

Do you know that although leprosy has existed in China from time immemorial and there are now 400,000 in China, the first lepers hospital or asylum was established by a missionary society?

Do you know that there was never in China a hospital or asylum for the insane until one was provided by missionaries?

Do you know the missionary type? Do you know with what respect and confidence the people within the range of the missions have come to regard the missionaries; and that they are advisers and friends to the whole community in all kinds of trouble?

Have you ever looked into the faces of an audience of Christianized Chinese when being addressed by that superb American, John R. Mott?

Have you some better way than the one followed by the Christian missionaries for implanting into the minds of the Chinese masses ideas of right living that will help uplift China?

Have you considered how important a factor moral regeneration is, in China's political and industrial development?

Do you know of a single organized activity in China, on a scale of importance, that aims at moral improvement or that is calculated to bring it about, and that is not traceable in its origin to the Christian mission?

I began asking questions about China on all manner of subjects when I first came here. I have been inquiring among all kinds of people, from many parts of China, for such an activity of importance, of non-Christian origin, without finding one; and the failure to find one has made a deep impression upon me. If any one in this audience should write me about one, I would consider it a favour.

These careless talkers with only "a little learning" about Christian mission work in China, go back home, and, wishing to seem wise on all things pertaining to China, doubtless express there the same opinion about the ineffectiveness of the Christian missions. I believe it is a common mistake in foreign lands to regard all former residents of China as oracles upon all matters pertaining to China and the Chinese; while in fact, as an example of ignorance, there are hundreds of foreigners in China who are ignorant of the real facts about Christian missions in China as if they had never come to China. .....

And what has been the result upon this, the Christian religion, of all these centuries of tests? It has grown in power, century after century. It is stronger to-day as a motive force than in any previous century. On its merits, shown by the action of its followers, it is spreading over the earth the doctrine of the brotherhood of man. It thrives on opposition. Since 1900, when it was said that the end of Christian missions and Christianity in China had come, Christianity has spread enormously here. Who would have thought in 1900 that in less than 25 years there would be in China several large Christian universities, eagerly attended by thousands of Chinese students, and three hundred Christian hospitals, or that there would be such a large number of other Christian institutions and agencies?

The Christian religion works through many channels. It has many by-products. It accounts, for example, for the millions of dollars sent from America for China famine relief. Most of that huge sum was raised by the efforts of Christian workers to America. The growth, power, influence and by products of this religion are not to be measured, however, merely by charitable contributions nor by counting churches or church members, preachers or missionaries, Y.M.C.A.'s or Y.W.C.A.'s workshops or hospitals, orphanages or old people's homes, homes for homeless boys or homes for homeless girls, Christian colleges or other Christian institutions; yet all these are among its instruments for doing good. Such growth, power and influence can only be truly measured by the increase of THE SPIRIT OF UNSELFISHNESS, which is its chief product; and no narrow-minded

man, no one who is intellectual and nothing else, can do the measuring and obtain a true result.

My remarks have related principally to the Christian religion. I have come to believe that America's greatest contribution to China, greater even than America's political friendship, is the work of the American Christian missionaries in China. This statement may indicate the importance I attach to the need of moral regeneration in China before there will come great political and industrial improvement.

Dr. John Dewey whose attitude in the early part of his recent stay in China was construed, wrongly I believe, to belittle the benefits which Christianity could bring to China, was thought before he left to have become highly appreciative of missionary activity; and in an article dealing with education in China, published by him in America after he left here, Dr. Dewey said:-

"Instead of carping at missionaries we should remember that they have been almost the only ones in the past with a motive force strong enough to lead them to take an active interest in Chinese education."

In the context, Dr. Dewey makes clear the fact that "the motive force" of the missionaries to which he refers is their religious belief.

Rec'd DEC 27 1924

China 441

THE CHRISTIAN GENERAL'S COUP D'ETAT.
A SKETCH OF SOME RECENT EVENTS IN CHINA

To get any understanding of recent events in China one must know something of the situation which preceded them, especially as regards the relation to the government of Wu P'ei Fu, and his policy of unification by force. While the political situation in China is always immensely complicated and almost impossible for any one person to understand on all sides, certain parts of it seem clear enough.

After the defeat of Chang Tso-Lin by the forces led by Wu P'ei-Fu in 1922, tho Wu refused to accept political leadership, he often interfered in the management of government affairs during the Presidency of T'sao K'un by way of objection and direction, making Loyang, his headquarters, almost a second Capital. Being primarily a military man, he conceived the policy of unifying China by force of arms, and was constantly working, it appeared, to carry out this policy. Apparently he considered himself as something like a Chinese Napoleon. But he alienated from him powerful men of his own group by depriving them of some of their authority, apparently in a spirit of jealousy. One of those of whom he seemed to be jealous was Gen. Fêng Yü Hsiang, whose "promotion" from the Military Governorship of Honan to be Inspector General of the National Army weakened his military power, thru leaving him without territory on which he could depend for the support of his troops, so that he was forced to eke out the taxes on certain goods entering Peking with the proceeds of importing grain from the borders of Mongolia to feed and pay his troops. The Governor of Chihli Province, Wang Ch'êng-Pin, who was also commander of the 23d Division of the army, was at Wu's direction deprived of direct military command. Last spring there were prophecies of an impending split in the Chihli Party, the Northern military group, because of this and similar actions.

The causes of the opening of war in August about Shanghai are complex, involving jealousy between two Provinces near the borders of which that great commercial port lies. Shanghai was being governed by a man who owned allegiance to Governor Lu of Chekiang instead of Governor Ch'i of Kiangsu, the Province in which it is situated. The latter Governor had threatened war before, but the matter had been smoothed over, perhaps partly because Chang Tso-Lin of Manchuria was reported as ready to intervene by an invasion from the north if the Chihli Party attacked Chekiang.

Who began it, is as usual somewhat hard to decide, but the first to move his troops was apparently Governor Ch'i, who was also Inspector-General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, and Anhwei. That he would have dared to take this step without the assured support of Wu P'ei-Fu is hardly conceivable. Wu must therefore have felt that he was now ready to try conclusions with Chang Tso-Lin and follow up the defeat he had administered two years ago. So not only were troops from the provinces under Wu's control concentrated to crush Chekiang, but soon in response to a threat from Chang troops were being rushed toward the Manchurian border to prevent the expected rush of his armies from Manchuria. Soon the mobilization was general on both sides, and probably not far from half a million men were trans-

ported to the border regions. The fighting about Shanghai continued week after week, without that "very civil" quality that has been humorously attributed to China's civil wars in recent years. Now it began in the North, the bombing of a city by airplane and other modern methods being added to the ways of slaughter previously in use.

From the beginning it was clear, at least to one who knew him, that Gen. Fêng Yü Hsiang was reluctant to engage in this war. It was a war of "brothers", with prospects of a long struggle, involving great hardships for the armies and untold suffering for both them and the people, who were already staring famine in the face thru wide areas as a result of the great floods in July and August. Repeatedly he protested that his duty was the protection of Peking, and he tried to make it clear that the borders of Manchuria were no place to send the great mass of the armies. But Wu's plans were not to be altered. The troops moved northward and eastward across the plain and into the mountains. Feng's troops were also moved, all of them, to the north and outside the great wall. No proper road being available for the moving of equipment or supplies, Feng's army built one, aided by men from the country along the way, and carters who hauled for them were paid as well as fed, and well treated. Weeks passed on, and each side sent out its own reports of the contest, often entirely contradictory. A bitter struggle developed about the sea end of the great wall at Shanhaikwan, and day after day both sides claimed the advantage. Outside observers called it a deadlock, and none could tell whether this year or next year would bring a solution by fighting. One thought of the early days of the Great War, and wondered how long this might last.

By Oct. 9th it was known to some that Gen. Fêng was about to make a move toward securing peace. On Oct. 15th, the very day the war about Shanghai was reported as ended, a report appeared from a Japanese news agency stating: "In a joint petition Gen's. Fêng Yü Hsiang, Wang Huai Ch'ing, and Hu Ching Yi have asked President T'sao K'un to issue promptly a mandate to stop the war." Tho no confirmation was obtainable, later events showed that this was doubtless a fact. A week later Gen. Fêng's troops suddenly reappeared in Peking. Perfect order was maintained. The gates were guarded and communication by rail and wire was stopped until the situation was completely under their control. Proclamations appeared, signed by General Fêng, explaining that this was a move to end the war, and a circular demanding the cessation of the war was issued to the nation, signed by Fêng Yü Hsiang and several others. The troops of the Peking garrison and the First Division of Shensi troops under Gen. Hu Ching Yi assisted in the move. The President next day issued two mandates, one ordering that hostilities be stopped immediately and all troops on both sides return to their original posts. A second mandate relieved Wu P'ei-Fu of his military commands and appointed him Director of the Reclamation of Waste Lands in Chinese Turkestan, suggesting banishment.

Leaving the great battle about Shanhaikwan to a subordinate, Marshal Wu entrained troops and artillery, and rushed back to

Tientsin. He sent troops some miles up the railway line toward Peking, but these, after a brief resistance, were surrounded and disarmed by the troops under Gen's. Fêng and Hu, and soon these troops enfered Tientsin, while Wu fled to the sea, and took ~~xx~~ ship for regions farther south, landing later at Shanghai and Nanking.

Meanwhile forces from Manchuria broke thru the northern lines in two places, and a great part of Wu's troops about Shanhaikwan were captured, the rest fleeing by sea and land. Chang's troops pursued, and in a very few days were also in Tientsin, and moving southward took control of the arsenal at Têchow in Shantung. Troops of Fêng and Hu also moved southward from Peking, and took possession of Paotingfu and the places between, without great difficulty. Governor Yen of Shansi, China's best Governor, assisted the coup for peace by sending troops to Shihchiachuang and breaking the Peking-Hankow Railway to prevent troops from coming north to attack Peking along that line.

Meanwhile in Peking the Cabinet, with the exception of Minister Hwang Fu, resigned, and Hwang Fu was made Prime Minister and Dr. C. T. Wang Minister of Foreign Affairs and Minister of Finance. The next day Ts'ao K'un resigned as President, leaving the government in the hands of the new Cabinet. Three days later, after a secret meeting of the Cabinet, the former Emperor was removed from the Forbidden City, where he had been permitted to live in state since the Revolution, and gave up his Imperial title, becoming an ordinary citizen of the Republic. This guarded against the danger of an attempt to restore the Manchu Empire, and put an end to the anomaly of an emperor holding his court in the midst of the capital of the Republic.

By general agreement among the military leaders Marshal Tuan Ch'i-Jui, formerly Prime Minister, and for some years living in retirement in Tientsin has been called upon to assume at least nominal control and become the titular head of affairs for the country. Gen. Chang Tso-Lin, whose superior military power gives him great influence in present discussions, has given repeated assurance that he does not desire to interfere in China's political affairs. For the present the war is over, and in case Chang is moderate there is great hope that it may not be resumed. For Wu P'ei-Fu's policy of unification by force has now few supporters, most of the leaders having united against him and favoring a large degree of provincial or regional autonomy. He is a daring man who would venture far in prophecy regarding the political future in China. But despite the clouds that still lower and the certainty that much time and patient effort under God's guidance are essential to reconstruction, I can not but believe that a better day is surely dawning for this truly great and wonderful country.

(Nov. 19th)

To-day Mr. B. Lenox Simpson ("Putnam Weale") in an article in the Far Eastern Times indicated that it was a corrupt group about the President that were responsible for encouraging Marshal Ch'i to begin the war, and that they were planning thus to

nearly bankrupt the country that they might get thru a deal for the settlement of the gold franc question which would net them many millions at the country's expense. Among Gen. Fêng's first acts on arriving in Peking was the arrest of some of these men, and the rest were scattered. Thus in this way at the least it would appear that he rendered a real service to China.

Dean R. Wickes -

TO A YOUNG CHINESE SOLDIER KILLED BY LOOTING TROOPS.

His cotton coat is stiffened with a clotted bloody stain,
The young face has known so soon the bitterness of pain;
By the temple wall he lies while the pigeons fly again
Their whistled wings sounding the same sweet toned refrain.

He had caught them in his boyhood, fixed the music
to their wing
And stroked their gleaming feathers grown in newness of
the spring;
He had lived in play and study tasting all the wholesome
joys —
For what cause to rob the village of its greatest
treasure, boys..

They lay dying piled up moaning beside the outer gate
While the bold marauding soldiers wreaked their vengeance
and their hate;
The saddened girls and mothers cringed fearful of their
fate,
'Twas money, jewels, life blood which alone their greed
would sate.
They feared the awful looting and prayed to gods above
While spite and cruel justice killed and stole away
their love.

Old men counted o'er the terrors in the time of some
past reign,
The children saw war's curses and interest seemed to
feign,
Soon to forget its blinded folly, its horrors, wrongs
and pains
To join again in scattering life upon the city plain.

The doves were driven to the temple by the crows that
came to glean
Till kind night settled with them o'er man's constant
passion seene.

Written during the Chinese Civil War, December 1924.

By Robert Merrill Bartlett
Professor of English Literature
Peking University.

Rec'd AUG 13 1925

[*From "The Chinese Recorder," July, 1925.*]

The Evolution of A Mission

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH

The twenty-second of July of this year will celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the landing of my father, the Rev. Dr. Chauncey Goodrich, in Shanghai. It seems not altogether unfitting to call attention to this fact by bringing to light a hitherto unpublished paper which my father wrote nine years ago, reviewing the work of the North China Mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

A few brief introductory comments.—Since this paper was written, Mr. Chüan has retired from the Chinese principalship of the North China Union Language School, and the boys' school in Peking (the Yü Ying School), of which he was one of the first students, records an enrollment of six hundred boarders and day pupils, and completes the junior middle school course. The arts college for men at T'ungchow (T'unghsien) together with the women's college in Peking have coalesced and helped to form the union coeducational enterprise, Yenching University, which is shortly to occupy its beautiful new home to the north-west of Peking. Meanwhile the former arts college plants are being used by the Bridgman and Jefferson Academies, both of which offer the full middle school curriculum. As to mission stations, Kalgan was passed over to the Methodist Protestant Mission of the United States in 1912, and the Shansi mission, with its two stations and work extending over north Shensi, were consolidated with the North China Mission in 1914. It is a matter of general knowledge that the translation of the Bible into kuan hua was completed during the years 1917-8.

CARRINGTON GOODRICH.

May 30, 1925.

DR. Williams and myself having had the glad privilege of living and working for half a century in China, are now bidden to write the story of the North China Mission for this considerable segment of time, a period nearly synchronous with the life of the Mission.

Dr. Blodget came north in 1860, soon after the opening of Peking. He had lived four years in Tientsin, and one year in Peking, when I arrived. Rev. and Mrs. Stanley came to Tientsin in 1862, and Rev. and Mrs. Chapin in 1863. Mrs. Bridgman—the widow of Dr. Bridgman first American missionary to China—came to Peking in the spring of 1866, and Rev. and Mrs. Gulick about the same time. The above is the personnel of the Mission on my coming in August. Mr. and Mrs. Gulick had already flitted to Kalgan, partly to find a climate more suitable for Mrs. Gulick, and partly to leave a vacant place for the new missionaries.

It should be written here that the mission plant in Peking of an acre and more, with fine Chinese buildings, was bought by Mrs. Bridgman

for 6,000 taels, or 7,000 Mex. dollars. A little later she bought our chapel in front for 1,000 taels. It was a remarkable series of providences by which we came into possession of this central and beautiful situation: 1, that some of the merchants in Shanghai presented Dr. and Mrs. Bridgman with a home: 2, that Mrs. Bridgman years later rented this residence for a goodly sum: 3, that enough money had been already received for rent to purchase this compound: and 4, and most remarkable of all, that Mrs. Bridgman was glad to part with nearly all the money she possessed for the purchase.

Evolution of Schools. I found in Peking a Boys' School of a dozen little lads, mostly boarding scholars. This school was put in my charge the day after arrival!! The following Saturday Dr. Blodget assisted me in taking the accounts from the lips of the teacher, after which time I was left to follow my own devices! A month later Mr. and Mrs. Chapin took two of my boys, the Chüan brothers, to Tientsin for schooling. A month after that I began a Singing School, and on New Year's day I commenced a weekly Prayer Meeting which I ventured to lead. I was considerably surprised to find that I had not learned the language of prayer! "Help us to overcome our sins" seemed a simple sentence, but the "help us to" staggered me. Here Dr. Blodget came to my help once more, and we continued our prayer meeting.

Of the brothers taken to Tientsin, one was a failure, while the other pursued his studies as far as our curriculum of those days went, graduated in our first Theological Class, and is at present the honored Chinese Principal of the Language School for Missionaries in Peking. My poor little Boys' School has grown into a flourishing Academy, with numerous Primary Schools in city and country.

Mrs. Bridgman had started a school on her coming, consisting of two poverty stricken girls. A venerable Chinese scholar was secured to teach them. This is the far away beginning of what is now a Kindergarten, numerous primary schools, an Academy (named after Mrs. Bridgman) a Woman's College, and a Woman's Bible Training School, with a fine equipment of buildings and teachers. But I am thinking back to the early days, when all within our courts daily gathered in Dr. Blodget's study for morning prayers, as also on the Sabbath for worship. Miss Porter joined us in 1868, and was soon pouring her heart and life into the growing school, a live and happy, and overworked missionary. One day she said to me, "Mr. Goodrich, I don't think I believe in a real devil." I am not much of a disputant, and said nothing. The day following she came to me and said with emphasis, followed by a little laugh, "I believe in the devil now." She had doubtless seen the devil in a naughty girl, and was struggling to exorcise him! In 1871 Miss Porter was joined by Miss Jennie Chapin, a splendid woman, whose first remark to me on meeting was, "Mr.

Goodrich, I don't know what I am going to China for; I don't seem to be fitted for anything in particular!" Under these two brave women the school steadily grew toward an Academy.

In 1867 Mr. and Mrs. Chapin moved to Tungchou, bringing the two Ch'üan brothers, and began a little Boys' School. The next year Miss Andrews joined them, and in 1869 the Rev. and Mrs. Sheffield came. The little band gave a large part of their life, beyond studying the language, to this school, which grew and grew, till we finally called it an Academy—though the name seemed almost a presumption,—and in a few years more it grew into a school I was not ashamed to call a College.

But we were working toward the training of evangelists, and in 1871 Mr. Chapin was chosen to teach a Bible Class. In 1872 the class was called a Theological Seminary, and in 1873 I was called from Yüchou, to which place I was stationed two years earlier, to assist Brothers Chapin and Sheffield. After Mr. Chapin left us in 1883, Miss Andrews was added to the Faculty. We continued working most happily together until the Union Educational scheme became history, when the Seminary in 1905 was moved to Peking, and Mrs. Goodrich and myself were removed to my first station, and taught for six years in the Union Theological College near the Drum Tower.

Evolution in Literature. On my arrival I found a simple Catechism, first written in Shanghai, and revised in Peking by Mr. Blodget; also an equally simple Trimetrical Classic (so called.) Its easy rhythmical form has given it a sale of tens of thousands. The Gospel of John was already printed, and a small Hymn Book, a part of whose hymns were translated by Mr. Blodget. All the Missions in the East, and a considerable part of the English speaking world as well, know of the remarkable series of English books written since by Dr. Arthur Smith, a sort of by play in addition to his evangelistic work. Dr. Sheffield has written quite a series of works in Chinese, chiefly educational. Dr. Porter, in spite of illness, has written several Memorial Volumes since he was obliged, in 1900, to give up active work in China. Messrs. Blodget and Goodrich, by vote of the Mission, revised and enlarged the Hymn Book, which was printed in Japan, with music, in 1895. A second edition was printed by our own Press in Peking in the Boxer year, and when just ready for delivery went up as a holocaust in the flames. The Hymnal was again revised and enlarged, and published in five different editions in 1907. It has had a sale of nearly 40,000 copies. A few tracts, and educational and other books have been written by different members of the Mission, a Pocket Chinese English Dictionary prepared, and Williams Chinese Dictionary republished.

In addition to other literature, a good deal has been accomplished in Biblical Translation. Dr. Blodget was a member of the well known

Peking Committee, who translated the New Testament into Peking Colloquial, first printed early in the seventies, and a book much loved by all in the North for the purity of its Pekingese. The Old Testament was translated by Mr. (later Bishop) Schereschewsky. In 1890, at the second Missionary Conference in Shanghai, a work of considerable magnitude was undertaken, namely the preparation of a Union Version of the Bible. This work has been finally prepared in two forms, a Wenli (Classical) version for the scholars of China, and a Universal Mandarin (Colloquial) version for ordinary readers of four-fifths of China; or the whole of China save a segment on the S. E. extending from Shanghai to Canton. Messrs. Sheffield and Goodrich have given considerable of their time for the past quarter of a century to this work, Mr. Sheffield being Chairman of the Wenli Committee, and Mr. Goodrich of the Mandarin Committee. The first is finished, and the second is nearly completed. When the work is entirely complete, I shall feel like singing an Alleluia. It is a long road from Genesis to Revelation.

I have not written of our first Mission Meeting in 1867. It happened on this wise. Mr. and Mrs. Gulick suddenly appeared one day in Peking, their minds bristling with interrogation points, needing discussion and illumination. Mr. Blodget and myself immediately prepared our bedding, and accompanied them to Tientsin, and *so*—the first Annual Meeting was born. It has been held annually ever since, with possible exception of 1901 and 2, when the meetings were somewhat sporadic, owing to the volcanic eruption, with seeming danger of extinction during the Boxer time.

I have not time at command to write of the evolution of stations, of how the three infant stations gradually grew to seven; nor can I describe our evangelistic tours, a work to which a good deal of our time for the first two decades and more was given, a work that at times seemed altogether hopeless, but was really of the greatest importance in its final results; a work which still remains a vital part of our labors.

Of the evolution of the Church too I cannot enlarge. As I have written, we had two members in Peking, one belonging to a decadent Mandarin family, a needle seller, and afterwards a faithful preacher of the Gospel. The other was an opium smoker, who probably never abandoned his pipe. The Tientsin half dozen were a very ordinary lot of men and women. These eight persons have grown to over 10,000*. The marvelous thing about it all is the steady growth in numbers and character, and the fact of the constant doubling of the number of Church members both in our Mission and in the whole of China once in every seven years, and this in spite of the fearful slaughter of the Boxer time.

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* Now 17,350 (1925.)

What does the past record spell but final victory. By and by they shall come in bands and troops. "And these from the land of Sinim."

With the last stage of evolution in our Mission, namely the giving of equal authority in all matters of business to our Chinese brothers and sisters, you are all familar. It is quite delightful to witness the earnestness and ability with which all questions are discussed and settled by the Oriental and Occidental, sitting together in the sympathetic relations of a really united body. So far it has seemed to prove a decided advance in Mission polity.

Of the evolution of China you will not ask me to write, while you will agree with me that the changes during recent years are among the most extraordinary of any in the twentieth century. In my wildest dreams I never imagined that my eyes would ever witness such things in this land of hoary antiquity and millennial ruts. And now, despite the unhappy attempt to set up once more a Monarchy over the feeble body of the infant Republic before it has learned to walk, and all the travail of the time, we are still full of hope that, by and by, China will emerge into a better and stronger life. And the missionary work shall be a great factor in this grand result.

What a work to be engaged in, the putting of the leaven of the Gospel into this land that holds a fifth of the world's inhabitants! And what a joy to see the leaven working, and gradually bringing this ancient Empire into a new and bourgeoning life! I bring you joy, dear brothers and sisters, who shall labor on during coming decades in "A work fit for the hands of an angel, and holding a joy fit for the heart of an angel."

In Shensi, I think 4448pc

MAR 8 1927

SIANFU GIRLS SCHOOL

Ans. ~~General~~ report of the School during the siege of Sian.

The school was opened on the third of March. It was a fine sunny day. All the girls, both new and old came to be enrolled. On the next day we began classes at the usual time ..... 8 a. M.

At the end of the first month the girls sat their usual monthly examinations and then we had two full weeks of the next month before any romour of the fighting in the East reached us. We had made a good beginning and everything pointed tea very prosperous Spring Term.

One day some of the day-girls said that they might not be able to come and attend classes hereafter, as the streets were full of soldiers, and their parents were anxious for their safety. Then one of the teachers suggested that the school should be closed for a few days, as conditions out-side the city were getting worse. Every day great multitudes of country people were coming into the city for safety. Soldiers were running to and fro on the streets. At last one afternoon we heard the sound of firing from the East. A Stall meeting was called up immediately, and a resolution was carried, that the school should be stopped at once, and the girls whose homes were near by should be sent for. These who came from the distant villages should stay quietly inside the school, and do whatever the teachers wanted them to do. So in the afternoon of April the 15th., a notice was put up. Thus the School was closed and quite a number of the girls who lived nearby left the school.

The gates of the, North, South and East suburbs were now tightly closed and carefully watched by soldiers. No entrance or outlet was allowed to anyone. The actual firing began since the night of 16th. During the first four weeks the West gate of the West suburb was left open, because Gen. Liu Chen Hua expected the leaders of the inside army, might leave the city for him, so that he could get it without any further effort.

After the girls who could get away from the Suburb left, we still had about forty, including the women teachers. Then came the great problem to the School managers. The great danger at the time was from the, flying shells, bullets and bombs; loating and the kidnapping and insulting of the young girls which might have happened at any unwatched time. In seeking for safety from the above mantioned dangers, we had to pile up ta tables and benches of all sizes in order to build a kind of small cellar, to keep the girls from shooting at night. We had to barrieade all the windows of the dining hall and of the classroom One or two holes had been made in the new walls, in order that the girls might have a shorter way to get to the deep cellar in the garden. The safest place, we considered at the beginning of the siege for the girls to take refuge in was, our large new dining hall, under whose roof slept, the women servants and the teachers and the scholars, sometimes also the foreign ladies.

Two days after the girls went to hospital, two shells fell in one night and from the same direction, on the very same roof under which we had all been sleeping! An old man who was the gardener was sleeping there alone and he was almost killed by the sudden explosion.

With such care we kept the girls on the school promises for about a week. Then we felt that the girls and the women teachers should go into the city, because the soldiers were acting themselves more freely than at the beginning; where upon we get the permission of the friends in the hospital. It was Sunday when the teachers and the girls went in; for it was so dangerous that we dared to lose no time.

Now as the girls were safely roomed in one of the doctor buildings, the next problem brought up, was the providing of their food stuff. Early in the Spring we order a great amount of wheat flour for the school from a shop near by. When the girls moved into the city, flour and coal had to be sent in almost every day. It was indeed not anything easy to conduct then, because the martial law was very particular at the gates. We made an exchange of wheat with Mr. Russell, who was one of the members of Committee of the Tung Kuan refuge.

As time went on the condition of things in the besieged city were turned from bad to worse. One midnight, it was about the end of August suddenly several soldiers rushed into the school compound, with their rifles, and claimed that they had come from Headquarters to search grain. So they went into every room in the buildings, and came to a room where some amount of wheat was stored by the shop owner from whom the school flour was ordered. They wrote down the amount and looked the door and said that, " No one shall be allowed to touch it". Early in the morning they brought in some poor conscripts and made them take away all the wheat. They did the same thing in the Boy's School and the Refugee camp as well as in Mr. Watsons house. Something had been left for the people on the compound i.e. grain, beans, rice. Before this had all been divided out they came again, a different band, but the same story, and they took away all they could find. No sooner had they gone we divided the small amount of grain amoung us all by equal shares. So each person received only about one hundred pounds, enough for about fifty or sixty days. At the critical time fortunately we had only about twenty girls, including the teachers left in the hospital. Even such a small number we found it quite hard to feed, for later on when food became very scarcein the city, it was such a risk for the people to carry food stuff and coal out in the street. Very often they were caught and robbed by the wandering soldiers. So when we sent food to the girls in the hospital, to save trouble, the grain was put in little cloth bags and hid under bundles of clothes on wheel barrows. Thus the school servant conveyed a weeks time all the necessary food stuff. Then we as well as the girls felt happier as we thought that the siege would be over soon as the food for the soldiers even was very short. While we were quietly waiting

there was another big attack from the outside; but they made no further progress.

The next problem was, how to get the girls and women of the city and send to their homes. At this time most of girls became very anxious about their folks and they wanted to go at once. But none of us were willing to allow this request, there fore a meeting composed mostly of the northern members, was called by, Miss Waddington and Mr. Watson, and we discussed how to send the girls home. Several members gave their opinion but none approved the girls suggestion. Finally it was arranged that a special messenger should be sent to the girls homes in the North. The man left the city as soon as everything was ready for him, and he was told back within a frotnight. We anxiously waited his return and at the end of the aforementioned time as he did not come back we were all very disappointed, as we were to close to unimagined danger.

Concerning the different work which was done by our school members during the time, I am sure people would like to know something about it. Both the girls as well as the teachers were kept very busy for quite a while, i.e. Miss Waddington and Williamson were busy with medical cares for the refugees in the front of our school. Two women teachers and some girls had ventured to undertake the work of nursing in the ward. Some of our girls who were staying in the school or close by, had given their full time to help the half-day school, which was started by Miss Williamson for the refugee children. This work was continued right through the hot summer until the close of the refugee camp in August. There the children became quite friendly with their teachers and some even learned to read the Catechism and hymns. One of our primary teachers, who was staying in the Y.M.C.A. did very good and useful service among the Refugee children there.

Some of our men teachers lived in the East suburb, and we thought that the few students who were in the top class, (3rd Middle School) should complete their Junior Middle School course this summer; therefore we had the girls out and began the classes in the school. They studied very hard and also cook their own food. At the end of June they had finished the required studies and took the final examinations thereafter.

As the siege was going on, we who were occupied forget almost the dangers near us, and had quiet days and peaceful nights. But suddenly on September 30th, at about six o'clock, a number of soldiers with rifles in hand, came into the school compound and went into every room on the promises, even our bedrooms----they took away alot of our foodstuffs. Most of us had been scared to death by them!

At this critical time we became rather anxious, not only about how to keep our foodstuffs in the house, but also how long they would last; for no one knew when this siege would be raised.

Just at this time two messengers were sent in by the Rev. J. Shields, to fetch the missionaries and all their friends. After discussion it was decided that as many as would go should go, the foreigners remaining behind in case further arrangements had to be made with the inside authorities.

It was on the last day of September, neither too hot nor too cold for the trip. Just about ten o'clock, the actual news came to the school, informing us that very like we two (Mr. & Mrs. Liang), might accompany the girls to get out the city. The hospital had a message and the girls were soon all ready. In about an hour and a half the front yard of the compound was full of, men, women, and children, also all the school girls who were well enough to travel. Mr. Liang (School Business Manager), was appointed the leader of the band. He gathered all the people together and took their names. He divided them into little groups each group having a "head".

At about 12 o'clock we left the school compound, nearly all our foreign friends, ladies and gentlemen, came along with us tot the South gate of the East suburb to see us off, and some even went to the city first line trenches where we gave a hearty farewell to the friends left behind. Soon after we got over this trench, we went straight down to the former cart road in along single line. One of the two messengers led the way, and he held in his hand a bamboo pole, with alittle square red cross flag on its top. The men walked too fast and the women and their little ones could hardly keep up. We had to be very quiet and careful the whole way, for we were so afraid to be seen by the soldiers yonder. They might come and rob or shoot us. In either case it would be a horror. while we were walking a sound of shouting was heard and at the same time flying bullets came over our heads. Indeed we were almost frightened to death and more so when more bullets came over. We followed the flags very closely, but suddenly it disappeared and we all halted and waited for a while, then saw that the man was turning his way to a low place, open to the wall trench (that is the city wall outside trench). The man wished to take the same path which was low down in the wall trench and leading right to the spot where Mr. Shields and other friends were waiting; but this time to his surprise it was forbidden. No sooner had we turned then a lot of bullets came over from the soldiers in a village to the East, immediately some crying of pain and agony was heard among the group. Soon it was realised that three of the members of our group were wounded and that one was killed. At this time we were all greatly frightened and dared not to proceed, therefore , we quickly laid ourselves down on the lower part of the ground, waiting about an hour or two. While we were lying there in such a manner some of our girls in the front row went ahead to the place where Mr. Shields and the others were waiting; and they were safely received. Since Mr. Shields was told that there were still some of the members on the way and he sent a special messenger to fetch these who were behind. Thus we all get through safely.

B.A. 1923
B.D. 1925

It was about seven o'clock in the evening, when we reached a place called "Shih Li P'u"i.e. ten "Li" from the city. and we were shown into a big yard which was formerly a way side inn, but now it was the residence and office of Gen. Lin's chief officer for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Chang.

Tired and hungry as we were after the days experience we sat on the ground of the inner courtyard and rested. A few minutes after we arrived, Mr. Shields bought a good deal of bread and gave two pieces to each of the girls. Later came the magistrate of the Ch'ang An district and he gave one dollar to each of the women. (i.e. the magistrate appointed by general Liu to control the district round about Sian). He also gave a dollar to each of the children. Mr. Chang had also bought us a good deal of bread and told his men to provide some boiled water. After we finished our simple supper the wounded ones were feeling rather to painful to stand, and therefore a suggestionwas made, that they should be sent into the military hospital nearby. But it was too dark and to slipperly for them to go. As they could not be sent to the hospital that night, Mr. Shields therefore tenderly washed their bleeding wounds and carefully wrapped them up. After these poor things had been seen to, we all went to sleep; The night seemed very long for it was dark and cold. Early in next morning our party was to be divided into two groups; the larger one composed mostly of our girls and teachers had to go north toward the Wei river, while the other one would take a North East direction. Two soldiers with apassport were sent with the larger group, by order of Gen. Liu. We started together and walked to the PaChiao--- a place twenty li from the city. Here our party was broken up and we departed our several ways.

Although we had such a hard time and new experience in our life, yet it was so evident that God, who is our Heavenly Father, had delivered us from all the dangers and perils. We who have been through the trouble of the siege, ought to be thankful to Him, who loves and care for all men. We are witnesses of His mercy and everlasting grace.

Written by
Mrs. Norman Leaing
(Li Ming Ching, Yenching B.A. 1923 B.D. 1925

II. Letters (telegrams, cablegrams)

A. Board Officers

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B. Mission Officers

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NORTH CHINA UNION COLLEGE

"I am still looking for material on the short period of 1901-2 covering negotiations for the union of the college work.

See letters of

Devello Sheffield
Elwood Tewksbury

Sec. Judson Smith
or Dr. Barton

Reports & correspondence dealing with advance to college grade.

Especially with proposals for union discussed in Peking 1900-1902.

Secretary Judson Smith to Devello Sheffield

Jan. 26, 1901.

A day or two since I received from Rev. Marcus L. Taft a member of the Methodist Mission in North China a communication written the day following the annual meeting of the Trustees of Peking University held in New York City. In this letter Mr. Taft says that some mention was made in this meeting of the trustees of the possibility of the North China College uniting with Peking University, but that no action was taken as no proposition had been received from the trustees of the North China College. He sent to me copies of the incorporation and by-laws from which I learn that Peking University stands upon its own foundation, separate from the mission, with a board of nine trustees in this country and 24 managers in China. Mr. Taft adds that if any agreement in regard to united educational work should be possible he would like to know what suggestions to make in regard to the trustees, managers and teaching force. I have acknowledged his letter expressing interest in his suggestions, reporting the fact that Dr. Leonard had already given the impression that it was not worth while to consider the Methodists in possible plans of cooperation, and I further said that the Prudential Committee , who are the trustees of the N.C.C., would not be prepared to make an proposition until we had heard from the missionaries on the field and that I should write at once to you to ascertain the thought of the missionaries in regard to this matter. I shall be very glad at your early convenience to learn the thought that is entertained by you in regard to the question proposed. I have just seen Miss Chapin for a few minutes and she seems to be clear in her mind thatsuch union is impracticable, certainly undesirable, from the point of view of our mission.

June 18, 1901

I am surprised at the present aspect of the question of cooperation in missionary work. I think we shall make some gain along this line in due time but it will be made slowly and it will be made in the first instance almost wholly in connection with our Presbyterian brethren. It will be a long day before our brethren in the Methodist mission are ready for any/practical cooperation as will be of real value supposing it would be possible for us to enter into it with self respect.

Jan. 22, 1902

In regard to the proposed educational union between our mission and the Peking mission of the Presbyterian Board and the mission of the London Missionary Society, I am somewhat at a loss to understand whether a scheme rather definitely drawn out and enclosed in a recent communication from the mission expresses the conclusions which our mission has reached and upon which the action of the PC is desired or not. I rather incline to the view that it will suffice to present until more definite information reaches us if our committee puts on record its general sentiment in regard to the subject of comity and cooperation somewhat in such terms as these: We heartily accept the appearance of comity on the mission field as fully generally understood and stand pledged to their application in these practicable ways. The cooperation of the North China Mission with the Peking mission of the Presbyterian Board and with the London Mission in the maintenance of the higher schools in the Province of Chihli seems to us desirable and we shall be happy to enter into such cooperation as soon as the terms of it shall be made clear ~~and to st adily (?) cooperate~~

and have satisfactorily agreed upon among the several missions concerned. Before final action is taken, we desire specifically information from our mission as to all that is involved in the plans proposed and the (assurance) that this plan is thoroughly approved by our mission". Such a minute as this I know our committee will be ready to adopt. In fact, our committee is on record as favoring every practicable method of cooperation in educational and medical work in this field.

Feb. 6, 1902.

In regard to the plan for educational union which is proposed , I have already prepared a form of action for our committee which seems to me fairly to cover the case, whosing present for adoption at the next meeting of the P. C. It runs in these terms:

"The P C heartily accept the appmsrance of comity on the mission field as they are generally understood and stand pledged to their application in all practicable ways. The cooperation of the N C Mission with the Peking Mission of the Presbyterian Board and with the London Mission ~~and~~ in a higher schools for boys and girls in the Province of Chihli, seems very desirable and we shall be happy to enter upon such cooperation as soon as the terms of it shall be made clear and be satisfactorily agreed upon among the several missions concerned. Before final action is taken we desire _____ information from our mission as to all that is involved in the plans proposed and the assurance that this plan is thoroughly approved by the mission." It may be that the plan outlined in one of the enclosures recently received from the mission expresses all that the missions concerned can at present agree upon. But that is not quite clear from the correspondence and this action does express the attitude of our Board most explicitely upon the main points _____. This minute says nothing about the medical college although the committee is just as much prepared for cooper tion there as in the other lines.

Feb. 11, 1902.

Today the P.C. authorized the following minute in regard to the proposed educational union for the Province of Chihli

Same minute

It is general in its terms, as you see, and expresses rather the attitude and general spirit of the Committee than their approval of a definite and elaborate scheme. Such a scheme we expect the mission will draw out in detail and when they have agreed upon it the committee here expect that it will be referred to them for consideration and final authorization. I think you may count upon a very generous consideration of any scheme which the mission shall agree upon. The details will ~~[illegible]~~ need to be very carefully wrought out and it may be that correspondence will be desirable before the final form is reached. You will keep me fully apprised of the course of the discussion and I will see that any judgment that is expressed here is promptly communicated to you and through you to the mission. A scheme may easily be drawn out on paper which will not prove satisfactory to all. This, of course, you understand and so I trust that the details of the scheme and the method of its working will be patiently elaborated before final conclusions are reached.

April 9, 1902

The question of educational union I see is assuming new phases and a little greater breadth and we shall be extremely interested when the form which is accepted by all the missions concerned has been submitted to the several boards for their consideration and approval. I shall have occasion, perhaps, to comment on the situation at greater length when the final form of union has been agreed upon and is submitted in detail. I am rather surprised to learn that the Methodist mission desires a place in this union. In my judgment this complicates the question not a little and will make the careful and detailed study of the problem all the more important and difficult. If, however, a union that is mutually staisfactory and that promises good results can be effected including all the missions names this will be a striking result and we may well expect from it the best possible results.

April 21, 1902

The third communication with the denominational letter of March 10 subscribed by the members of the four mission in which the scheme of educational union among the four missions is set forth is an important document. This letter encloses the document entitled "a Basis for Christian Educational Union in North China", a copy of the certificate of incorporation of the Present Peking University and suggestions of modification and enlargement. This whole matter will need to be most carefully digested and then brought to the PC for consideration and action. I have given all these documents a rapid perusal but do not feel prepared at this time to make comments upon them. I note several things which will need to be considered and about which additional information may be desred but upon the whole the scheme seems to me pretty easily comprehended. I have a natural shrinking from a great piece of machinery like this new organization, there are so many parts for friction, then too there is required so considerable a force properly to keep the machinery in successful operation. Nevertheless the object aimed at is so much in harmony with the general sentiment of the times and the present time seems so opportune for the taking of this step if it is ever to be taken that the whole scheme deserves a most careful and considerate atteion, which I can assure you it will receive.

May 15, 1902

I am digesting the plan for the Peking Union but have had as yet no correspondence with the representatives of the other societies. I think I shall enter into communication with the Methodists and Presbyterians at an early date. I wonder whether the taking of the name which has hitherto been associated solely with the Methodist mission is likely to bring any complications. As I understand the plan of reorganization it will be complete from the foundation up to the name and by-laws and charter of the Peking U. was used only for the sake of convenience. The name PU is to be divested of all denominational connections in the future. The fact that representatives of other missions and of our own mission have agreed upon the scheme will go very far toward securing from our committee approval and the changes which will be made will probably be few and incidental.

July 5, 1902

The plans for educational union are in the hands of our sub-committee and I think we shall have an early report, probably one recomending its main points. I am very glad that the name proposed is the NCC. I note the word"training" in the draft which came to me and that is not altogether agreeable to me. One question rests upon my mind with a good deal of anxiety. It is certain that we can make and keep the grade of the NCC well up to the first rank of the college training that is given anywhere in China. I feel a great desire that this sould be the case. I have no sufficient reason to think that our mission intends any other idea and yet I should be glad of some positive direct assurance on this point.

Oct. 25, 1902

The week before our annual meeting at Oberlin I went to NY for a conference of mission secretaries with reference to the proposal received here from the committee of/four missions operating in and around Peking for an educational union. Our sub-committee on missions in China had been ready long time before am going to recommend the approval of the plan and the practical execution of it as soon as it could be ..... but it seemd desirable in view of this approaching conference to delay action until the situation was more fully ..... . There were present at the conference Dr. Ellenwood and Dr. Brown, Messrs Speer and Fenn of the Presbyterian Board, Drs. Leonard & Carroll and Gamewell of the Meth. Board and myself representing our Board. Before I sent to N.Y. I had received from Dr. Thompson, secretary of the London missionary society a letter stating that after lonc deliberation in which the directors of the society had been carefully aided by the presence of Dr. Owen of the Peking station and Dr. Bryson of their Tientsin station, that society had decided that it was inexpedient at present to enter into the proposed union. The reasons given are first the want of resources with which to meet the needed expenses that must be involved. (I understand that the LMS is very heavily in debt and has been so for some years) In the second place the society expresses apprehension as to the efficiency not to say the practicability of such a union as is proposed. as we conferred together it appeared that the Presbyterian Board had committee itself to the plan of union and its action has prob bly been reported to the representatives of the mission in Chihli. I reported for our board our readiness to enter into the enterprise even though there were particular features which were not entirely in our minds, the fact that the representatives of the 4 missions had been able to reach a harmonious conclusion seeming in itself to be a matter of so great agreement as to warrant the overlooking of minor infelicities in the plan. I was obliged to present the report of the LMS explaining their inability for reasons named to enter into the union. The representatives of the Methodist Board stated that at first the proposition seemed to them desirable and feasible but/more careful it had been examined the more doubtful the expediency of entering upon it had appeared to them. Two points in particular were made. First, that the union of theological instruction between missions with such definite th ological needs as the Methodists on one side and the Calvinistic Presbyterians and Congregationalists on the other could not yield satisfactory results. Second, the proposed union so far as the college department is concerned is not a union since two institutions of equal grade were retained in the proposal. In view of these facts, the Methodist brethren expressed their inability to enter into the union except as they saw no objection to the union in medical education. The situation as thus presented was manifested somewhat at length in our conversation to and fro and it became plain to all that the proposed union could not be effected. It was then agreed that

we should report to our several boards the situation and should express to them our readiness to undertake a union in medical education and would ask either the committee that has already acted or some new committee to draw up a plan for union in medical education. Even in this matter, of course, we are not sure that the London Mission can be persuaded to join the union and in that case it may be a question whether it is desirable to begin even upon this point. At any rate, the question is remanded to the several missions from which the whole recommendation for union has come. I had expected to hear from N.Y. what the form of action taken was ~~that~~ with idential terms but I have waited several weeks for this and now it seems desirable that I should report to you as above.

I believe I have stated the situation exactly even though with less detail than might seem desirable. I regret the issue. I am disppo~~sed~~ to think that the union of theological instruction between the P. Mission and the London M. and our own might have been effected with little difficulty and would have made a beginning from which the plan of union might have been carried to a further point at an early date and in the end to produce as complete a union as was proposed by the several missions.

De . 18, 1902

You have word long since of the of our conference upon the subject of educational union. I was disappointed in the decision of the London Missionary Society which in Dr. Thompson's letter to me was based almost wholly upon the financial condition of that society. But I was much more disappointed in the decision of the Methodist Board because it seemed to be based upon conditions that must ~~[illegible]~~ attach to any union and so indefinitely postpone the prospect of ~~the~~ union that should include that board with the others. I shall be greatly interested to hear what action is taken when you have received information of the situation and have readjusted your plans.

Devello Sheffield

Peking, Dec. 17, 1901

The Methodist friends have been in further consultation with the London Mission as to uniting with the Educational Union in the medical college, but no results can be reported, the Methodists regarding their University as "undenominational" and so the proper place for the college. The question of general educational union was discussed, but no statement has been received as to the results. The Methodists are quite satisfied with the first two statements of principles of education but do not want to place limitations on teaching English or on admitting non-Christian students. Here lies the real crux of the matter..... I do not believe that in union with them we could train Christian young men for Christian work under as good conditions as we ought to provide in the college at Tungchow. The London Mission has expressed its first preference for a central institution in Peking, a university, the Presbyterians are less definite on this question. The North China Mission is considerably divided. Ideally I should prefer the institution in Peking but with the Methodist University here that does pretty decidedly formulate type of teaching, with the real advantages and different missions in having the department that they have special care and influence on general work, as a workable scheme would promise excellent results , I place myself heartily with the movement to give the college to Tungchou, the theological college to Peking, to be built by the Presbyterians, the medical college to Peking to be built by the London Mission, the girls high school probably in Paotingfu, also to be built by the Presbyterians.....

Peking, Feb. 14, 1902

During the last six weeks, the four missions, London, Meth. Episc., Am. Presb., Am. Board, have held a series of consultations on the subject of union in educational work. At one stage Dr. H. H. Lowry (Meth) suggested that the entire grounds of the Peking University be made over to the Union with a joint teaching and government. The London Mission would have been glad to have seen that plan accomplished. It was opposed by a strong minority of the American Board Mission, possibly a majroity if it had been fully tested. The fundamental ground of opposition was fear that our type of Christian education at Tungchou would be lost in the enlarged institution. I recognize the danger, but for the sake of te larger unity of central educational work am willing to approve of the scheme. There was also opposition to the plan in the Presbyterian mission, although for a different reason and further with the hope that if the institutions were scattered among the missions that mission would receive more help from the department especially related to them.

It was then attempted to unite with the Peking University (Meth) in the medical school, there being a real necessity for joint work to secure proper teaching and suitably prepared students in any considerable number. The Methodist friends would unite in such a school on their own grounds or on the London Mission grounds a half mile distant if the department might be called an integral part of the University, otherwise not. In discussion, Dr. Lowry was asked if he would approve of uniting in a general scheme with the departments scattered in Peking and Tungchow among the missions if the comprehensive name of "Peking Un versity" were preserved and the present Board of Trus-

Peking, Feb. 14, 1902

tees enlarged and adapted to the new conditions. To this he answered yes and it is on this scheme that we have been working for the past two weeks. Dr. L. thought ~~the~~ we ought to announce to the home boards and the Peking University Board of Trustees our wish for educational union and leave it to these boards to work it out. I urged that there were serious difficulties and I feared that they would seem more serious at that end than at ours, that if we worked through with care a scheme that seemed to us to promise satisfactory results there was much greater hope of carrying the boards than otherwise. It is, of course, expected that there will be important modifications ~~in~~ our proposed plan will repeat our conception and will answer many questions that would otherwise give you trouble.

~~Thex~~ On Thursday evening there was held a general meeting of representatives of the four missions at which the report of a large sub-committee was listened to and modifications made. The report was modified , was adopted and then corrected and copied, will be forwarded to the four boards and the trustees of Peking University for consideration. It builds into the original act of incorporation accepting all that seems appropriate to the conditions. The By-laws are modified and enlarged and a series of articles proposed that will constitute the constitution for our Union work.

The greatest difficulty in bringing the Methodist mission into the Union is the preservation of the two colleges, ours at Tungchou and that belonging to the University. There is abundant scope for a work of the two types of schools. Our thought is that the college in Peking will give much larger place to English, will open the doors much wider to he non-Christian students, will have less of Christian teaching in the course of study and will work for more general results in influencing the civilization of China in its reconstruction. That at Tungchow will give as good ~~Chinese~~ scientific education, probably better Chinese education, as we have more time at command from less teaching in English and more direct Christian teaching. We limit carefully non-Christian students but seek to prepare Christian workers. These are real disti ctions and can be ea easily wrought out in practice , indeed have already been wrought out in the two schools. If the Methodist friends send ~~any~~ students to Tungchou, they will not be required to place a teacher with us and the same in our relation to their school. The probability is that the other two missions will incline to send more students to us than to the Peking college. The London Mission are now proposing to remove their Academy to Tungchou, with its foreign teacher, and make it organic with our academic department.

Our serious loss at Tungchou is in the removal of the theological school to the Presbyterian grounds in Peking, but over against this loss is the gain of teachers and students from three missions. The original thought was a thorough union in teaching efforts, but with the Methodist institution introduced we shall of necessity place a Methodist at the head of the department with that mission..... ..

You will note that nothing is said about a woman's college. This is not by accident or neglect. The large Methodist girls school is on its own foundations, wholly unrelated to the University, and Dr. Lowry strongly urged that at this stage that department by held in abeyance as adding an element of complication. In the earlier discussion it was proposed to give the advanced girls school to the Presbyterian Mission at Paotingfu. In the discussion it became more and more apparent that

We have the grounds in Peking, the students, the teachers, and a stronger desire to push forward the standard of women's education than other missions and our thought is that this delay will result in fixing the future woman's college at Teng Shih K'ou.....

I think in considering this scheme the benefit to other missions should be kept carefully in mind. It gives to the London Mission and the Presbyterian Mission a complete series of schools to meet the growing needs of their work. It gives us a medical school and the Methodists a medical and theological school much better equipped than possible otherwise. Above all it brings us into organic relations in actual Christian work and may prove to be the beginning of a movement that produces one organic church of Christ in China.

(Dissussion of building and teachers follows)

Peking, March 15, 1902

Your full letter of instructions as to the meaningof the grant for buildings in Peking and Tungchow has been received and copies sent to the stations. The Prudential Committee, acting on recommendation of the sub-committee grants money for missionaries houses, specifically not for schools or chapels. This action when interpreted is equivalent to saying "We can do nothing to help you hold your work together for the coming year. You have gathered your students together out of the confusion of the Boxer Upheaval and have made a good start toward swinging the schools again into the old lines of work but now so far as help from us is conserned you must disband your schools and wait for the future payment of indemnities before buildings for schools can be granted." If we were now to act in accordance with instructions, the calamity to our educational work would hardly be second to that of the upturn of two years ago. Then we submitted to the inevitable; now by negative volition we do the mischief.....
Your sub-committee has taken action in the dark.....
We shall do our utmost to save the situation and at the end we shall all rejoice together. Meanwhile it is my most earnest desire that the Committee on China should receive full information of the facts that it may pull with the mission in accomplishing the results towards which all are striving to work.

Peking, March 21, 02.

I am very sorry that our important scheme of educational union with three sister missions must be submitted to the P.C. for its consideration at a time when it is evident that members of the Committee do not give to the members of the mission that full confidence for wisdom in planning that is essential to the best type of cooperation. However, the scheme isacomprehensive and far reaching one and cannot be downed by slight and partial objections.....
Possibly I am not wise in writing my thoughts concerning members of the P.C. but whether hidden or revealed the work of the sub-committee on China has made a very unfortunate impression on many members of the mission. I purpose to work faithfully in my place while strength is given but I would like to feel that in a body of men set to direct this work there was fuller understanding of the character of the work and the workers.

(Short period when discussion of important building needs to house workers and missionaries is foremost in letters - indemnity use, etc.)

Peking, April 21, 1902

Within two weeks we graduate a class of 9 young men from the college. There is a like class for next year and fine boys in the under classes. Add to this the scheme of educational union and the enthusiasm in other missions for our prospective educational work, is there any reason for us to feel that we cannot sit down another year and look upon these terrible huts of broken brick which speak only of defeat and despair?.....I confess a sense of loss when from the body of men vitally related to our work , more presious to us than life, there comes to us as the months pass only words of caution about dollars and against too great plans for the future.

Peking, May 13, 1902

We are again on the other side of an important mission meeting..... The question of the Press was discussed in committee of the whole and there was a general feeling that if it is to be taken up it should be under the University union. Our Methodist friends had begun in the development of the press before the Boxer movement and I have little doubt that they will be glad to back up the Press under direction of the University Board of Managers. As long as the needs of my mission are fully met by such a press, I should be glad to have them undertake the work and would vote an appropriation of our press indemnity for such a purpose if it seemed after full consideration to be desirable. The time has fully come for a Christian weekly paper on wider lines than those of specifically religious instruction.....

In the committee of the whole there was quite a full discussion of the following motion: "Moved, that when the proposed Educational Union is formally ratified by action of the home boards we recommend to the Board of Managers that it extend to Rev. Gilbert Reid a cordial invitation to place his scheme for the establishment of an international institute under the direction of thos board to become an integral part of the Peking University, thus widening the influence of the University by opening a door of intercourse with Chinese officials and literati." The mission was strongly opposed by Dr. Goodrich and Mr. Stanley. An informal vote was finally taken with the result that G and S and Roberts voted against it. All others voted for the motion. Dr. Goodrich, if he has opportunity, will probably state his view of the case while at home. The sum of the matter with him is that he fears Mr. Reids association with us in the educational union will pull us afield in concessions to Confuciansim that will be unfortunate. On the other hand, the majority of the mission felt that while we make Christian education central in our scheme we ought to improve all opportunities to have influence with officials and scholars. When I visited Yuan Shih K'ai two months ago I suggested to him the wisdom of opening at once a reading room and lecture hall and later a museum for general enlightenment. I should hope that our university union , quite independent of Mr. Reid, would have such a department in contemplation. Dr. Lowry of the Methodist Mission would very gladly invite Mr. R. to occupy grounds belonging to their college for his institute. I don't think it would be wise to crowd this institution into the plan of union at this stage but when the union is accomplished I should be glad to see this proposed department developed and with Mr. Reid at the head.

Peking, July 8, 1902

Mr. Tewksbury read me your letter to him in which you expressed some anxiety as to the effect of the scheme of educational union upon the North China College. We did not like the rather hasty proposal to call ourselves a training college and by vote of the mission propose to keep our old name, North China College. My own anxiety is chiefly for the theological college. It is in this department that we are making the greatest sacrifices, as we had done excellent work, while in the other missions there was nothing to compare with it. It has not been my thought that we were to let go our hold on the theological seminary but I see danger in reconstruction, danger in the direction of a weak body of instructors. .....

Tungchow, Aug. 29, 1902.

Your letter of July 5 was duly received and has been copied and sent to the several stations of the mission. It has been read with great satisfaction, as it not only indicates your comprehension of the work before the mission but your enthusiasm in doing at that end the utmost possible to advance this work..... .....

We are working toward the opening of the college and the theological class the first of October. Miss Andrews, Mr. Wilder and myself will teach for the coming year. I have written to the Presbyterians, Methodists and London Mission suggesting that if they have students fitted for the theological class we shall be glad to give a place to them. If the educational union plan is realized, it is important that students sent to the theological college next year can class with our students, as it will not be possible to organize two good classes at that time. I am very glad to have you write as you do as to the state of teaching in the college but personally I am more anxious for the grade of teaching in the theological college. Other missions have no such preparatory training as our own and the danger will be that the lower type of students will be sent to the school and so a lower type of teaching given..... .....Our course of study is based on students giving entire time to the requirements and with half or more doing work which prevents their reaching the special requirements the result is a general letting down. I hope in the new order the supervision of this matter will be more complete than it has been in the past.

Tungchou, Nov. 10, 1902.

The London Mission Board has reported to its mission in China not accepting the plan of union in education submitted by the mission. Mr. Owen and Mr. Bryson of the London Mission, both now in England, Owen favoring and Bryson opposing the scheme, both have written saying that your letter on the subject to their board did not help the plan of union. I mistrust this is their construction of your words. A number of the missionaries of that Board had little interest in union with the Methodists in education and in past years have been inclined to speak slightingly of their "university". This feeling, I think, was reflected at home and had its influence in affecting the decision. We, of course, do notyet know the results of consultation among the three American missions but the withdrawal of one mission modifies the problem not a little, especially when we remember that the original movement for union came from the London Mission. The present rejection of the scheme by that Board throws the medical college permanently into the hands of the Methodist "university". I shall use my influence with my mission on the side of sending our future medical students to that school and if the opportunity increases give them help in teaching. I gave my vote for uniting in th

the institution in Peking, which should include the two colleges, merging them into one, but am not sorry the plan was defeated. The spirit of the Methodist institution is strongly secular. We may fail in the effort to secure a differnt spirit but we shall be at great adva tage in being by ourselves by our special preserves.

We have a fine compeny of 8 theological stude ts.....In September I sent to the three missions a notification that we planned to organize a theological clase along with the opening of the college but there was not a student in sight from one of the missions. The Presbyterians said they had thre students that they would like to send us but needed them in their w rk. These students were graduates of their mission academy but if sent to us would have been at least three years short of their training of our college men. This illustr tes a difficulty in union. If the Presbyterians and London Mission set themselves seriously to train students within the coming ten years they could place but very few properly fitted men in the theological college. It would be a loss to the present class to be removed fromrelationto the college to be placed alone with the Presbyterian station at Peking. Their associations are better here and there is at hand a larger teaching force.

Next letter April 27, 1903.

Secretary Judson Smith to Mr. Tewksbury

May 7, 1902

I should like to hear your account of all the plans which have lately been under discussion in the mission and which are still awaiting completion. The plan for edukational union has been submitted here in full and it is being and its points made clear and their significnce explained so that the Committee may be able to act intelligently upon the proposition as a whole and in its details. You will not wonder that I feel a little jealous for the North China College, an institution of such value and influence and which has seemed to me to promise so much for the future development of missionary work, both in our own field and in other fields. The plan of union evidently could not be carried out completely on this one question of college education. Otherwise there would not have been provided two college institutions, one in Peking and one in Tungchou. The reason for it is so clear that I was not surprised at the issue. The work of the North China College has been quite distinct in its grade . It is a missionary college in a more complete sense than any other institution connected with our missions, I think more so than almost any other missionary institution in the world. It was developing the men that we needed as pastors all over the mission, men of power.....

But whether the college of Liberal Arts in Peking will not gather to itself the chief reputation as the college of these missions while the North China College is noted rather as the training school almost professional in its grade, I do not feel entirely clear. If the college students that belong in the North China mission are likely to be divided somewhat equally between the two institutions, that would ~~not~~ part relieve the point which I have in mind. But I will not speak of this at greater length. I have not thought my own way quite clear to the conclusion upon all the points suggested in the plan of union, though in the main it seems to me to have been pretty well stated in it and carried through with remarkable success.

Wehrhan 447

Form 1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

OCT 6 1927

1927 OCT 6 AM 11 51

NG40 42 BLUE.GRINNELL IOWA 6 925A

Ans.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN NISSIONS.
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

FOREST CHAPMAN WILLING TO RETURN TO CHINA AT ONCE TRAVELING THIRD CLASS BOTH WAYS FOR ONE YEAR SERVICE IF FINANCES CAN BE ARRANGED GRINELL CANNOT MEET EXPENSE ALONE IS THE BOARD INTERESTED SHARING HALF-EXPENSE OF TRAVEL AND SALARY MUST KNOW TODAY.

NELSON W WEHRHAN.

448

BOSTON MASS OCTOBER 6, 1927

Nelson W. Wehrhan
Grinnell, Iowa

GREATLY REGRET BOARD UNABLE TO MEET YOUR PROPOSAL SHARING HALF EXPENSE CHAPMAN TEHCHOW.

Robert E. Chandler

Prepaid $.82

COPY

449

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

X

Boston, Mass., March 29, 1928

NELSON W. WEHRHAN
GRINNEL COLLEGE
GRINNELL IOWA

HAVE YOU RECEIVED BELCHER LETTER OF FEBRUARY TWENTYONE AND MINE OF MARCH TWENTYTWO WE DESIRE SOME ANSWER FROM YOU AT EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE PORTER ACADEMY IN DISTRESS

R.E.CHANDLER

450

Boston, Mass., May 9, 1928

LCO
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

INFORM MATTHEWS GRINNELL HAS GIVEN THIRTEEN HUNDRED
HOPE REACH TWO THOUSAND

CHANDLER

Prepaid $7.50

451

Boston, Mass. December 30, 1929

Rev. Nelson W. Wehrhan
Grinnell College
Grinnell, Iowa

FINANCIAL SITUATION IN TEHCHOW DESPERATE CANNOT YOU GIVE US AT LEAST A MINIMUM FIGURE INCLUDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REMITTED DECEMBER SEVENTH FOR PROBABLE RECEIPTS FOR GRINNELL IN CHINA FROM THE PIONEER CHEST SO THAT WE CAN CABLE AUTHORIZATION FOR ADVANCES BEFORE CHINESE NEW YEAR AND CLOSE OF FIRST SEMESTER

Wynn C. Fairfield.

Chg. American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Amplify: Foreign Department. $.72

REC'D OCT 18 1921

Grand Hôtel de Pékin
PÉKIN

Pékin le Sept. 21 1921

My dear Bell:- At 12:30 today the Trustees of the Peking Union Med. Coll. ~~Trustees~~ adjourned after ~~eight~~ nine consecutive days of meetings, Sunday excepted, some days sitting for 7½ hours. It was a monumental piece of work, with a docket in three volumes, two of which ~~having~~ and over 100 folios each. We have covered the college and its wonderful plant, hospital, homes, staff, faculty &c &c up and down backwards and forward. There were no wasteful talkers on the Board. John D. sat as tight as any one and followed the ball from the kick off. It has been a kind of university course in organization, management and systematic control of a big concern that has sprung into existence without a precedent to follow or an expert to direct. We all believe in this Med. College. It is the greatest thing of its kind ever undertaken and possesses every promise of

Codes A.B.C. Lieber's, Bentley's.

accomplishing all it was designed to accomplish. It opens a new era for modern medicine in China and cannot fail to give a new impulse to every mission hospital in the country.

Our meetings have been interrupted by functions like a reception and tea by the Pres. of the part of the country — for the time being; by the ministers of foreign affairs — lunch and tea; lunch by the ministers of the interior — not ours; by the American Minister — a reception and a reception by the British Minister etc. This has taken time, provided a diversion and put quite a strain upon digestions.

I inclose a programme of the Dedication ceremonies which were duly dignified and oppressive. The weather has been excellent.

Between times and before and after I have seen the Missy. singly and in groups. They are a fine bunch and are in good spirits. The cable reporting no increase on last year's deficit was glorious. I sent the word about the mission and wired it to Japan. I am warning the missns not

Grand Hôtel de Pékin

PÉKIN

Pékin le 192

to bank upon an increase in appⁿ for next year or to be sure even of an amt. equal to this year. They are good game. I plan to go to Teahan on the 28th. We have secured sailing on the Saiyo Maru, sailing from Hongkong Oct. 30th and which touches at Honolulu. I am not yet clear whether it will be worth while to stop over a boat, since the Islands have lost so heavily in sugar and feel so poor. I will report later our decision.

I may be able to inclose some pictures which may interest you. There is really no time for writing in the midst of present conditions. We are all well and trying to keep up with the procession tracking it is moving in the direction of the kingdom.

All greetings to everybody

Yours as ever. James L. Barton

Codes A.B.C. Lieber's, Bentley's.

James L. Barton

Pikeing.

Sep 21, 21.

Beach 453

Form 1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
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CLT	Cable Letter
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The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass. 1927 APR 12 PM 10 30

CA621 40 NL.DUBUQUE IOWA 12

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

WE UNDERSTAND DR WATSON AND FAMILY AND OUR DAUGHTER SARAH BEACH HAVE REACHED TIENTSIN FROM FENCHOW STOP ARE THEY ENROUTE TO AMERICA STOP IF SO IS MISSION CLOSED AND ARE THEY SAILING WITH DR REYNOLDS STOP PLEASE WIRE ANY NEWS.

CHARLES B BEACH.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 13 1927

Ans.

Boston, Mass., April 13,'27 454

Mr. Charles B. Beach,
Dubuque,
Iowa

DR. WATSON STILL IN FENCHOW BUT MRS. WATSON AND CHILDREN AND YOUR DAUGHTER HAVE LEFT FOR TIENTSIN MISSION NOT CLOSED STOP AS FAR AS KNOWN ONLY THOSE WHO ARE TAKING FURLOUGH COMING AMERICA. NO WORD YET ABOUT SAILINGS. ADDRESS YOUR DAUGHTER CARE ALBERT C. GRIMES FORTY RUE PETAIN TIENTSIN CHINA.

H.E.B.Case

COLLECT

Davis 45-5

1000-2-28

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

X

BOSTON MASS JULY 8 1929

MRS LYDIA LORD DAVIS

OBERLIN

OHIO

AMERICAN BOARD PAYS PEKING STATION SALARY TO INCLUDE EXPENSES AS SOON AS MISSIONARY ARRIVES AT LANGUAGE SCHOOL TRANSFER TITLES SCHOOL PROPERTY AWAITS ANSWER FROM MR KUNG REGARDING FORM AND POSSIBLE EXPENSES AMERICAN BOARD IS INFORMED REGARDING RELEASE OF PAYMENT ON KUNG HOUSE

HERBERT E B CASE

Charge: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions
14 Beacon Street, Boston ---Amplify North China Mission $.60

4556

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SY
Telegram	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

If none of these three sy appears after the check (num words) this is a telegram. wise its character is indicated symbol appearing after the ch

RECEIVED AT

1920 SEP 14 AM 1 01

B44NY 78 NL

VB NEWYORK NY 13

DR EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH X 775

CARE AMERICAN BOARD 14 BEACON ST BOSTON MS

I NEGLECTED TO SAY TO YOU TODAY THAT I FEAR WE WILL BE OBLIGED TO ABANDON TIENTSIN STATION UNLESS MISSION IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW SUFFICIENT FUNDS IN TIENTSIN TO PURCHASE AND IMPROVE NEW SITE STOP IT WILL NOT BE NECESSARY FOR THE BOARD TO ADVANCE ANY CASH STOP TO REBUILT STRUCTURES ON PRESENT BADLY LOCATED SITE WILL BE EXPENSIVE BESIDES WHICH CAN BE SOLD FOR ONE HUNDRED TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR MANUFACTURING PLEASE PASS THIS TO FINANCE COMMITTEE

W W MILLS.

Filed

Robt E. Chandler. We cannot provide for Tenchow Hospital requirements owing to the financial situation. Plans arranging looking for aid Letter with full information follows

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT RECD SEP 13 1920

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY No. 1034 457

Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

a126nydm 13 7a Sept 13

TSINTIENTSIN

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

EHYJPEITAG IXEKYNIDIB ULEBBUZTED BERGAMINI ITEJGYPBID PFIZYRHASh

JESYRIDUGD SHUKYJYXID IVHIBMAGEX KRERYXIVOM OACAF

In order to complete Fenchow Hospital Mission Council request you to secure Bergamini half the year 1921. $10,000 (Am. gold) must be immediately available for equipment for hospital, otherwise installation heating plant, lighting plant will be too late. Please telegraph definite answer immediately.

Robert E. Chandler

TELEPHONE MAIN 180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

RECEIVED AT

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

2.54

MAY 28 1920

458

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NY G 43 PAC

PEKING 6

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

UDAVCUBKEH EWING YFOFRUCYDN YFOZCDADOB

?

Mission requests that Ewing be reappointed. Cannot too strongly urge on you the necessity of reconsideration. The matter is very urgent

Howard S. Galt

Commercial Cable Company (Principal Office, Always Open)	Rector 380
Stock Exchange	Rector 380
Cotton Exchange	Rector 380
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Barclay 6700
180 William Street, cor. Spruce	Beekman 4416
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
100 State Street / 155 Federal Street	Main 180
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	St. Paul 345

MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (Opposite Royal Exchange).
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

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TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices: if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

DEFERRED SERVICE.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY will accept for transmission to certain specified countries Deferred Service Messages at rates per word which shall be less than the rates per word charged for ordinary messages, subject to the terms and conditions above, and as follows:

Only one language shall be used, it may be French or that of the country of origin or the country of destination. The sender must declare which of these languages is used.

The sender must write before the address, and pay the charge on one word, for the letters LCF, LCO, or LCD, according to his declaration.

The message must have an address and a text. A signature is optional with the sender, but the Company will not be able to make unpaid inquiries about the senders of unsigned messages.

The address may be a cable address. House and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

The text must be written entirely in one plain language without figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, abbreviations or mutilations. Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words. Genuine words spelled according to established usage, with not more than fifteen letters, will be charged as single words. Messages written in the manner prescribed will be counted and charged according to the International Regulations.

The messages will not be subject to artificial delay in transmission or delivery. Their transmission will only be delayed until ranking messages have been despatched.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER. CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

THE FASTEST TELEGRAPH SERVICE IN THE WORLD

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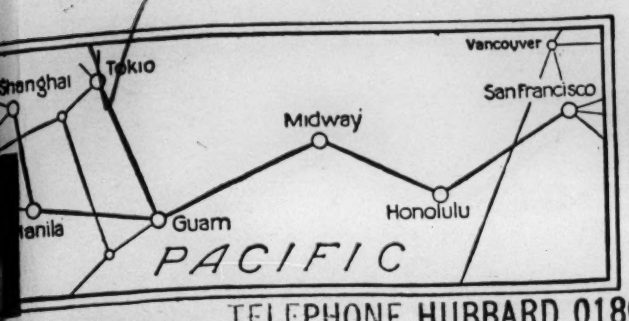
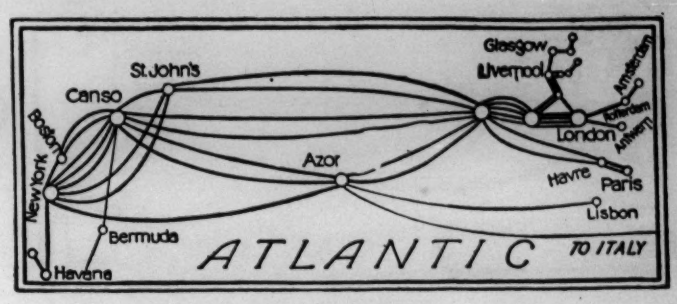
COMMERCIAL CABLES

IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAL TELEGRAPH



THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"



RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

MAR 26 1927

NYG 13PAC139

PEKING 4 250PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

TUISJ/UKEFY EWYTP/OAGET
?

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAR 26 1927

..... Telegraph reply to letter
of February 24, Rowland M. Cross.

Ans.

460

Form 34

THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

COMMERCIAL CABLE OFFICE
HANOVER 1140

OFFICIAL ADVICE

MAR 28 1927

FERNSTALK

IN CABLE NY13 OF 26TH THE FIRST WORD TUISJUKEFY IS CORRECT.

PEKING.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAR 29 1927

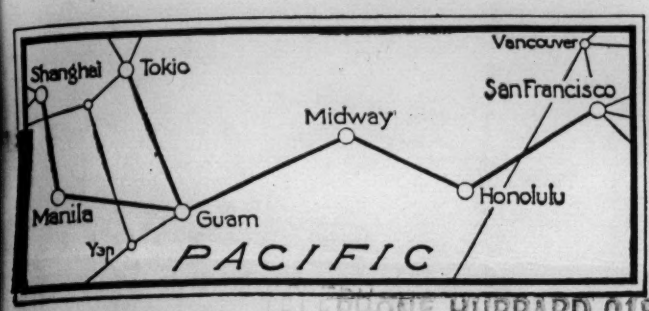
Ans.

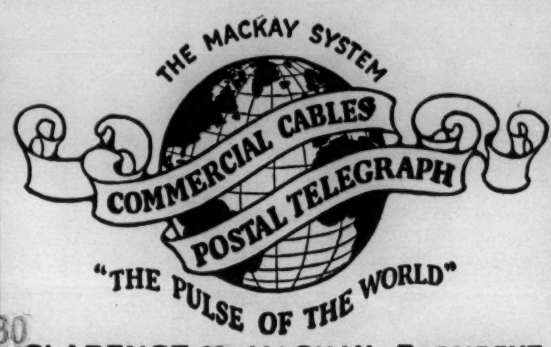
62 Printed in U.S.A.

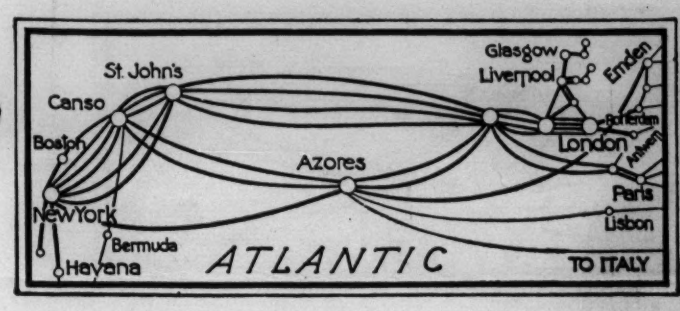
COMMERCIAL CABLES

461

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (Landline System Throughout the United States) Cross







TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180

RECEIVED AT 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

537a RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

APR 29 1927

NYG 14PAC28

PEKING 14 1220PM

APR 29 1927

FERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

EOVYJ/EXFEK IOFYK/BHYVT EBKEY/CAKIV UJEBF/RYBYL BYDYR/NIENY EMPAG/BAJEF
IVONJ/EOVOD IPIXY/WUTID EBEKS/YEJYK FRIENDSHIP OAFIM/HEXED CROSS

Council meeting Peking, full attendance. Church is now being reorganized, Native Churches basis, missionaries continuing as helpers./ Council earnestly desires missionaries now on furlough do all you can to support China United States friendship./ Robert E. Chandler, director.

Cross

TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180

RECEIVED AT 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

538a

APR 29 1927

462

RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NYG 23PAC94

PEKING 21/20 1215PM

APR 29 1927

FERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

EBOIM/WATAG EXEOR/LYEHX YFOHN/EFEBY AJIKD/YCECN JESYR/SFUMY YEJYK/SLIFR
NEGAW/AJZAG EBEKS/YFOHN IPIXH/IFAWM CUAXL/EPCOJ SENSATIONAL SAIMZ/TUAGY
INYNP/EBEOJ BIBTS/ICUZS OPTIMISM UFLOF/EBEOJ NATIONALISM EVOSB/NICOP

Stop circulation statement April 11, 1927 Await letter sent you on the 29th. Mission strongly urges Prudential Committee advocate a new treaty immediately. Oppose all you can United States participation military forces against China. Mission strongly urges missionaries now on furlough establish bureau counteract sensational news publish friendly Chinese attitude. Try to encourage as much as you can optimism regarding Chinese Nationalism. North China Mission.

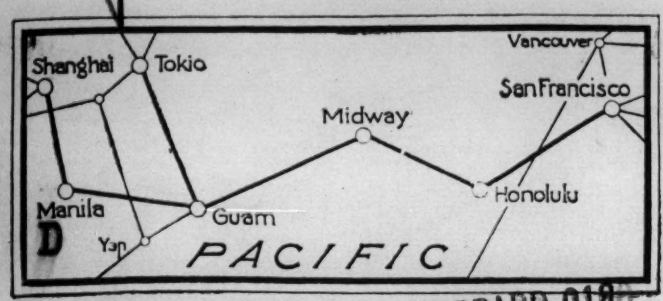
CL 22/20 CTF.

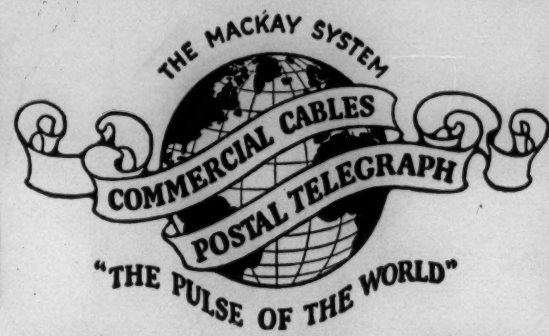
62 Printed in U.S.A.

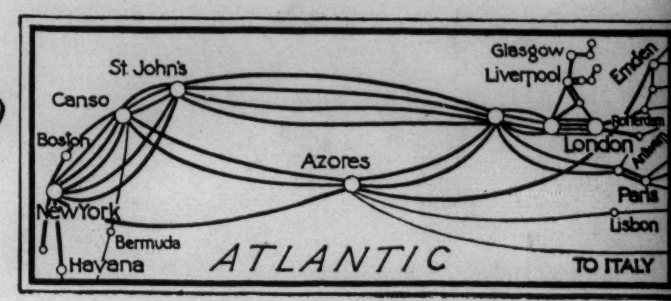
Cross 463

COMMERCIAL CABLES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (Landline System Throughout the United States)







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100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

505

MAY 7 1927

NY G 1PAC174

PEKING 9 1150AM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

UNINT/IPIXH SOULM/UXNAV YOZAX/EMZYM XATYK/SBAIN OCYKL/IDPOP RYRIC/INAGC SBUCF/OAGET

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 7 - 1927

China Council and Mission approves return of missionaries now on furlough per schedule for the current year unless you hear to the contrary by telegram. Notify Francis F. Tucker Tehchow does not need foreign nurse.

Rowland M Cross

Ans.

464

1927 JUL 21 AM 3 57

NA123 13 CABLE

TIENTSIN 21 1220P

FERNSTALK 1101

BOSTON

UNIXZN/IFYT VONSS/VNAPT AVWOS/ILSYV UNOZP/RERKN DITAL/SSIHH APEAX/UJPUT VOXVO/SSAIP UNYEN/SAER VFPOX/SAGON YOVOY/SAJYS SASET/SHANS.

China Council and Mission urge return of men, single women, provided some arrangements can be made for families. Mission does not regard proposed return of mothers, children expedient now. Tungchow School for Missionaries Children will not be re-opened for one year. Miss Alice M. Huggins return is authorized. Miss Maryette H. Lum urgently wanted at the beginning academic year.

A.C.Grimes, Rowland M. Cross,
Chang.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUL 21 1927

Ans.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

465

Boston, Mass August 12, 1927

LCO
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

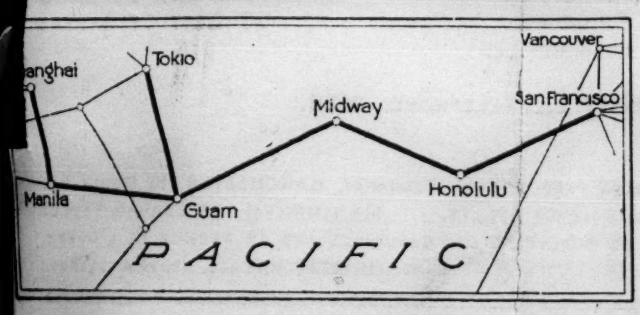
LOVE RESIGNS HEMINGWAY APPROVES SUGGESTION TUCKERS TAIKU.

STRONG

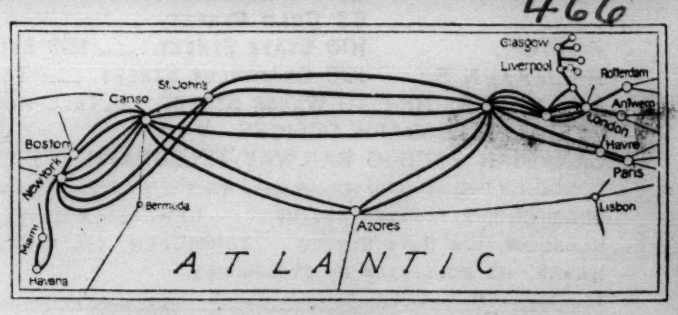
Prepaid $5.50

CABLEGRAM - "VIA COMMERCIAL"

466



THE MACKAY SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"



CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

AUG 5 1927

RECEIVED AT
TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

9224

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

C

AUG -5 1927

Ans.

PACNYB77/PAC317

PEITAIHO 8 545PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

GYXIH/OBVUV EHEET/LYENK NUQUIST WANTED ODYAB/EOSYM WYNIB/OAGET

Departure of Mrs. Hugh W. Hubbard and children postpone indefinitely. Communicate this to home centers by letter and telegram. Nuquist wanted. Mrs. Charles E. Ewing and children, Council sympathize deeply with you in your loss; you have our prayers.

Rowland M. Cross

COMMERCIAL CABLES

NEW YORK: TELEPHONE RECTOR 0830 FOR ALL OFFICES—COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING, 20 BROAD STREET (*Principal Office, Always Open*)
COTTON EXCHANGE. PRODUCE EXCHANGE 2 BEAVER STREET POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
83 GOLD STREET, 442 BROOME STREET, 944 BROADWAY, 66 WEST 37 STREET
BOSTON: 100 STATE STREET. — 155 FEDERAL STREET. — TELEPHONE: MAIN 180 (FOR BOTH OFFICES)
HALIFAX, N S.: 108 GRANVILLE STREET. — TELEPHONE: ST. PAUL 345.
ST. JOHN'S, NF.: 111 WATER STREET. — TELEPHONE: 559. CABOT BUILDING, 264 WATER STREET. — TELEPHONE: 2128.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES
LONDON, (*Principal Office, Always Open*) MACKAY HOUSE, WORMWOOD STREET, E. C. 2, LIVERPOOL, F 7 EXCHANGE BLDG. AND COTTON EXCHANGE. MANCHESTER, 18 MOULT ST.
BRADFORD, 8 FORSTER SQUARE. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 SANDHILL. BRISTOL, BACKHALL CHAMBERS, BALDWIN STREET. BIRMINGHAM, 75 EDMUND STREET
GLASGOW, 105 HOPE STREET EDINBURGH, 18c GEORGE STREET DUNDEE 50 BELL STREET. PARIS, 24 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES AND 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA
HAVRE, 112 BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG. ROTTERDAM, ZUIDBLAAK, NO. 86A. HORTA, FAYAL, AZORES ISLANDS.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

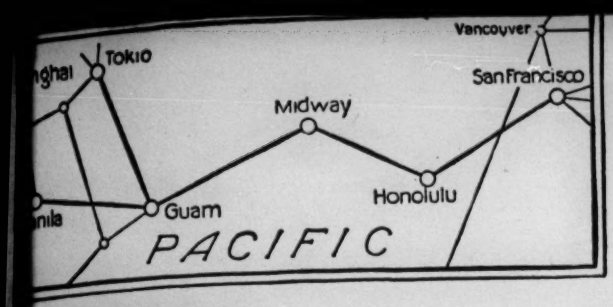
In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms, or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

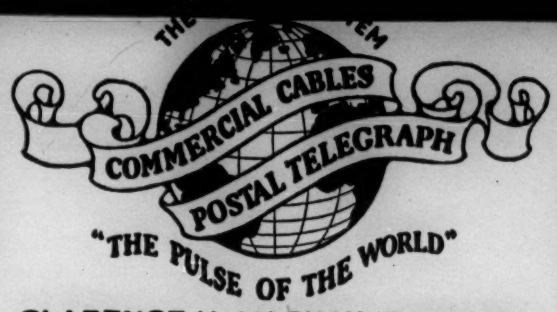
This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained through the Company's offices, and not by applying directly to the sender.





CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SEPT 9 1927 467

RECEIVED AT
TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

5208

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SEP 9 1927

YG 7PAC85

TIENTSIN 6 220PM

ERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

BMOW UPEOR AIPEK OBMAT ODPEC UNWEY OAGET OAJYB

Shansi missionaries returning to their stations After careful consideration of circumstances our advice is Rev. and Mrs. Elmer W. Galt and children Rev. and Mrs. Philip D. Dutton and children return as soon as possible.

Rowland M. Cross
A.C. Grimes

PACIFIC — THE PULSE OF THE WORLD — ATLANTIC

TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
RECEIVED AT 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SEPT 14TH 1927 468

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

5242

YG 8PAC21

PEKING 6 1155AM

ERNSTALK BOSTON

GAHC OASAP BAAKC OBUJT EDVAS XOAPS OAJOV OAGET

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SEP 14 1927

Ans.

Please inform relatives Miss Grace M. Boynton arrived here safely; all well. Mrs. Howard S. Galt and children come as soon as possible. Telegraph date of departure.

Boyntons informed

Howard S. Galt
Rowland M. Cross.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES

LONDON, (*Principal Office, Always Open*) MACKAY HOUSE, WORMWOOD STREET, E. C. 2, LIVERPOOL, F 7 EXCHANGE BLDG. AND COTTON EXCHANGE. MANCHESTER, 18 MOULT ST. BRADFORD, 8 FORSTER SQUARE. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 SANDHILL. BRISTOL, BACKHALL CHAMBERS, BALDWIN STREET. BIRMINGHAM, 75 EDMUND STREET GLASGOW, 105 HOPE STREET EDINBURGH, 18c GEORGE STREET DUNDEE, 50 BELL STREET. PARIS, 24 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES AND 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA. HAVRE, 112 BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG. ROTTERDAM, ZUIDBLAAK, NO. 86A. HORTA, FAYAL, AZORES ISLANDS.

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It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

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469

Boston, Mass., September 14,1927

CROSS
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

IJOTWOVSIK HYAVYSTEUZ OCUCFGIOPG

CHANDLER

Board authorizes expenditure of $825 U.S.C. for doctor in place of Dr. C.H.Love September to August

Prepaid $7.00

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

6/2a

SEPT 26 1927 470

NYG 5X117

TIENTSINSBO 6 12NOON

RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SEP 26 1927

FERNSTALK BOSTON

UNSAKODULJ UJYKTUFLOF NUQUIST CHANGOAGET

Ans.

Rev. and Mrs. R.B. Whitaker
Mission urges.....to return as soon as possible. Cannot understand why you do not reply regarding Nuquist.

Chang R.M.Cross

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

5.34a

SEPT 17 1927 471

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NYG 12PAC3

TIENTSIN 8 1010AM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

DOJTUNYEW EHZAGIEYOK XIVYSODALD UNWEYHAAKH NUQUIST QAGETOAJYB

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Martin and children
Return is authorized after the completion of endowment. Please telegraph following to Miss Lucy I. Mead: Return as soon as possible. Wire date of departure Nuquist.

RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT SEP 17 1927

Rowland M. Cross
A.C. Grimes

Ans.

GLASGOW, 105 HOPE STREET EDINBURGH, 13c GEORGE STREET DUNDEE, 50 BELL STREET. PARIS, 24 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES AND 49 AVENUE DE L'OPE
HAVRE, 112 BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG. ROTTERDAM, ZUIDBLAAK, NO. 86A. HORTA, FAYAL, AZORES ISLAN

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472

Boston, Mass., September 28, 1927

LCO
CROSS
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

NUQUIST FAVORABLE SEEKING FUNDS WILL WIRE DECISION

Prepaid $5.50

473

Boston, Mass., October 7, 1927

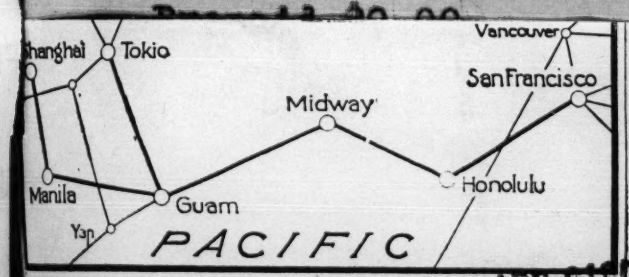
CROSS
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

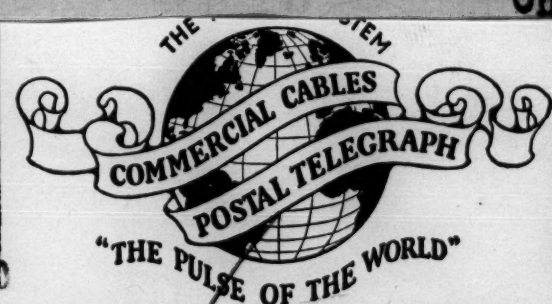
ELJOLICOSM RYRASALLOD IXEKWAFVAS EOSYMRYUCL YOXAZUPAFP
EYPYKOAFIM

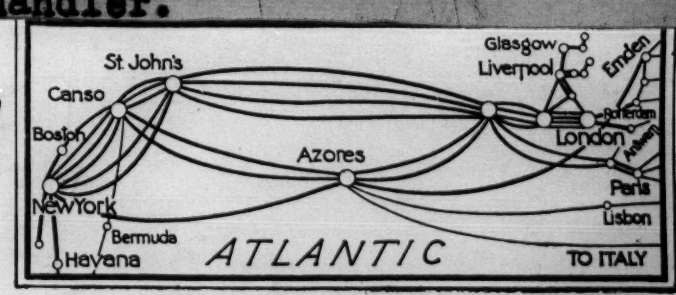
Board will give consideration to emergency needs North China hospitals. Will act Council what are your present needs during this year? Must have a reply before 19th October of this year.

Chandler.

Prepaid $9.00







RECEIVED TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0160
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

6520

OCT 18 1927

474

Ch

NYG 10PAC46

PEKING 11 3PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

AWEWHEITAG AVTUYPACY J BIVEDEBEOJ SBUYMIDPOP IXEWXULAHT OTDATIJWOY
YOWESAWAGS EHIBVIDCIP EPTIDOAGET

China Council approves Fenchow Hospital $4000 U.S.C. Will Board authorize Chinese trained nurse urgently required Tehchow Hospital request $500 U.S.C. to cover expenses calendar year subject to approval of ~~mission and~~ China Council. No communication has been received Taiku Lintsing.

Rowland M. Cross

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OCT 18 1927

Ans.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
100 STATE STREET
Phone Hub. 7940

STANDARD TIME
INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

TELEGRAMS TO ALL AMERICA

THE MACKAY SYSTEM
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
COMMERCIAL CABLES
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

CABLEGRAMS TO ALL THE WORLD

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.

BLUE	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NITE	NIGHT TELEGRAM
LCO	DEFERRED
CLT	CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END LETTER

Cross 475
Ch

NA1197 5 CABLE

PEKING 1110A

FERNSTALK 877

BOSTON

IDPOPAVSOL AVXITOVYEM AWEWHOAGET.

Jas L Barton
14 Beacon St

RECEIVED
MAR 21 1928

N

Tehchow Boys' School unexpected and unavoidable decrease in receipts from receipts from students renders necessary an increased expenditure for current fiscal year of $1000. U.S.C. Will Board make needed appropriation? Advise by wire.

China Council approves.

Rowland M. Cross

476

Boston, Mass., May 31, 1928

FERNSTALK
PEKING

UNKABOASIZ UNDUKANACS ODCIHODRIS NOFOZOESIJ

Chandler

Condition of Health forbids return of Grace M. Brock. Board authorizes return to America Alice C. Reed. Mr. and Mrs. L.C. Porter and children, two children of Percy T. Watson

Prepaid $7.00

AVGOX - Board grants additional
appro. of ——— for works at -
OXUTH - *3500 use
EITAZ - Zerchow
IDPOP - Zehchow
IXEKW - hospitals
YOWES - current (Calendar) year

Peking

477

RADIOGRAM

WORLD WIDE WIRELESS

CONTINENT TO CONTINENT — SHORE TO SHIP — SHIP TO SHIP

"Via RCA" RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA "Via RCA"

JUN 5 1928 6 28 AM

No. 4

RECEIVED ON S/S 100 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON AT M. DATE 192

XB B04 PR676

PEKING 5 5 1520

LEE FERNSTALK BOSTON

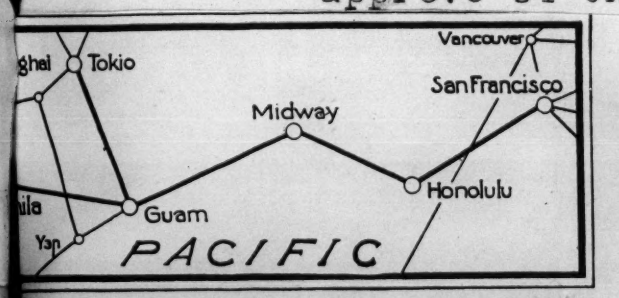
LYXYY/AWFIJ

FACULTY

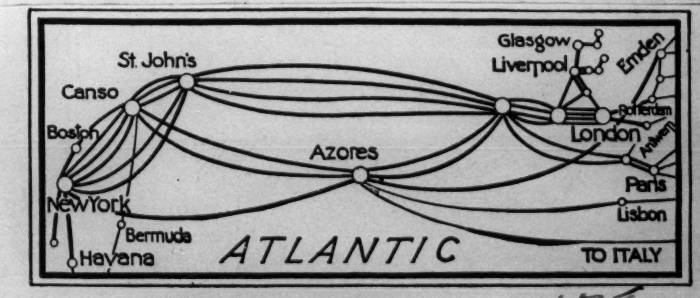
RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 5 - 1928

Ans.

Writing fully; await letter before acting. Do not approve of the proposal



THE MARKET SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.



478

JUN 18 1928
ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

BNY32PAC167

PEKING 4 450PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

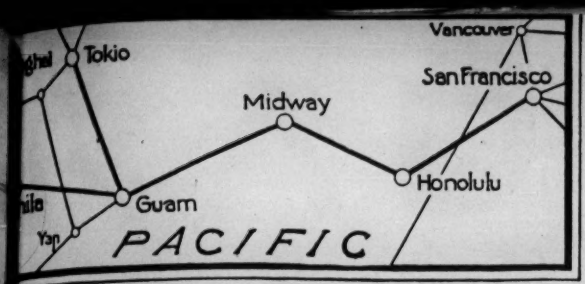
WEWHIDCIP SBUYMOAGET

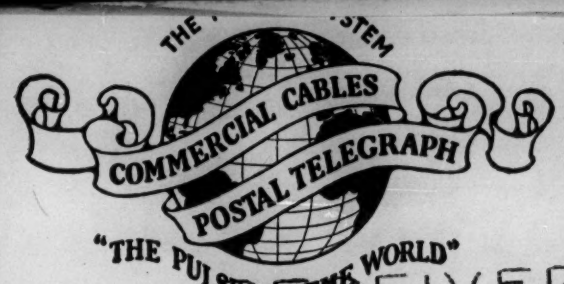
RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 19 1928

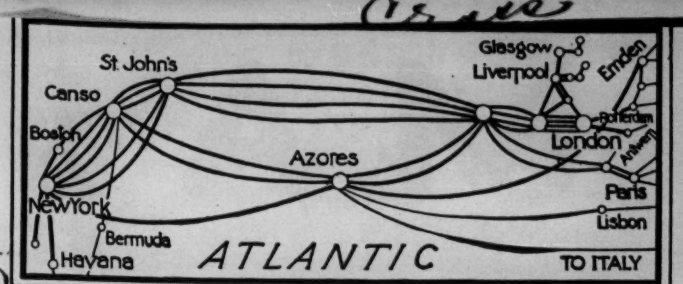
Ans.

CHINA COUNCIL APPROVES OF TAIKU TRAINED NURSE URGENTLY REQUIRED

ROWLAND M. CROSS







RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180 CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 19 1928

JUNE 19 1928 479
ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

530a

JUN 19 1928

BNY6X88

TIENTSIN SBO 8 1205PM

Ans.

FERNSTALK BOSTON

NURSE MIX YFOUM/KORGH IMMOB/UOOSM MOZIT/ARLIN IDCIP/NIENP

Nurse Mix is urgently needed here. Expected to study the language firts. Owing to increasing medical work appointment should be fulfilled without delay.
Taiku missionaries

May 24th 1928 4 50

192

Fernstalk Boston

In your radiogram bo 6/24th read 5th word 'LYXYVIPIRT'

Peking

"Via RCA" RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA "Via RCA"

MAY 24 1928 6 09 AM

FORM No. 112 B
RECEIVED AT

AT RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT STANDARD TIME
481

MAY 24 1928

XB B06 PR2093
PEKING 10 24 1220

Ans.

FERNSTALK BOSTON

EPAEGODFYX EITAGOASIZ IDPOPGROAT ODUFVUNADW LYXYVIPIRT IPIRT
ODCIHUNOWU DITEDOESIJ WUAZNOAGET

Furlough with permission to return to U.S at once has been granted

The Council approves Gertrude N. Wood Fenchow, Shansi Grace M. Breck Tehchow, Shantung. Must leave it to you to decide Rev. and Mrs. Francis F. Tucker's return. Writing fully; await letter before acting..... Alice C. Reed. Mission approves return of two children of Percy T. Watson this summer.

Cross

Try ipirt!

copies made

Cross 482

RADIOGRAM

WORLD WIDE WIRELESS

CONTINENT TO CONTINENT — SHORE TO SHIP — SHIP TO SHIP

"Via RCA" RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA "Via RCA"

No. 112 B

RECEIVED AT AT STANDARD TIME

CR BO 8 PR 3678

PEKING 6 8 1230

JUN 10 1928 12 06 PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

EWYZB IFPUZ EXFEK ENBIB YEN AND FENG VOYFJ OAGET

C
Ch

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 11 1928

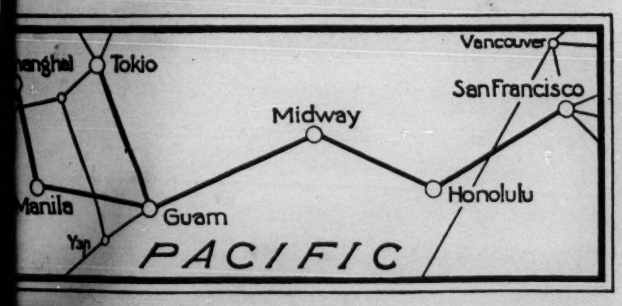
Paotingfu Tungchow Peking under control of Yen and Feng. Situation is quiet; officials and people friendly.

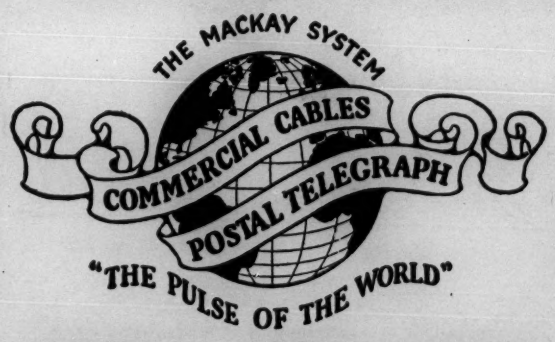
Rowland M. Cross

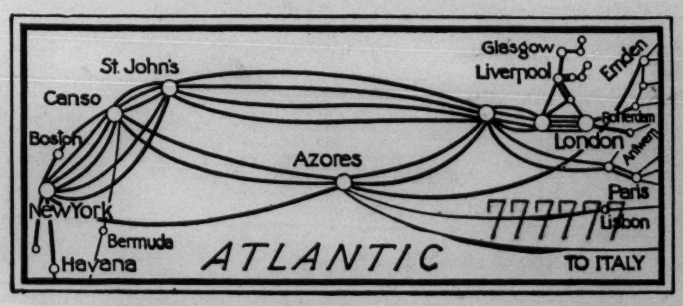
Cross 483

COMMERCIAL CABLES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (LANDLINE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES)







RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

5100

JUL 11 1928
ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

NY G 2PAC307

PEKING 6 1000AM

RECEIVED C
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUL 11 1928
Ch

FERNSTALK BOSTON

IDCIP KHOAD ODBAY UXULS UGQFS YOXUK LYPIK OAGET

Ans.

TAIKU INVITES JESSIE E. PAYNE PRIMARY SCHOOL, RELIGIOUS EDUCATION FOR NEXT YEAR. LETTER WITH FULL INFORMATION FOLLOWS

ROWLAND M. CROSS.

RADIOGRAMS TO ALL THE WORLD

Direct Radio Service to NORWAY, ENGLAND, GERMANY, FRANCE, SWEDEN, POLAND, ITALY, ARGENTINE, HAWAII, DUTCH EAST INDIES & JAPAN.

Where RCA offices are not maintained file your Radiograms -

FOR HAWAII, DUTCH EAST INDIES AND JAPAN - AT ANY WESTERN UNION OFFICE;

FOR OTHER PLACES - AT ANY POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE;

FOR SHIPS AT SEA - AT ANY WESTERN UNION OR POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY

Always open · 64 Broad Street · Hanover 1811

WASHINGTON OFFICE

8.30 A.M. to midnight - 1112 Connecticut Ave. - Main 7400

BOSTON OFFICE

RADIOGRAMS TO ALL THE WORLD

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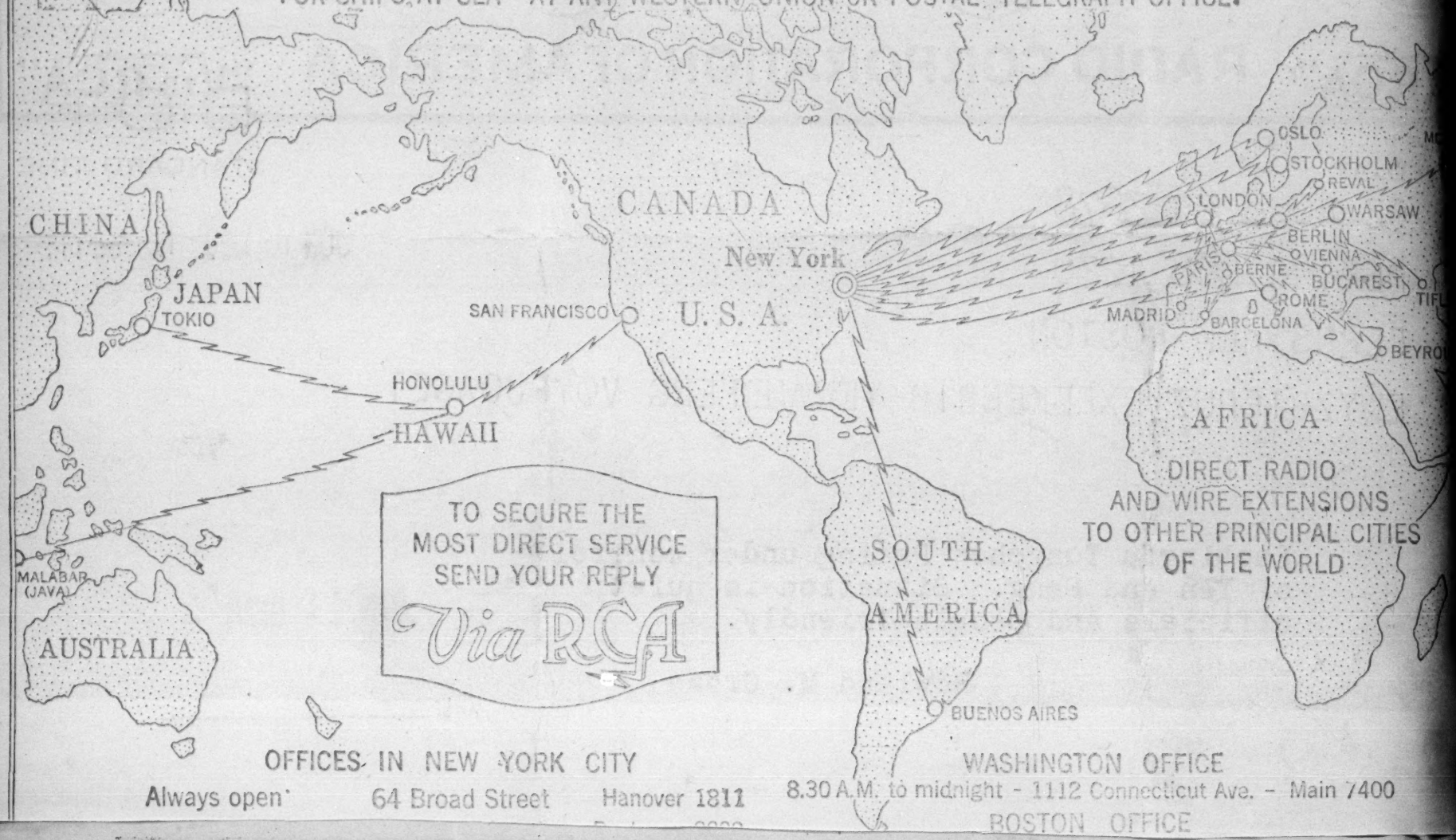


OFFICES IN NEW YORK CITY

Always open · 64 Broad Street · Hanover 1811

WASHINGTON OFFICE

8.30 A.M. to midnight - 1112 Connecticut Ave. - Main 7400

BOSTON OFFICE

484

Boston, Mass., July 11, 1928

FERNSTALK PEKING

AVHUKOXOOX EBEOJYNHEJ EXFEKIFFUZ IDCIPIFJOR LUYMBEXKYR

FESSLER KUJAPWSAYV EXVINJUPYF ~~OBAHL~~OAFIM
OCUIT

Prepaid $11.00

Board makes an appropriation of $1450 gold for special work of Chinese workers, Peking Tungchow Taiku, Tsinan according to your letter of May 28, 1928. Fessler leaving by steamer on Russia Aug 2,1928 Inform H.S. Matthews.

R.E. Chandler

485

Boston, Mass., August 21, 1928

FERNSTALK
PEKING

EJZYDBATES OCXAGSVUOR OAJAYEMOCD EITAGMIEGF

SHODWTSAFJ EWYZBOAFIM

Prepaid $.8.00

A conference was held Bates Reynolds Is it possible E.W. Galt continue Fenchow? Can you make other provision Paotingfu?

Robert E. Chandler

486

July 25, 1928

FERNSTALK PEKING

CIPUBYFOET EOSYMULBUR HCCHANG ADEKSOAHUL YHOSMEJGED

IJYMBOAFIM

$8.00

Board urges Council please request Chang accompany Wynn C. Fairfield going on a visit to Fukien. We will be responsible for traveling expenses.

R. E. Chandler

487

Boston, Mass., August 29,1928

LCO
FERNSTALK
PEKING

COUNCIL REQUESTS HEATING PLANT HOUSE TWENTYTHREE BRIDGMAN TEACHER GRANTED.

LEE

$6.50 Prepaid

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SEP 17 1928 488

ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SEP 17 1928

NY G 82PAC320

PEKING 12 720PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

YCAWCXAXAD GWERLEBEOJ NIKOHTEIGY OCUJREYHOM IDPOPONIVH ULUEFTEFUC
MAUPMIFPUZ EPAEGOBMAT EITAGOBOHD EWYZBOAGET

The Board's Treasurer's telegram received and contents noted. Delegation Chinese senior missionaries proceeding with Mr. James H. McCann September 22, '28 Tehchow. Dr. Edward F. Parsons is compelled to resign his station or work very probably locating Tungchow. The Councill approves Mr. Elmer W. Galt and family Fenchow, Mr. James H. Hunter family Paotingfu.

R.M.Cross.

Boston, Mass., November 16 489

FERNSTALK PEKING

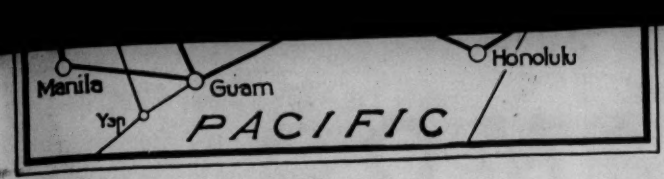
UZBINICYSC USOOBYMOUW TABER EUDETTAFER WILSON

CIPUBWUSYX OGICJTAWOF INYUBEYBEN JUPYFOCXEY NORRIS

VEAJCOVYEM

Secretary engaged, sails with Taber January 4, 1929 "President Wilson". Board supports girls school at Tehchow principal from first of September. Advise H.W. Robinson; Norris sending $1,000.

Chg. Am. Bd. Acct.
14 Beacon St.,
Amplify: No. China. $13.00



RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

6 mpa

MAR 1 1929

490

ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

NYG 2PAC135

PEPING 6 4PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

GRILDUFLOF AGROBINSON YFCANEOVYJ EXICMOAGET

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAR 1 1929

Ans.

CANNOT DECIDE REGARDING A.G. ROBINSON UNTIL COUNCIL MEETING

MAY 4, 1929

ROWLAND M CROSS

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

6 31

MAY 15 1929

ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

491

NYG 2PAC41

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 15 1929

PEPING 9 1225PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

EPAEGLYPIK ODMIXIDPOP OBAJNOGHUZ ONYRZOGPAG OASIZEPTID AGROBINSON ALLODOAGET

The Council approves:

Mr. & Mrs. Francis F. Tucker	Shantung
Mabel I. Huggins	Girls' Sch. at Peking
Mr. & Mrs. Vincent Wagner	Hospital at Taiku
Grace M. Breck	Shantung
A. G. Robinson	North China Mission

Letters with full information follow.

Rowland M. Cross

FORM No. 112 BOS.

RECEIVED AT POST OFFICE SQUARE BUILDING 109 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON, AT MAY 25 1929 STANDARD TIME

492

XB B032 PR3093

PEPING 8 25 1530

LEE, FERNSTALK BOSTON

YFVYX/IMAZR WYDOY/IOHIP EHYJP/COOBC CYEMB/IPKES WAGNER

MAY WE USE FIELD SURPLUS FUNDS IN ORDER TO COMPLETE BUILDING HOUSE CABLE WHAT HAS BEEN DECIDED ABOUT WAGNER'S FURLOUGH

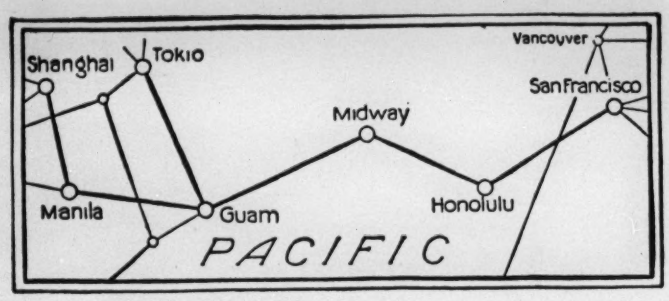
RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 25 1929

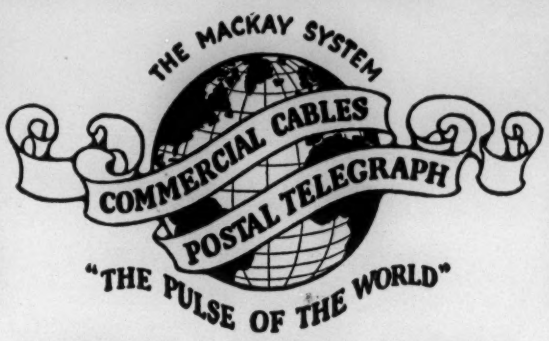
62. Printed in U.S.A.

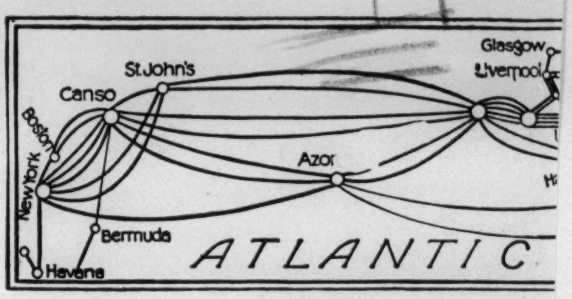
COMMERCIAL CABLES

IN CONNECTION WITH POSTAL TELEGRAPH

493







RECEIVED AT

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

OCT 11 1929

TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

783

NY G 30PAC250

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OCT 11 1929

PEIPING 9

Ans.

LCD FERNSTALK BOSTON

COUNCIL APPROVES APPOINTMENT BURTONS FENCHOW

CROSS

494

Boston, Mass., Oct. 24, 1929

FERNSTALK

PEPING

IPUNPYNCUH AVDEVNYAHZ

FAIRFIELD

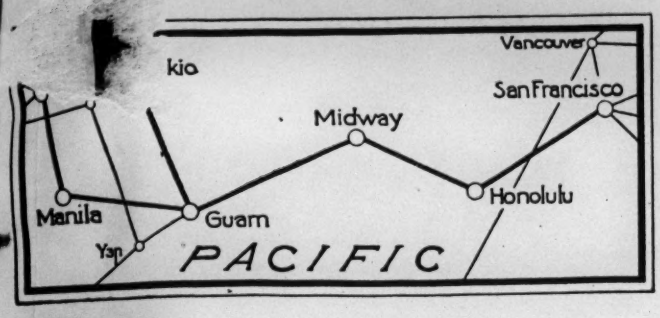
GENERAL WORK APPROPRIATIONS FOR YOUR MISSION ARE TEN PER CENT LESS THAN LAST YEAR

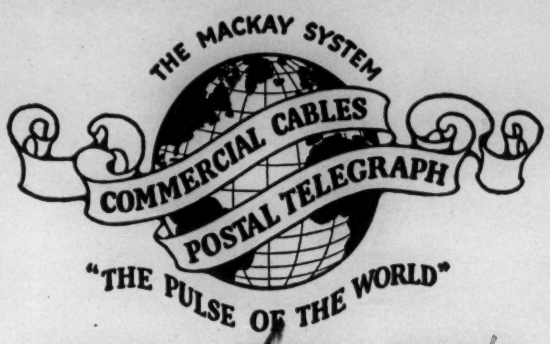
Chg. Am. Bd. Acct.
14 Beacon St.
Amplify: $5.00 North China Mission

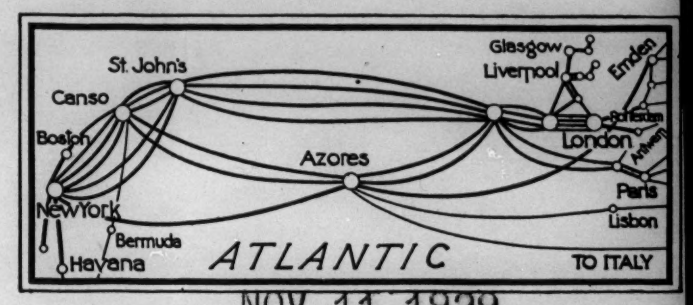
62 PRINTED IN U. S. A.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (LAND LINE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES) 495







RECEIVED
(STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE)

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

NOV 11 1929

ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NOV 12 1929

FPNY10

PAC34

PEIPING 8 1105AM

Ans._____

FERNSTALK BOSTON

CAGEHEUCUN ONOUDIPFEX EOSYMULAHT OTHOMEBEOJ WOIDKIDPOP LYPIKOAGET

BEGINNING JAN. 1, 1930, MRS. PHILIP DE VAGAS FOR URGENT FAMILY REASONS WISHES TO TAKE FURLOUGH NOW; MISSION APPROVES; WILL BOARD GIVE PERMISSION FOR EARLIER FURLOUGH? COUNCIL REQUESTS $650 GOLD CHINESE SUBSTITUTE TEHCHOW LETTER WITH FULL INFORMATION FOLLOWS ROWLAND M CROSS

Permission granted & action reported to Mr. T. Nevius & Mr. Cross

Boston, Mass., Nov. 14, 1929 496

FERNSTALK

PEKING

IPGUPONOUD CAGEHEUCUN

FURLOUGH IS GRANTED MRS. PHILIP DE VAGAS BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1930

Chg. Am. Bd. Acct.
14 Beacon St.

Amplify: $4.00 North China Mission

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY No. 8 906 497

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank

20—735 DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

213 ch mk 12

Tientsin july 24 - 25

Ferstalk

Boston

YFOHNEFEBD EMFYTOAMOS HEBYKSUOHZ HOPEIETOACK CLOTYMAUBY INAGYBUMUG

KEJAWNYAFD AFSAVAMUBV AABAWHOPEI OACAFOAGAB

MISSION STRONGLY URGES PRUDENTIAL COMMITTEE IN CONSULTATION WITH MR. CHARLES A. STANLEY TO DETERMINE THE POLICY OF THE BOARD ON HOPEI. TITLE DEEDS OF PROPERTY IN ---- BORROWING LOCAL FOREIGN BANK, INTEREST 8%. MUST ACT AT ONCE. THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE IS OR WILL BE ABANDONING HOPEI.

Robert E. Chandler

James H. McCann

Fare J. L. Barton

~~1773 M~~ 1099 Newton Dth

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT

CABLEGRAM

DELIVERY No. 498 362

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank

20—735 DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

125cnsv 440pns RECD JULY 24

TIENTSIN

FURNSTALK Jas L Barton DD

BOSTON

NUEKWIDTON OGIMZEYGIR BIESRACHEV YFIEEXPOG MIGHEEKEV

MCCAN

fare 1099 Newt Dth

~~1773 M~~

offary M. S

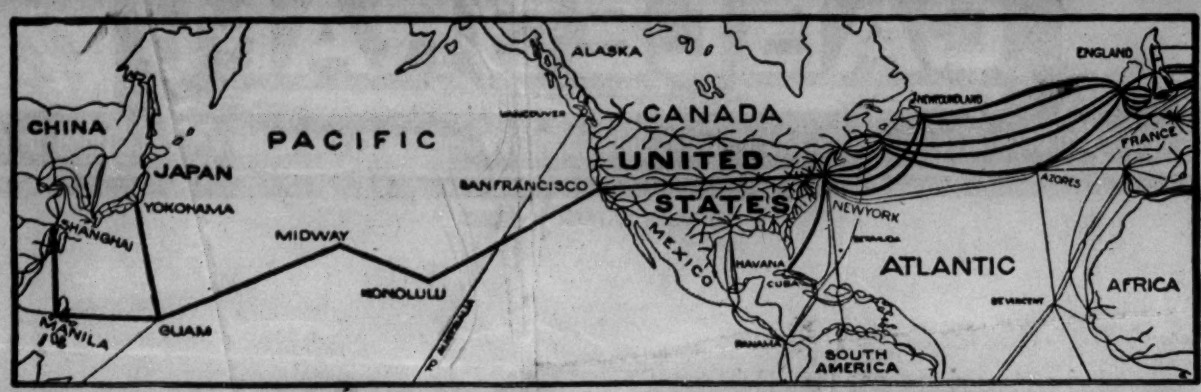
ONE MIXICAN DOLLAR EQUAL 97 3/5 cents, AUDITING -- ~~(SENT FURNSTALK RENDERED AGNAU)~~ WILL BE ADDITIONAL EXPENSE, UP TO JUNE 30 OF THIS YEAR. MAILED JULY 16 OF THIS YEAR.

(signed) McCann

A.C.GRIMES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[30 AND 32]



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THIS COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and, if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office, if sent by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[30 AND 32]

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

DELIVERY No. 499
672

1. Cablegram
2. received
3. July 25
4. your
5. decision
6. means
7. immediate
8. abandonment
9. Hopei
10. make-ing
11. impossible
12. work
13. section-al
14. city
15. assign-ed
16. ~~to us~~
17. by
18. Christian
19. Union
20. and
21. in good faith
22. undertaken
23. by
24. us
25. flood
26. protection
27. repair-s
28. New
29. residence
30. Hsiku
31. without any ~~(more)~~
32. new (?)
33. work
34. require ~~ing~~
35. at the least
36. 51000 Mex.
37. Can you give
38. such
39. amount
40. or
41. Shall we abandon ~~(the work, etc)~~
42. Tientsin
43. Howard S. Galt
44. Jas H McCann

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[30 AND 29]

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

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CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[30 AND 29]

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AL CABLES

DELIVERY No. 499
672

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this cablegram subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this bl

20—735

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

lo5exwq 125p 24 recd Aug CTAF aug 2

TIENTSIN

FERSTALK

BOSTON

CYGEKUCAMT EXUSTYPIPE GRUIXMOPEL JESYRAALPH POPEIMIEDL JIDCHYNCUH

UZPYSEBRYC BEENJYFTAW CYANXEBIZJ YEIFYANIXT IAEAJBYDVYB CYANXYFSAX

IMOXYTREIB UJEPCSAHSN ULPYVHSIKU YMZULSAHIN YNCUHULGAB KUCIGPNULR

IRDEVWOWFS ANAKCHGARK AAFICIDYIT OADOBOAGAB

?

ILAJBYDVYB

226p

ANAKCSGARK

POSTAL TELEGRAPH – COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
100 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone "MAIN POSTAL TELEGRAPH"

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 500
150

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N.L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram)

18—51427

B2B AY DHCO 1004AM

B BOSTON AUGUST 3,1920

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

PLEASE READ ELEVENTH WORD ILAJBYDVYB IN OUR CABLE FROM TIENTSIN ALSO

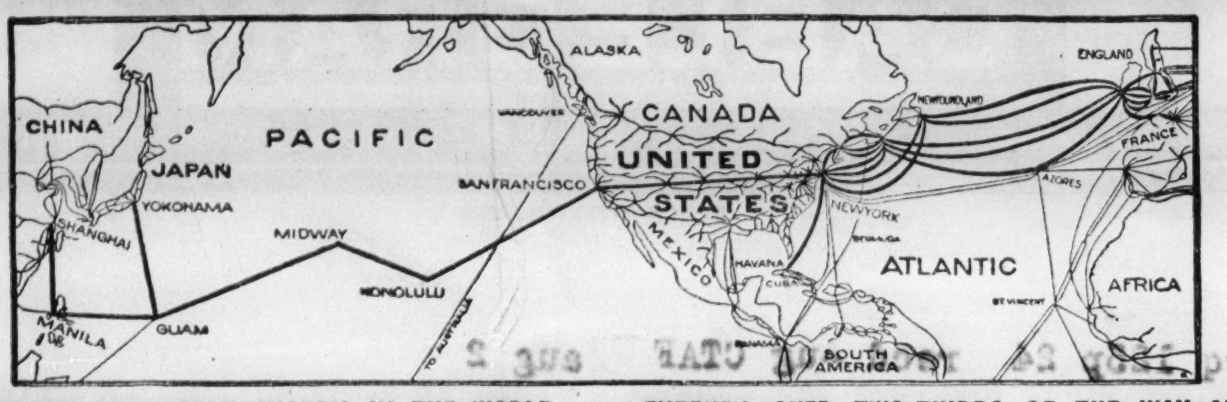
ERASE NOTE SUBFIX

POSTAL TELEGRAPH CABLE CO.

REC'D AUG 3 - 1920

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY IN CONNECTION WITH THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY

[20 AND 20]



THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE COMPANY (INCORPORATED)

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

THIS COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and, if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office, if sent by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH—FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD

received by this Company.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and, if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office, if sent by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
100 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.
Telephone "MAIN POSTAL TELEGRAPH"

TELEGRAM

DELIVERY NO. 1090 5-01

The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company (Incorporated) transmits and delivers this message subject to the terms and conditions printed on the back of this blank.

This is a fast Day Telegram unless otherwise indicated by signal after the number of words:—"N. L." (Night Lettergram) or "Nite" (Night Telegram) 18—51427

B3B TS 11.10pm

B Boston Mass August 3rd 1920

Fernstalk

Boston Mass,.

Read 20th word in our cable from Tientsin dated August 2nd as follows

ANAKCSGARK

Postal Telegraph Cable Company

REC'D AUG 13

FORM 62
25341

502

CABLEGRAM

"VIA COMMERCIAL"

TELEPHONE MAIN 180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

AUG 13 1920

RECEIVED AT ..... M. SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NYG 20 PAC

TIENTSIN 4

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

PRATTBAAKC INGRAM

Pratt arrived here safely; all in good order.
Ingram

20—735
REC'D AUG 2 - 1920

DESIGN PATENT No. 40529

503

1a8exwq 7 AUG 2 23op

TIENTSIN

FERNSTALK

BOSTON

PATTON APHIVIVOHW GRULKFERD UFLOFIDYIT CYGSHOADOB

Patton appeal your help decision Prudential Committee regarding Tientsin. Refer to our Cablegram.
Howard S. Galt

No inquiry respecting this message can be attended to without the production of this paper. Repetitions of doubtful words should be obtained

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.

AMERICAN OFFICES

NEW YORK	TELEPHONE
Commercial Cable Building, 20 Broad St. (*Principal Office, Always Open*)	Rector 380
Stock Exchange	Rector 380
Cotton Exchange	Rector 380
16 Beaver Street	Broad 427
Postal Telegraph Building	Barclay 6700
180 William Street, cor. Spruce	Beekman 4416
442 Broome Street	Spring 1108
944 Broadway	Gramercy 2891 and 2892
"Herald" Building	Greeley 3025
BOSTON	
100 State Street / 155 Federal Street	Main 180
HALIFAX, N. S.	
108 Granville Street	St. Paul 345

EUROPEAN OFFICES

LONDON (*Principal Office, Always Open*), 63-64 Gracechurch Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL, F 7 Exchange Building and Cotton Exchange.
MANCHESTER, 18 Moult Street, Cross Street (Opposite Royal Exchange).
BRADFORD, 8 Forster Square.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 Sandhill.
BRISTOL, Backhall Chambers, Baldwin Street.
GLASGOW, 28 Gordon Street.
EDINBURGH, 18c George Street.
DUNDEE, 50 Bell Street.
LEITH, 5 Bernard Street.
PARIS, 49 Avenue de l'Opera (New York Herald Office).
HAVRE, 112 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
HORTA, FAYAL, Azores Islands.

CABLEGRAMS FOR TRANSMISSION BY COMMERCIAL, COMMERCIAL PACIFIC, HALIFAX & BERMUDAS, DIRECT WEST INDIA, NEWFOUNDLAND AND COMMERCIAL OF CUBA CABLES ARE ACCEPTED AT ALL POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

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In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

DEFERRED SERVICE.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY will accept for transmission to certain specified countries Deferred Service Messages at rates per word which shall be less than the rates per word charged for ordinary messages, subject to the terms and conditions above, and as follows:

Only one language shall be used, it may be French or that of the country of origin or the country of destination. The sender must declare which of these languages is used.

The sender must write before the address, and pay the charge on one word, for the letters LCF, LCO, or LCD, according to his declaration.

The message must have an address and a text. A signature is optional with the sender, but the Company will not be able to make unpaid inquiries about the senders of unsigned messages.

The address may be a cable address. House and street numbers may be expressed in figures.

The text must be written entirely in one plain language without figures, commercial marks, groups of letters, abbreviations or mutilations. Numbers, except in the address, must be written in words. Genuine words spelled according to established usage, with not more than fifteen letters, will be charged as single words. Messages written in the manner prescribed will be counted and charged according to the International Regulations.

The messages will not be subject to artificial delay in transmission or delivery. Their transmission will only be delayed until ranking messages have been despatched.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. GEO. G. WARD, VICE-PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER. ALBERT BECK, SECRETARY.

THE GREATEST TELEGRAPH AND CABLE SYSTEM IN THE WORLD. EXTENDS OVER TWO-THIRDS OF THE WAY AROUND THE EARTH.

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH—FASTEST SERVICE IN THE WORLD

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

APR 2 1927

504

NYG 59PAC176

TIENTSIN 9 115PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

SUPTZ AWLEL ELWAB ANIXT RYALN AJFUL YNATL JYUSN ECNAC AISIZ CAKED IMUTJ VUEDD OAJYB

Much uneasiness is felt as to the political condition of the country. Approved by American Consul and both Chinese and foreigners, have advised women and children all inland stations come to coast without delay. Our advice is being followed as soon as possible. A.C.GRIMES.

RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT APR 2 1927

Ans.

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT APR 6 1927

APR 6 1927

505

NY G 10X134

TIENTSIN 24 325PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

IPUNP YMROF NIENP TEMYN JOEJP EXFEK AYFOS YNEEM EBEOJ YNHEJ WIBEC AXURF
IFRUZ ECGIT WIBEC AFYPK ADLIP KLAPL NAIVL IKUET YBNOH ANIXT JACKS ACUKF
VUAMP TEMIC IBISS SHODW UGYIC IDYIT ANLAL UPATL YEJYK WIBIC BIBAF ULAHT
SOULM OAGET AGLIK UVPEP IMETZ EJSIR TAIPR OAJYB

14-urxurt
26-Temec

Translation attached.

506

Date Rec'd April 6, 1927

TIENTSIN
FERNSTALK BOSTON

GENERAL WITHDRAWAL MISSIONARIES PROCEEDING WITH ALL POSSIBLE HASTE INCLUDING PEKING. ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE HAND WORK OVER TO CHINESE WORKERS. SCHOOL FOR MISSIONARIES CHILDREN AT TUNGCHOW CLOSED. ACTING ACCORDING TO THE BEST OF OUR JUDGMENT MEETING EXTRA EXPENSE TRAVEL AND HOUSE ACCOMMODATIONS. THERE ARE SOME PROCEEDING AT ONCE TO SEOUL, KOREA OTHERS REMAINING TIENTSIN AND OTHERS WISH TO RETURN UNITED STATES. MOST IMPORTANT THAT YOU SHOULD GIVE YOUR CAREFUL ATTENTION TO REQUEST PER ROWLAND M. CROSS ADDITIONAL SALARIES FINANCIAL CONDITIONS VERY PRESSING.

A.C.GRIMES

507

Boston, Mass., April 7, 1927

LCO FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

SUBJECT MISSION JUDGMENT ALL WHOSE FURLOUGHS DUE BEFORE TWENTYNINE AND THOSE WHOSE EXCEPTIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES REQUIRE AUTHORIZED FURLOUGH. GENERALLY ADVISE STAYING TIENTSIN JAPAN KOREA AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS NECESSARY EXPENDITURES AUTHORIZED CABLE MOVEMENTS. CROSS LETTER FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR NOT RECEIVED.

STRONG

Prepaid
$20.00

508

Boston, Mass., April 18,1927

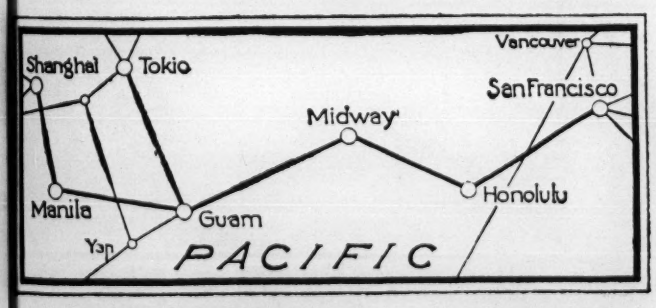
LCO
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

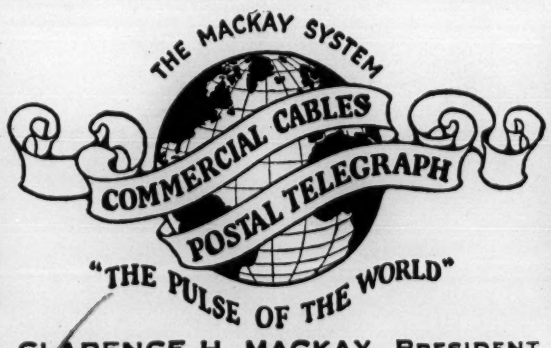
CABLE LOCATION MISSIONARIES MCCONNAUGHEY HUNDRED GOLD FROM MOTHER

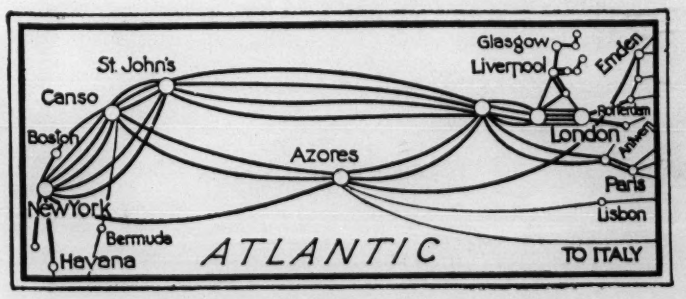
GASKINS

509

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (Landline System Throughout the United States) Grimes







RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180 CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

638a

APR 22 1927
RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

C

APR 22 1927

NY G 22PAC3

TIENTSIN 8 1110AM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

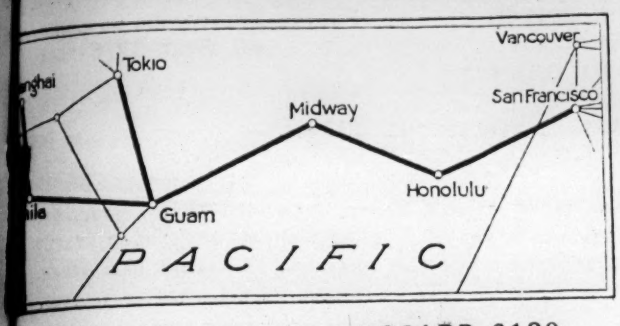
AJUJT/EOVYJ TABIU/NAIVL UKUGD/MAVON NIEUP/USHED VOUTK/IBVOP
? N N

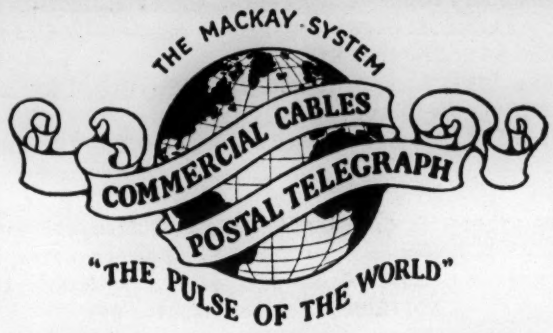
GRIMES

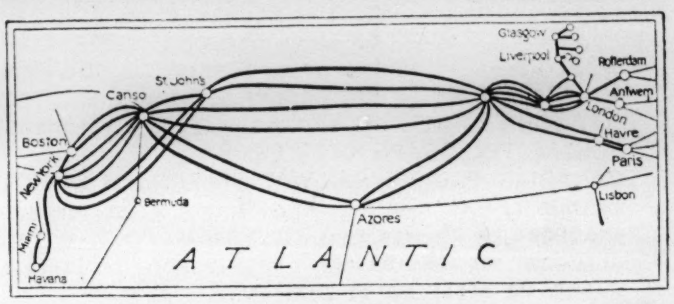
After council meeting now in session will send a full report locations missionaries. There is no cause for anxiety; all are quite safe. Situation easier. Grimes

Grimes 510

CABLEGRAM - "VIA COMMERCIAL"







TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

MAY 19 1927

RECEIVED AT 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

503

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED TO.

NY G 3PAC38

C

TIENTSIN 4 1110AM

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 19 1927

FERNSTALK BOSTON

AJAHR/ODDUH IDYIT/OAJYB

Ans.

Advise Myra L. Sawyer to come Tientsin.

A.C.Grimes

June 7-1927 511

FERMSTALK
TIENTSIN

BEACH KLACMUNYEW SCARKHEDKL

CARLETON

Prepaid $6.00

Exercise your own judgment in the matter return is authorized or await further developments.

Boston, Mass., June 28, 1927 512

LCO
FERNSTALK
RIENTSIN

CABLE DATE SHIP BRINGING BARTLETTS TWENTYFIVE CASES PERSONAL EFFECTS

MEEKEN

Prepaid
$6.50

COMMERCIAL CABLES

NEW YORK: TELEPHONE RECTOR 0830 FOR ALL OFFICES—COMMERCIAL CABLE BUILDING, 20 BROAD STREET (*Principal Office, Always Open*)
COTTON EXCHANGE. PRODUCE EXCHANGE 2 BEAVER STREET POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
83 GOLD STREET, 442 BROOME STREET, 944 BROADWAY, 66 WEST 37 STREET
BOSTON: 100 STATE STREET. — 155 FEDERAL STREET. — TELEPHONE: MAIN 180 (FOR BOTH OFFICES)
HALIFAX, N. S.: 108 GRANVILLE STREET. — TELEPHONE: ST. PAUL 345.
ST. JOHN'S, NF.: 111 WATER STREET. — TELEPHONE: 559. CABOT BUILDING, 264 WATER STREET. — TELEPHONE: 2128.
POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES
LONDON, (*Principal Office, Always Open*) MACKAY HOUSE, WORMWOOD STREET, E. C. 2, LIVERPOOL, F 7 EXCHANGE BLDG. AND COTTON EXCHANGE. MANCHESTER, 18 MOULT ST.
BRADFORD, 8 FORSTER SQUARE. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 SANDHILL. BRISTOL, BACKHALL CHAMBERS, BALDWIN STREET. BIRMINGHAM, 75 EDMUND STREET
GLASGOW, 105 HOPE STREET EDINBURGH, 18C GEORGE STREET DUNDEE, 50 BELL STREET. PARIS, 24 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES AND 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA.
HAVRE, 112 BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG. ROTTERDAM, ZUIDBLAAK, NO. 86A. HORTA, FAYAL, AZORES ISLANDS.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

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This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms, or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

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No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

Tientsin 513
500-1-27

COPY

X

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., August 10, 27

LCO FERNSTALK

TIENTSIN

AUTHORIZE USE INGRAM HOUSE SCHOOL PURPOSES PENDING LATER ACTION

STRONG

Prepaid $6.50

RECEIVED AT PHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

SEPT 3 1927

514

NY G 38PAC271

TIENTSIN 7 430PM

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

FERNSTALK BOSTON

SEP 3 1927

IFPNZRYSEJ INAGCHYAVC BIVEDNSWIS ILBYVYOXYC XOATKOAJYB

Ans.

Tungchow much in need of foreign doctor. Will Board authorize Trying to secure family for ~~in~~ one year. Telegraph decision.

A. C. Grimes.

COMMERCIAL CABLES

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POSTAL TELEGRAPH OFFICES.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY TELEGRAPH OFFICES

LONDON, (*Principal Office, Always Open*) MACKAY HOUSE, WORMWOOD STREET, E. C. 2, LIVERPOOL, F 7 EXCHANGE BLDG. AND COTTON EXCHANGE. MANCHESTER, 18 MOULT ST. BRADFORD, 8 FORSTER SQUARE. NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, 29 SANDHILL. BRISTOL, BACKHALL CHAMBERS, BALDWIN STREET. BIRMINGHAM, 75 EDMUND STREET GLASGOW, 105 HOPE STREET EDINBURGH, 18c GEORGE STREET DUNDEE, 50 BELL STREET. PARIS, 24 BOULEVARD DES CAPUCINES AND 49 AVENUE DE L'OPERA. HAVRE, 112 BOULEVARD DE STRASBOURG. ROTTERDAM, ZUIDBLAAK, NO. 86A. HORTA, FAYAL, AZORES ISLANDS.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms, or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the unlawful acts of individuals.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

No employe of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180 CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. SEPT 7 1927

100 STATE ST., BOSTON

NYG 63PAC275

TIENTSIN 3 515PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

BIVEDUZWIS

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SEP 7 1927

THE PULSE OF THE WORLD

316

FERNSTALK BOSTON

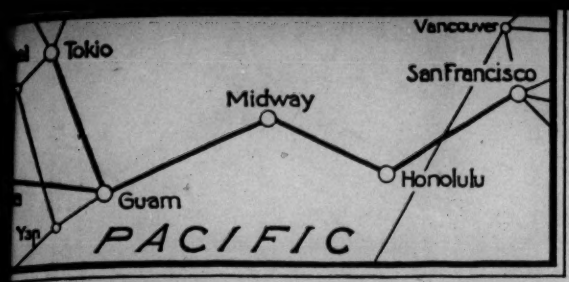
IN CABLE NY38 OF 3RD PLEASE READ THIRD WORD BIVEDUSWIS

RECEIVED
FOREIGN [illegible] AGENT

SEP 6 1927

TIENTSIN

Ans.



THE WORLD'S SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180 CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

JUNE 28 1928 517

ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 28 1928

BNY56PAC212

TIENTSIN 7 445PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

ODATM/ONHOW RUXID/KWOUR SBEYC/AGODR AMZIC/IKOMJ EXALB/OCYTS Ans.

Miss Alzina C. Munger, Mr. Harold B. Ingalls, William, leaving for Europe via Siberia. Notify relatives. Address letters and telegrams care of American Express Company, Paris, France.

Percy T. Watson

Relatives informed

OCT 1 1929 7 07 AM 518

XB B05 PRK464

TIENTSIN 9 1 1035

LCO FERNSTALK BOSTON

ROBINSON ARRIVED SAFELY WATSON SAILING JEFFERSON

Sail Seattle 2 Oct 21

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OCT 1 1929

Informed
Families
Mrs. Watson
Secretaries

Ans.

Boston, Mass., October 13, 1927 519

LCO
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

NUQUIST SAILED THIRTEENTH ASIA HOWARD GALT FAMILY TWENTYFOURTH
CLEVELAND

Prepaid $6.00

42.	Smith, Arthur H.	
	a) To Board Secretaries	679-684
	b) To Dr. and Mrs. Groege W. Hinman	685-755
43.	Smith, Emma D. (Mrs. A.H.)	756-757
44.	Stanley, Charles A.	758-A-G
45.	Stelle, Elizabeth S. (Mrs. W.B.)	759-762
46.	Stelle, William B.	763 - 764
47.	Stimson, M. Luther	765
48.	Talcott, Marion E.	766-767
49.	Todd, Lois Pendleton, M.D.	768-770
50.	Watson, Percy T.	771-785
51.	Watson, Clara F. (Mrs. P.T.)	786-794
52.	Wilder, George D.	795-796

C. Individual Missionaries

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3.	Ballou, Earl H. and Thelma H.	527-530
4.	Bartlett, Robert and Susan	531-534
5.	Boynton, Grace	535-544
6.	Corbin, Paul L. (see also Deaths)	545-552
7.	Cross, Rowland M.	553-556
8.	Curran, Jean A. and Frances	557-561
9.	Fairfield, Wynn C.	562-573
10.	Galt, Elmer W. and Altie C.	574-582
11.	Galt, Howard S. and wife	583-587
12.	Goodrich, Chauncey	588-590
13.	Hausske, Albert C.	591-592
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38.	Pye, Gertrude C. (Mrs. W.O.)	665
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Pister 5-29

Form 1201 S

OF TH MESSA SE aut! to a full-rate Telegram or Cable-gram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

CD17 23 5 EXTRA XU.CHICAGO ILL 17 931A

1927 MAY 17 AM 10 39

A B OF C FOREIGN MISSIONS.

14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

ATTENTION MRS LUCIUS O LEE PLEASE ADVISE STATUS MISS ATZEL IF SHE MUST RETURN CAN WE HELP FINANCIALLY.

JACOB PISTER 614 FULLERTON PARKWAY.

5-22

Boston, Mass., May 17, 1927

Rev. Jacob Pister,

614 Fullerton Parkway

Chicago, Illinois

MISS ATZELS PRESENT ADDRESS TAIKU CHOSEN JAPAN DO NOT KNOW WHEN MISSIONARIES CAN RETURN CHINA. THEY WISH TO REMAIN NEAR AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS COST OF LIVING HIGH AND TRAVEL VERY EXPENSIVE ALL NORTH CHINA MISSIONARIES ASKING INCREASE IN SALARY ANY FINANCIAL HELP YOUR CHURCH CAN GIVE GREATLY APPRECIATED.

Mrs. L.O.Lee

Prepaid 60¢

ahzel
5-23

TO RELIEVE SUFFERING, PROLONG LIFE AND PREACH THE GOSPEL

The Taiku Hospital

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

山西太谷縣仁術醫院

TAIKU, SHANSI, CHINA

August. 28, 1926.

Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

In answer to your request of June 28, I am pleased to send you a few snapshots which may interest you.. I do not happen to be able to draw or write stories, altho each one of our patients is a story in it-self.

This patient, Mr. Chen was a teacher in the government school. For weeks he lay in the hospital with discharging sinuses due to a tubercular condition of his foot. Each day he hoped that the flow of the pus would be less and his leg would get better, but he had so little strength to combat this dreadful disease; so that after a great deal of persuasion he finally consented to have his leg removed, and then, within a very short time he showed signs of improvement & left hosp in a happy state of mind.

Each day he grew better and stronger until he had entirely recovered. Although he is minus a leg, yet he gained a great deal both physically and spiritually , and best of all, he can continue his work teaching and sharing his experiences, and earn a livelihood which he could not do heretofore.

Do you wonder he went away happy! Wishing you lot of success with your splendid paper. I am,

Yours sincerely,

Elma M. Ahzel R.N.

524 Atzel

TO RELIEVE SUFFERING, PROLONG LIFE AND PREACH THE GOSPEL

Judson Smith Memorial and Esther Barton Hospitals

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

W. A. HEMINGWAY, M.D.
W. P. T'IEN, M.D.
A. C. HAUSSKE,
BUSINESS MANAGER

山西太谷縣仁術醫院

TAIKU, SHANSI, CHINA

SHU KUEI SUN, M.D.
ALMA M. ATZEL, R.N.
HELEN DIZNEY, R.N.

Feb. 12,1927

EDITORIAL DEPT.

MAR 12 1927

REF'D TO.

ANS.

Mr. E. F. Bell, Sec.
Am. Board Mission,
Boston.

My dear Mr Bell:

In response to your letter of Dec. 25,I'd like to say ~~thx~~ that my particular ambition for 1927 is to help children to be healthy- vigorus and strong.

Why?Because there are thousands here in China who could be safe and happy and free from the ravages of diseases,if they were given only a little help to prevent it.

What is better than play and exercise? What would become of your child if it had not these opportunities?

We have a bath house here which is far from ideal that is meeting a need for the people of the neighborhood also a small playground. I don't mean by this an elegant playground such as we have home in our big cities. It is only a little plot of ground fenced, a tree a sandpile and a couple of swings. Oh how our children here do enjoy it and I think it has brought the color to many a cheek.

Now in 1927 I'd like to feel I could do the same in a number of places where our public health nurse is working . He has in all 33 schools to which he goes and is responsible for the health of 1,500 children I may say.

He lectures to them about the care of their teeth,fresh air and the way to keep their little bodies strong,but what can we expect from it unless we give them a hand in helping them.

I'm sure that if I offered to pay half of the expense to build such a playground the teacher and others would take an intrest and get the other half. $20 or $25 would be enough for each.

If you at home could help us do this in about 10 places this year you could feel with me at the end of the year that it was so worth while.

Children love to play and when we consider that these little ones are the future men and women of China why deny them their places of recreation when a few dollars spent along this line would mean so much to the strengthening and building up of their little bodies.

We need more tooth brushes,soap,bath towels,rubber balls, for such too.

Thanking for writing us this letter,it means a lot to us to be able to make our wants known and we believe that if we ask we shall recieve for hasn't He the lover of little children promised it.

I am enclosing a few pictures which I trust will help in securing the funds so much needed here in China and also in Africa where there are so many children.

Yours,

Alma M. Atzel

March 14, 1927.

Miss Alma M. Atzel,
Taiku, Shansi, China.

My dear Miss Atzel:

The mail has just brought three letters from the folks at Taiku, in prompt response to Dr. Bell's request of December 23rd for information concerning the needs of the work. He has not yet had opportunity to look these over, but I know he will much appreciate your readiness to cooperate with him, and so am sending off this note of acknowledgment.

The pictures which you sent are exceedingly interesting, and I know these will be especially appreciated. As you probably know, Dr. Bell is always eager to get good pictures of the work and missionaries, so please continue to send them when you can.

These letters which are coming in will be used used inthe late summer or early fall in the Herald, in some form, and Dr. Bell hopes that the result may be that some of these needs will be met.

Sincerely yours,

July 18, 1929.

Mr. William Bakken

Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Bakken:

I notice your name on the list of those who are sailing for China shortly. I have had the pleasure in the past or being in Shansi to welcome most of your predecessors as they have passed through Taiku on their way to Fenchow and am very sorry that I cannot be there this year. I hope that you will have an easier time than Rosenow and Sandburg had last year. If you have to ford the river south of the railroad station, I hope that you will get across as safely as they did. When you reach Taiku, give my greetings to all the folks there and take a good look at the mountains for me.

You are entering upon an interesting experience in this trip to China and the service that you will render in Fenchow. We hhope that the war clouds will speedily be dispersed, but in any case Shansi is likely to be as safe as any province in China. You will find the Chinese boys interesting and perhaps annoying very much to the same extent that American schoolboys are though possibly in different ways. You will enjoy the fellowship of the group at Fenchow and I hope frequently get across to Taiku for fellowship with out English department there. You will have opportunites for contact with teachers and students alike and make your contribution to the morale of the school as a representative of Carleton, its best friend in America. Please convey my greetings to Principal Chang and the other members of the faculty whom I know as well as to your Fenchow friends.

With best wishes for a quick, quiet and thoroughly enjoyable voyage and trip into the interior,

Sincerely yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield.

WCF:pmb

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
HOPEI, TIENTSIN
CHINA

Letter Letter 2 cuts 5-2

October 2, 1922.

Dear Friends:-

About ten days ago four bandits ran amuck on East Wall Street, within a hundred yards of the Y.M.C.A. They had rather poor luck in holding up the cashier of a small shop, who had just returned from collecting several hundred dollars worth of bills, and got away with much more confusion than they had planned, hotly pursued. A carpenter and a rickshaw puller who happened to obstruct their progress were promptly shot, as were two unarmed policemen who had the unusual courage for this land to join in the chase. Finally two of them ran into a blind alley and were caught. Public opinion insisted that punishment should be dealt out summarily, and that something in the way of a public funeral be held for the dead policemen. The law does not delay in such cases in China, and it was decreed by the Chief of Police, and generally approved by the newspapers, that nothing could be more fitting than to give the victims a military funeral with a big parade to pass thru the principle streets of the city, and that just at the moment when the funeral cortege should pass the point where the two policemen had been killed, the two captured bandits should be beheaded on the very spot -- this would be fully in accord with the fitness of things, justice and remembrance in happy combination.

But all the shop-keepers in that vicinity were filled with consternation: such an execution in their immediate neighborhood would so ruin the present combination of "wind and water" (feng shui), or good luck, of the place that there would be nothing for them to do but sell out at a great loss and locate elsewhere. They petitioned the Chamber of Commerce and then the Civil Governor, asking him to intercede for them. Evidently their petitions had effect, for when the funerals took place the criminals had already been decapitated on the river bank where presumably nobody was interested in real estate. It is said that the bandits were well armed with foreign revolvers, and that they may have studied the technique of such holdups from moving picture shows.

I am enclosing a couple of pictures taken at one of our country chapels last June. I say "country" in distinction from Tientsin, for this particular market-town may have as many as 40,000 inhabitants. Our preacher, who sits in the center of the group and stands at the left by the table covered with medicine bottles, is the son of a well to do farmer. His name is Wu. It seems perfectly plain that he was meant for the medical profession, but never had the proper chance. Mr. Chandler says that the first time he visited the Wu homestead ten years or more ago he inadvertently took the cover off a small jar resting on a table, and was somewhat surprised, not to say startled, to discover it was full of squirming scorpions! Dried scorpions ground to powder and mixed

with a very sticky salve ranks high on the Chinese materia medica as a remedy for certain stomach and other complaints, and the young Mr. Wu was, so to speak, going to "roll his own." But that was several years ago, and while his natural bent toward medicine has steadily increased, his zeal has been steadily governed by increased knowledge; and a careful examination of the bottles on the table in this picture would reveal to one's nose if not, because of the Chinese labels, to one's eyes, such old familiar friends as lysol, iodine, carbolic, alcohol, boric, epsom salts, etc. etc. And while my first choice in case of sickness would not be such a self-educated praticioner, I can well imagine a situation in which his services would be most welcome. He is an evangelist by choice, but his avocation is healing, and he is never found without a pocket case of surgical instruments. Unfortunately he never had a chance for a medical training, and as his several attempts at higher education have been interrupted by a severe eye trouble developing, he probably never could have won a medical diploma. But he does what he can.

Which brings us to these pictures. The town where he works was occupied successively during the "War" by the troops of both sides. Civilians were of course panic stricken; doorways were sealed up with bricks leaving barely room for a single person to squeeze thru, in some cases on hands and knees; shops were closed, and the very fearful promptly left town on foot or via the Grand Canal. Mr. Wu, however, stuck at his post and determined to make a virtue of necessity. He turned the Chapel into a Red Cross Dispensary, partly to serve any wounded, partly to win the goodwill of the soldiers, and partly for the added protection of the Red Cross flag should looting start and his yard fill up with frightened women and children.

There was no trouble, and he was far enough from the fighting line so that few wounded came for attention, but the place swarmed with soldiers for more than a month, and wounds are not the only things which happen to people. In this trachoma infested land eyes are continually going bad; dirty scratches become infected; ~~infected~~; digestions suffer from unsanitary preparation of food; and he had the time of his life, many days prescribing for more than a hundred patients, more than once having no time for a noon meal, and frequently receiving soldiers who had been sent to the army Red Cross but preferred the treatment received at our Chapel. The few Christians in town chipped in to help him out on his medical supplies and to serve as attendants -- note the two in the background -- and for the last ten days he had the help of a fully trained doctor from a mission hospital who was on his way back from a temporary military hospital where he had been helping and stopped off to assist his old friend. My camera caught an average group of his patients as they passed under his eye the day I was present. Needless to say this was a kind of ministry which even that conservative unreligious town

could appreciate, and substantial evidence of appreciation on the part of the military was shown in a big banner inscribed with a proper Chinese sentiment presented to the chapel and Mr. Wu by the division commander when his troops evacuated the place.

Bandits, decapitation, revolvers, geomancy, motion pictures, ground scorpions, boric acid, the Gospel of Jesus Christ, preached and practiced -- in some ways such a hodgepodge might represent China today: the old and the new side by side, the true and the false inextricably mixed. And always in trying to help we foreigners have racial and temperamental differences which get in our way. For instance, here is a very trivial illustration of what we call "Chinese psychology." Late last spring I had a few suspicions that my excellent teacher and secretary was looking around for a more remunerative job. He reads me my incoming Chinese letters and writes my outgoing ones, does the mimeograph work, which is not a little with our monthly paper, reports, circular letters etc., does most of the translating of what english articles and manuscripts we want to use, and whenever possible to find time teaches me this language which proverbially "cannot be learned in less than two lifetimes." So I didn't want to lose him if it could be helped, and one day asked if he had any other plans for the autumn. When he assured me that he had not, I went on my summer vacation with a light heart.

Two days before I returned, with committee meetings and resulting correspondence, the Autumn Retreat, and the general rush of things which always follow the summer all right in front of me, I received a letter saying that he had secured a position in the Postal Service and would no longer be able to help me. When I next saw him and asked how it happened, he replied that because I had asked him if he were going to leave me, he began to fear I wanted him to resign so that I could get somebody else, and so thought best to make sure of another position as soon as possible. I, being a wild foreigner and unfamiliar with the methods of polite procedure, when I feared he might be going to leave me, bluntly inquired as to the facts of the case; he, being a well trained Celestial, when he feared I might be going to drop him, avoids any possible unpleasantness of direct approach, quietly secures himself for the future, and then resigns!

"East is East, and West is West" all right, but despite the differences, there is a plane upon which we can meet, higher than racial divergencies or economic self-interest. We are just thru our Autumn Retreat, when our Evangelistic Staff and a lay delegate from each Church, come in for about three days of meetings, partly devotional, partly discussional, in preparation for the year's work. Topics connected with the budget are taboo: we meet as common servants of a common Master seeking insight and inspiration for a common task. And this year it is to be a

Cordially yours,

Earle H. Ballou

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Two days before I returned, with committee meetings and resulting correspondence, the Autumn Retreat, and the general rush of things which always follow the summer all right in front of me, I received a letter saying that he had secured a position in the Postal Service and would no longer be able to help me. When I next saw him and asked how it happened, he replied that because I had asked him if he were going to leave me, he began to fear I wanted him to resign so that I could get somebody else, and so thought best to make sure of another position as soon as possible. I, being a wild foreigner and unfamiliar with the methods of polite procedure, when I feared he might be going to leave me, bluntly inquired as to the facts of the case; he, being a well trained Celestial, when he feared I might be going to drop him, avoids any possible unpleasantness of direct approach, quietly secures himself for the future, and then resigns.

"East is East, and West is West" all right, but despite the differences, there is a plane upon which we can meet, higher than racial divergencies or economic self-interest. We are just thru our Autumn Retreat, when our Evangelistic Staff and a lay delegate from each Church, come in for about three days of meetings, partly devotional, partly discussional, in preparation for the year's work. Topics connected with the budget are taboo: we meet as common servants of a common Master seeking insight and inspiration for a common task. And this year it is to be a

somewhat different task, and in it we are all tremendously interested. Thanks to a generous grant from a large fund administered here in China, we are able to realize a dream we have had for more than a year. For at least five months during the fall and spring all our evangelists supported by mission funds as distinguished from funds raised by the local churches are to come together and form two teams, a Lecture Team and a Follow-Up Team. With these we are organizing for our country field a big campaign which might be called a "Religious Chatauqua." We shall stay about a week in a place; there will be a large mat shed erected; lectures will be given morning noon and night; stereopticon slides, charts and posters will be explained; a trained kindergartner goes to conduct special meetings for children; literature will be distributed and sold; there will be much calling and personal work, besides special programs for women, students, and the gentry: plenty of "hot noise" but of course a very definite religious appeal to it all, tho our subjects will include hygiene, government, social reform, education and science.

As soon as the lecture team departs, the Follow Up Team comes to conserve some at least of the interest we shall arouse. It is hoped we can keep at this for three years, and our staff is more enthusiastic about it than I have seen them about anything in the past five years. We shall be getting started just after the middle of October -- the harvest season has to be over before much can be done. And we hope that many of our friends in America will remember us especially this winter in prayer, as we launch out on this attempt to make a greater impression on our country field than has ever yet been achieved. For there are tens of thousands of people who don't yet know what the Christian Church is, and as many who know it merely as an organization which runs a few schools, gives moral lectures and in times of calamity has food or money to give to the destitute. And if that is all Christianity is, we may well retire and let Chinese organizations with a similar program carry on in our place.

This letter omits many things: we had a Summer Conference during July when for ten days in some of the hottest weather in twenty years there met about a hundred evangelists of all the missions at work in Tientsin for some real study. Some of us who led classes feel we got those men and women to do more thinking along religious lines than perhaps they had ever done before! I have not said a word about the family, which prospers immensely, nor about our vacation at the shore, which was the best we have ever had, during which Mrs. Ballou and I got up on top of a real hill, a mountain, the first time my feet have been off this flat plain since our visit to America in 1919. Nor about the visit we shall have within the next fortnight from both Sherwood and Brewer Eddy. But these are all "another story," and my space is exhausted, as I doubt not is also your patience.

Cordially yours,

Earle H. Ballou.

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
HOPEI, TIENTSIN
CHINA

New market, about 60 miles West of Tientsin,
November 10, 1922.

Dear Friends:-

Here I am, "right out among 'em," and as I write there are seven youngsters crowded around me, watching such a performance as typewriting for the first time in their lives. I have had an audience of as many as 35 more than once in the past two weeks! I am in a small brick-floored room, no window but a door with generous cracks, not very dry. My machine is set on top of a suitcase full of lantern slides, and the suitcase in turn rests upon a camp-stool, I resting upon another. The weather has been decidedly chilly for the past few days, but it is not time yet according to the Chinese calendar to start fires, so we shiver and my fingers crack. Day after tomorrow, however, I am going to take a run home, and when I return a perfectly good Perfection Oil Heater will accompany me -- and then, let the wind blow and the water freeze beside my camp cot if it wants to! Yesterday said water did not thaw out all day; today is noticably warmer.

We are in the midst of our "Religious Chautauqua," and an hour ago we were parading this musty, motheaten, mud-walled old county seat, with a lot of boys, some of them from the little school which our minister runs on the side, carrying the banners, and the male members of our team following behind. Tonight, the meetings open in the courtyard of the Temple whose god is the patron deity of the city -- the largest place available -- and as the weather is moderating, we shall probably have an audience of between 800 and 1000. I am to be the final number on the two hour program, with a stereopticon lecture on "The Wonders of New York City," but there will be plenty of Gospel before I begin.

Last week we were at "Literary Peace," a more prosperous county than this, and at the close of our campaign more than 100 signed up to enter Bible Classes. Probably the most respected man in the county, at present head of the Industrial Promotion Bureau, who became a Christian a few years ago, was of great help to us, making as fine an address at the Decision Meeting as I have yet heard a Chinese give, testifying to what the Gospel had meant to him. Dr. Stanley and four others stayed behind there to help on the follow-up work.

For the last few days we have been visiting a small village of hardly more than 100 people. We have a Church there, however, principally because the first convert of the Peking station, to which it was formerly assigned, happened to come from there, chancing into the chapel at Peking when few people would listen to anything Christian. Naturally he was eagerly followed up, and now about half of the village is Christian, and has produced several valuable workers, the latest being a young man just back from four years at Grinnell Colllege, to

take a position in Jefferson Academy, at Tunghsien.

Our experiences have been many. Within two miles of that village, for instance, a theatrical troupe was holding forth. We found that even the Christian religion, with education, hygiene, social reform and science on the side, could hardly compete with such an attraction! So when the people would not come to us, we went to them. This particular "theatre" was slightly unusual in that it had been brought by a group of local people as a token of sympathy and affection for a friend who was about to bury an aged relative who had died some months before! These friends had subscribed the money for the erection of the customary mat shed and the hiring of the strolling players, and then everybody within walking or riding distance was free to come and see the show, with performances morning, afternoon and evening. As usual, the "orchestra" sits at the back of the stage; favored youngsters and prominent citizens move about behind the scenes and around the edges of the stage at will, and the "hoi polloi" stand down in front under the mat shed. I have a strong suspicion that "Romeo and Juliet" was produced under very similar circumstances, the first few times.

Well, the first day of our stay at that village we learned that the players had failed to show up. So immediately we took over one of our stereopticons and lectured for an hour and a half to the crowd which otherwise would have been completely disappointed. For the next three days, while some of us went to villages out of reach of the one with theatricals, the rest would hang around the edges of the theatre till the morning performance stopped, then ascend the platform with charts and pictures, and draw a very good crowd for what we considered as valuable an entertainment as the lyric drama just preceding.

Horse Family Village, Nov. 23.

I have moved. Something interrupted, and this is the first chance I have had to write since. After a few days at home I am back again; my Oil Heater is working hard behind me, and tho the wind puffs against the paper window and leaks in around the edges of the wadded curtain which serves in lieu of a door, I am quite comfortable. My cot is set up on top of the brick bed beside me, and by starting my heater early in the morning I am as warm as I should be at home. Artics help to keep the cold out of my shoes as it seeps up thru the damp brick floors. Today is "Small Snow Anniversary" according to the Chinese calendar, and sure enough, flakes have been in the air several times since morning.

The Lecture Team has moved on to the next place, and the Follow-Up Team begins its Bible Classes today, three men and two women staying for that purpose. Here more than 130 signed for these classes, and while some of them did so more out of politeness than from any earnest desire to study the Bible, still it has been an excellent showing, and by far the greatest impress on this community which

Christianity has ever made. "Horse Family Village" is a market town of perhaps 2000 people, and until two years ago there were only seven Christians in the vicinity. That year, after a period with no evangelist, we sent a very poorly trained man to serve as something of a stop-gap, but he has shown a degree of energy and ability far beyond our expectations. Last autumn when I came here there were six new people ready for baptism, and I am staying over a day for a special service tomorrow at which several more will be received into the Church -- not much of a showing, to be sure, but seemingly the beginning of a better day. The Chinese are seldom hostile as they were up to a few years ago; at present perhaps the greatest trouble is a too great politeness -- they will gladly listen, smile assent, and promise to take steps to become better informed about Christianity, but afterwards go about their usual business much as formerly.

Yesterday, despite a high wind which kept the air full of dust, our team divided into two groups. One went to a village where an inquirer had made arrangements and where the Gospel had never before been preached, having an excellent reception and finding real interest. The rest of us went to another village and put in a day of lecturing at its two schools, visiting with some of the gentry, and ending with an illustrated lecture to a school room jammed with people of all ages. The air was thick, and some of the kids were a bit noisy toward the end, but the one Christian in town was eminently pleased, and more than 40 desire to enter Bible Classes, including all the school teachers. So it goes, interesting and varied, with the biggest problem how to conserve the interest we arouse. The weather and the approach of Christmas will compel the Lecture Team to stop in about two weeks, but we shall begin again after Chinese New Years -- February 16th. this year -- and shall profit by the experiences of this autumn.

On my last trip down the river in the little tug which goes about half way from Tientsin to Paotingfu and is the easiest means of communication with this whole section, I had the time of my life talking with the gentlemen who occupied the first-class cabin. Usually I much prefer the fresh air of the deck, but after rising at 4 A.M. and trudging beside my cart for an hour to the landing where another hour was spent before the boat arrived, I found November breezes too brisk for me, and sought refuge below. Before I had been there very long a little old fellow with a cue -- he was fairly well educated according to Chinese standards, however -- asked me how I would travel to reach my honorable country. When I pointed both East and West he looked decidedly puzzled, and when I next pointed down at the floor as another possible route, he looked much more so! And then I let loose, and for an hour, interrupted only by stops to let on other passengers, each time with requests that I "go on explaining" as soon as quiet was restored, I told those men about all that I ever knew of geography and astronomy. As the "Outline of History" and the first volume of "The Outline of Science" had recently

been scanned rather carefully for material to use with an illustrated lecture on astronomy, I knew far more to tell them than I had ever known before!

I really think they believed most of what I said; at anyrate one or another would occasionally confirm some of my remarks from his own knowledge. We had a fine day together, they reading with interest what Christian literature I had to distribute, and watching with equal interest when I brought out my tin lunch box and proceeded to breakfast, and later to dine, on baked beans, stale (very stale) bread, and Instant Postum with Eagle Brand Milk. But I confess with regret that the relative size of the planets, the distance of the fixed stars as measured in years of travel by a railroad train, and similar astronomical facts, kept their attention somewhat better than did the religious implications which I tried my best to stress also. Yet I feel sure than Christianity, especially its missionary aspect, will be a subject of less suspicion with them than it ever has been before. And one of the group, who has a position in the President's office at Peking, despite the fact that he bought wine at every opportunity afforded by the small refreshment boats which hooked themselves alongside several times during the day, told me that he had two boys in one of the Christian schools of Tientsin, and that he knew they were beeter off than in any Government school.

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Tientsin, January 13, 1923.

It was never my intention to hold this letter up so long. But after getting back home with the first draft, I found things to keep me fully occupied day after day even until now now. Thanksgiving, Christmas and the New Year are all behind; we are at the end of the Week of Prayer, the Chinese Churches of the city observing it together with union meetings at the Y.M.C.A.; and it really seems as if we were upon the last lap of our first term in China, especially as our passage is already booked, to sail from Shanghai on June 4th. But there is much to be done before then! As a family we are keeping freer from colds and other minor ailments than ever before. In the month which remains of the lull before Chinese New Year I hope to catch up in my correspondence, get off some language study credits, and clear up loose ends of station business which have long been my responsibility. Then comes the opening of our spring campaign, the round of annual meetings, the scramble of packing and storing for a year's absence, and then -- America!

May God's rich blessing attend us all, all round the world, this New Year.

Faithfully yours,

Earle H. Ballou

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
HOPEI, TIENTSIN
CHINA

April 30, 1923.

Dear Friends:-

I came in last night on my bicycle by the light of a clouded moon and over an unfamiliar road from what may be my last trip into the country before furlough. It was a seventeen mile ride with a following breeze, and had the road been good, something of a record might have been established. As it was, bumps into and out of the hard clay ruts alternated with threatened spills in the deep dust too frequently to permit much speed. A Chinese country road is an extremely lonesome place at night, and as I slipped thru the numerous villages along the route, my only greetings were a few belated barks from sleepy watchdogs. Apparently the only other travellers in that part of the country were a pack train of mules with two drivers, headed for the north. Shortly after we had exchanged greetings and parted I was wondering whether a light on the horizon would prove to be Tientsin or only a glowing brick kiln, when suddenly there was a flicker, a brighter flicker, a glare, and then a blaze as bright as any lightning flash, and much longer in duration. Somewhat startled, I took my eyes off the road to glance up, just in time to see what was by far the biggest and nearest shooting star I have ever seen, burning itself out. Now I have never taken anything more than a very theoretical interest in "The End of the World" and the various theological implications which have attracted so many people these late years. But I feel confident since last night that some of those who hope for a catastrophic denoument to this terrestial ball will be slightly alarmed, at least during the initial stage as of that grand climax! I suspect that neither a clear conscience nor an easy mind would put them quite at ease should the "Last Day" overtake them alone upon the Plain of North China.

Our "Religious Chatauqua" is at work in the market-town which I had visited, and the spring planting has interfered with large crowds in some places, there was no lack of activity yesterday. I preached in the morning to the largest congregation I have ever seen there, we having at the last moment to move out of the Chapel into the inner courtyard of the compound, where a shed open on one side and the shade of an adjoining building gave more room. It was market-day, which meant plenty of noise in the main street just outside our door. It also meant a shifting crowd in the street chapel to be addressed by several speakers for an hour or more following the church service. I had a string of callers all the afternoon, from the principal of the Government school to several farmers from nearby villages who have become actively interested in Christianity thru the influence of our own local school teacher. Miss Sewall and one of our young women evangelists spoke that afternoon at the Government girls' school, which observes study hours on Sunday as well as every other day; there was a children's meeting with story telling and singing at the chapel; and in the evening meetings

for men and women in different places, at one of which I spoke again, to a room crowded with specially invited gentry, students and business men, on "How America Feels Toward China." This is the same town where five and a half years ago public opinion held that our chapel was so infested with various kinds of devils that we would surely have to get out. Their wish was father to their thought, but five years can produce considerable change in public opinion.

As this is to be not only my last but also briefest letter before furlough, I must hasten. Spring has brought its round of Annual Meetings. Our Tientsin Station Association met across the street for three days, with nothing but the finest forward-looking spirit of cooperation among its 45 Chinese and 4 American delegates; two weeks later nine of us journeyed to Paotingfu for the District or Provincial Meeting, where there was plenty of excitement and hot debate, and also a grand chance for fellowship with friends who seldom see each other thru the year. On the way home I was joined in Peking by Mrs. Ballou, and we spent two days taking a last look at the Capital and our friends at Tunghsien. Week after next the North China Council, our Tri-Provincial Gathering of "Elder Statesmen" meets here in Tientsin, and problems too knotty for solution elsewhere and matters concerning the Mission as a whole, will receive their final decision t

There are rumors of another Civil War which persist despite official denial. But it doesn't look as if Tientsin would be the center of things this time, should Chang and Wu again come to blows. There is more building going on in this part of the city than for several years, a great deal more than last year, and I take that for a good sign -- Chinese are slow to invest money when or where a war is imminent. We hope peace will prevail for one reason because after a lot of careful preparatory work Dr. Stanley is just beginning a campaign for funds for our new schools, and tackles one of the neighboring Military Governors or "Tuchuns" this week. Our really notable list of "Sponsors" includes many of the leading citizens of Tientsin, and our hope is to raise an amount which will materially supplement what we trust will be obtainable in America. Will some of the new buildings actually be begun by the time the Ballous return from furlough? Anyone reading this with a few tens of thousands of idle dollars -- or less -- can help answer the question.

With more spring rains than for five years -- and the Chinese have a proverb that spring rain is as precious as oil -- the country is beautiful. Mrs. Ballou was able to get out with me over one Sunday recently to another place where our "Chatauqua" was in session, and this week we hope to run away for a couple of days to Peitaiho to make sure that everything is ship-shape for the people who are to occupy our house this summer. The lilacs and wisteria are in bloom, the fields are green with the rapidly growing winter wheat, and despite the dusty ~~[illegible]~~ winds which so frequently rise in the morning and blow until sundown, it is really

good to be alive. All of which leads me to dare intrude a bit of verse -- none that I wrote myself, however. Its author came to China about the time we did, and until I saw this in print I had known him more intimately both at Northfield and at Peitsiho as a baseball pitcher. He calls it "Kaifeng Spring Signs," Kaifeng being the capital of the Province of Honan where his mission station is located.

"A noxious breath from the melting moat; A tattered lout by the sunny wall -- Searches the seams of his ragged coat -- For tiny vagabonds -- watch them crawl.

A filth smeared infant divest of wrap -- Unobserved in the gutter dust; A frowsy ass taken a noon-day nap; Two mongrels quarrel over a crust.

A garrulous rook on the temple eaves -- Boasts three heirs in a nearby nest; A hawker peddles his turnip leaves; To a hagg'ling purchaser, poverty pressed.

And here by the wall on a willow bough -- a tender bud, such a tiny thing; Dares to open, and I somehow -- Delight to welcome these signs of Spring.

E. McNeill Poteat, Jr.

Well, there is always a noxious breath from any Chinese moat, whether melting or frozen. But such things do dot disturb the Bellows these days. We are not yet deep in packing, but we shall be soon, for the time of our departure draws near. We are booked to leave Tientsin by a small new Japanese steamer on May 26th. We shall spend about a week near Kobe attending the annual meeting of the Japan Mission, and then leave for Vancouver on the big "Empress of Canada. And if all goes well, June 25th. at the latest should see us in Chester. All we ask of furlough year is that it be somewhere nearly as pleasant and useful as we anticipate it will be. But as I said in all sincerity in response to a toast two weeks ago at the reception given by the Tientsin Christian Union (of Chinese Churches) to the Tientsin Missionary Association, I fully expect that next year about this time we shall be looking forward eagerly to our return. Our roots have begun to take hold in these seven years, even in the hard soil of North China; we have begun to lay up a treasure of interest and friendship beyond the power of moth or rust to corrupt in this land where even in the time of Confucius it was proclaimed that "Within the Four Seas, all are brethren."

Faithfully yours,

Earle H. Ballou.

Tientsin 5'30 500-1-27

Ballou

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Massachusetts, May 2, 1927

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Peking, China - March 30, 1925

Dear Correspondents:

We are so glad to hear that you have been reading our letters; and we are made happier by your replies. We have gotten some wonderful ones during the last two weeks. This gives us encouragement to develop another volume, let us call it "A Collection of Clear Concepts from Confused China."

You have been reading of the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. We have known that it was coming, because he was very ill; the question was would it be a blessing or injury to China? He has been the great agitator, aiding the Revolution and fighting the Manchus; - an exile, a prisoner, - a bold and fearless sort of hero. He was a Socialist, but I am not sure that he was a Communist or a Bolshevik. He has written several books, and has urged the need of democratization of politics, education, and industry, certainly valuable ideas. He has opposed unequal treaties, urging the Chinese to get the profits which go to the foreigners, and pointing out the necessity of building up a native system on modern industrial lines. He was the head of China's only active political party, the Kuo Ming Tang, largely southern in its constituency, - progressive in general.

Now he has passed from China's stage, and he is the hero of many students, - a sort of incarnation of democratic ideas. I talked some time with Mr. King, his brother-in-law. He is a graduate of Oberlin, an active Christian and a man of influence. He cared for Sun and helped plan the large funeral, a Christian service in Peking Medical School Chapel. Addresses were made by YYY.Tsu, religious director of the school, by T.T.Lew, Dean of Yenching Theological School, by Mr. King and others. They insisted that Sun was an active Christian and in strong sympathy with the work of missionaries. Mr. King said that some of Sun's last words were: "I am not anti-Christian and I do not want my party to be". The music at the service was all Christian. Dr. Sun's body has been lying in state here in the Central Park. It is said that he requested to be buried in a casket of crystal, such as Lenin was given. He will be taken to a mountain near Nanking.

Most of my students seem to believe that Sun was China's hope, - this many of the foreigners do not believe. Hundreds joined in his funeral procession, while aeroplanes spun above. Many of my students are still wearing black arm bands. Dr. Sun was friendly with the Russians and the Japanese, and why shouldn't he be? He seemed to have a mind and a few definite ideas of reform. Most of the officials care little except for an intense interest in the department of the Treasury. Many still accuse Gen. Feng of having taken bribes; it is difficult to know what sort of leader he will be. Gen. Wu Pei Fu is scooting around Central China, and Gen. Chang is back at Mukden. I hope the honorables will be content to stay where they now are.

I have been busy during the past few weeks coaching debating teams; we have a debating league composed of Yenching, the National University, the National Normal, the Peking Medical School and Tsing Hua (the U.S. Indemnity College). We have debates in Chinese and English. I helped the English teams; our subject was: Resolved that further returns of the Boxer Indemnities should be devoted to educational purposes only. You see China has been paying a good many millions every year since 1901 for the damage done to foreign powers during the Boxer Uprising. The actual damages have been paid up in most cases, and the powers are considering returning it to China. The U.S. led the way in building the Indemnity College. Now England, Russia, France, Japan, U.S.? Italy, and others hope to make returns.

This money will amount to some $500 to 700 million dollars. China has many urgent needs and if she can use this sum in a strategic way it will be of immense value. Education is fundamental in a Republic and if ever needed it is in 95% illiterate China. There are a good many fairly good colleges and universities, - the great need is primary, mass, and extension education: - the money might well be used in this field, - all of it. But there is a tremendous need for Communications. China's poverty is not due to lack of food, but lack of transportation. Her poorly distributed population is due to lack of railroads which might carry colonists to the frontier. Her poverty is due to unopened and unexploited resources. Her disunion is due in degree to the fact that Canton and Peking are unconnected by rail. Surely railroads make a great appeal for a part of this money. If the Canton-Hankow road can be finished Canton and Peking will be linked up. Mr. Baker, American Railroad advisor, told me that this 273 miles of road could be built in 2 years at the cost of some $50,000,000. He further said that if this road was not finished during the next decade Canton would be lost to the northern government, for she was certain to make her trade connections permanently with Hongkong (a British port) and other southern interests.

We can scarcely realize a nation without railroads, can we? Think how we go about so freely and quickly, using the same language and seeing the same type of cleanliness and prosperity. Not so here. Ride off some 100 miles and you find that your language is of little value, and try to make a 500 mile journey by a few hours of railroad, more hours by cart and donkey, and find at length that you have used some 5 days. It is a strange and pitiable condition, - the Chinese are so shrewd but they are rotten economists when it comes to national enterprise. I understand that the corporation is alien to their minds, they are easy people to organize, but the corporation is a failure. This is due to the fact that they have no idea of corporate honesty, the family and relatives get the positions and the profits. The share holder is out of luck. The Chinese do not know what an auditor is. I once heard that a Chinese official was expected to show a balance at the end of the year, but the balance disappeared into his pocket as soon as the report was given. Did you speak of the corruption of American politicians? Better come to China before you feel so sure.

Another imperative need is Flood and Famine Relief. Last year the flood here about Peking cost the province $100,000,000. Are they doing anything to stop it? No, and the curse has been in existence since historical records have been kept. There is a great flood every ten years. Some engineers to tolerate it, aren't they? Canals have been built, and commissions appointed and various plans have been formulated, -on paper, - but so little has ever been done. The Famine Relief Commission was organized to meet the floods and their resulting famines. The plan has been to use famine labor in building roads, a self supporting project. The Famine and ~~its projects for~~ Flood Commission has made investigations and now has several definite projects for river conservancy and water control. They are waiting for money. The National Government voted a surtax which would raise an ample fund to be used by the Commission. This year the tax is reported to have brought in some $7,000,000. Has the Commission received any of it? According to the chief secretary, Mr. Mallory, the money is unaccounted for; - probably in the pockets of a few fat officials.

About $8,000,000. will build a new canal and mouth for the terrible Yellow River in a few months, preventing floods in North China for a period of 100 years. If the "boobs" would invest some

$8,000,000 they would save ten times that sum in 10 years, and could build several thousand schools and save as many thousand lives. Famine and Flood Relief needs a ~~pr~~ part of the money.

You see I am filled up with ideas on this debate. One of my teams lost and the other won. You should have heard the excellent delivery and debating technique; a good many of our Yenching students speak splendid English. In my two classes in "Christianity and Civilization" I use the lecture method entirely, with every modern quiz method, etc. I have been reading reports made by my students on collateral readings. Let me give you some of their opinions, remember they are Freshmen in college, writing in English, and I am copying their words.

Mr. Chang, a northerner, a Christian, reporting on Dr. Mott's "The Decisive Hour in Missions" says: "I feel a passionate belief that only Christianity can now save China in the face of her troubles. The Christian missionaries can train, but they cannot do the work very well. The Catholic missionaries have not blessed China so much because they have not been liberal. I recall hearing a French priest say in public that Luther was his enemy and the enemy of Christ. I stood up and told my people that he spoke falsely, that Luther alone wanted a pure church and was a great Christian. The priests about my city have taken money from the poor and refuse to give Bibles to the people." I reminded Mr. Chang that the Catholics preceeded the Protestants to China by some 200 years, that many of them loved the Chinese and were most unselfish. This helps us to see that the missionary work here is but a temporary endeavor, soon to go over to the leadership of the Chinese.

Mr. Chung reporting on Nash "The Golden Rule in Business" said: "Within the last 4 or 5 years the anti-Christian movements have been very strong among the students of China. They are exaggerated and absurd but at the same time we can no longer accept the ideas of the old and conservative Christians. They think that everything in the Bible is sacred and unchangeable. But the youth, in this era of science, without sane proof will not believe. Conservatives will take any attitude to be faithful to Christ; they are blind to the fact that the doctrine of Christianity is as true as the laws of nature, the more truth you can find the better you can understand Christ. Mr. Nash was driven out of his church because of their blind and foolish oppression; let us remember that science is truth, surely Christianity means truth .... Can Christianity save the world? Yes, Christianity has never failed. The only reason why the world is so disordered is that those who accept Christ's teachings don't apply them to their daily lives. There are very good Christians who go to church on Sunday, shaking hands with all they meet, speaking sweet words to those who are sad and take pity on the suffering, - as soon as they leave the church they are shrewd and cunning, willing to seek personal gain at any cost. I wish they would read the chapter, "Jesus as a Business Man" ... The fundamental way to meet the great crisis of the Industrial Revolution in China today and to conquer its evils is to produce more like Nash in the life of the nation, men who will apply the Golden Rule."

Mr. Hu reporting on "The Life of Booker T. Washington" - "China, compared with the negroes, is in a more dangerous condition, she is sick and needs curing. China can be cured if we are willing to stretch out our hands and work. It is a question of sacrifice and unselfishness. We can do greater things for China than Washington did for his race, if we keep the world service ever in mind. China needs men to spread education, to improve industry and agriculture. These men must be unselfish. ...We have our responsibility in bringing about

$8,000,000 they would save ten times that sum in 10 years, and could build several thousand schools and save as many thousand lives. Famine and Flood Relief needs a ~~pr~~ part of the money.

You see I am filled up with ideas on this debate. One of my teams lost and the other won. You should have heard the excellent delivery and debating technique; a good many of our Yenching students speak splendid English. In my two classes in "Christianity and Civilization" I use the lecture method entirely, with every modern quiz method, etc. I have been reading reports made by my students on collateral readings. Let me give you some of their opinions, remember they are Freshmen in college, writing in English, and I am copying their words.

Mr. Chang, a northerner, a Christian, reporting on Dr. Mott's "The Decisive Hour in Missions" says: "I feel a passionate belief that only Christianity can now save China in the face of her troubles. The Christian missionaries can train, but they cannot do the work very well. The Catholic missionaries have not blessed China so much because they have not been liberal. I recall hearing a French priest say in public that Luther was his enemy and the enemy of Christ. I stood up and told my people that he spoke falsely, that Luther alone wanted a pure church and was a great Christian. The priests about my city have taken money from the poor and refuse to give Bibles to the people." I reminded Mr. Chang that the Catholics preceeded the Protestants to China by some 200 years, that many of them loved the Chinese and were most unselfish. This helps us to see that the missionary work here is but a temporary endeavor, soon to go over to the leadership of the Chinese.

Mr. Chung reporting on Nash "The Golden Rule in Business" said: "Within the last 4 or 5 years the anti-Christian movements have been very strong among the students of China. They are exaggerated and absurd but at the same time we can no longer accept the ideas of the old and conservative Christians. They think that everything in the Bible is sacred and unchangeable. But the youth, in this era of science, without sane proof will not believe. Conservatives will take any attitude to be faithful to Christ; they are blind to the fact that the doctrine of Christianity is as true as the laws of nature, the more truth you can find the better you can understand Christ. Mr. Nash was driven out of his church because of their blind and foolish oppression; let us remember that science is truth, surely Christianity means truth .... Can Christianity save the world? Yes, Christianity has never failed. The only reason why the world is so disordered is that those who accept Christ's teachings don't apply them to their daily lives. There are very good Christians who go to church on Sunday, shaking hands with all they meet, speaking sweet words to those who are sad and take pity on the suffering, - as soon as they leave the church they are shrewd and cunning, willing to seek personal gain at any cost. I wish they would read the chapter, "Jesus as a Business Man" ... The fundamental way to meet the great crisis of the Industrial Revolution in China today and to conquer its evils is to produce more like Nash in the life of the nation, men who will apply the Golden Rule."

Mr. Hu reporting on "The Life of Booker T. Washington" - "China, compared with the negroes, is in a more dangerous condition, she is sick and needs curing. China can be cured if we are willing to stretch out our hands and work. It is a question of sacrifice and unselfishness. We can do greater things for China than Washington did for his race, if we keep the word service ever in mind. China needs men to spread education, to improve industry and agriculture. These men must be unselfish. ...We have our responsibility in bringing about

the new birth of China, - the New China must have peace and happiness. The original force that can help us to get all these things is the force that comes from the spirit of God. Shall we ask Him to give us the strength? Furthermore, if we have only strength, without the spirit of action, the virtue of patience, love, and every constituent element which can lead us to the path of achievement, we can hardly get success and good results. I believe if anyone of us is patriotic to China, he must first of all be true to himself and to our Great Leader."

Mr. Jen reporting on J.N.Green "The Gospel in Literature" : commenting on "The Vision of Sir Launfal" - "I firmly understand at present what charity means, It means more than giving. It couples with giving a thing called love."

Mr. Jen commenting Browning's "Saul". "The majority of the people of the world are now in the condition of Saul, waiting for some one to waken them, despairing as Saul did. How much better it is, in the world of need, to be a singing David. ....One can only begin to understand how much Christ loved men when one stops to consider how much He did for men; He did much and He loved much."

Mr. Wang, commenting on "The Community" by Linderman: "Society cannot be improved without having leaders who are possessed with the spirit of love and who are willing to sacrifice. Christianity, as we know, fosters this kind of men." (Mr. Wang a non-Christian)

Mr. Lee on "War": "We Chinese have been proud of calling ourselves Pacifists, but as a matter of fact we are not, for wars in China are no less than in other countries. It is doubtless that any one who has any sense at all knows that war is dangerous and harmful in every end of life. Yet for scores of centuries men have honored war, prayed war, taken war as their means of power and justice. .... Why do not we awake and abandon this dark and dangerous road? We must change the psychology of the human race. We must teach our children the nature and consequences of war. We must develop moral substitutes for war, construction for destruction, economic justice for ruthlessness."

Mr. Haia on "Life of Joseph Hardy Neesima" of Japan: "Mr. Neesima's last words 'Peace, Joy, Heaven' move me very much. He suffered and died for his unselfish aim, but dying with a happy face and a certain heart, crying 'Joy'. We all fear death, yet the true Christians seem to die with happiness. It is indeed wonderful."

Some of the reports and exams are very humorous, for example this paper on David Livingstone: "He once lost his log, had no food for days but hard maize and his teeth fell out, his medicine-box was stolen and he fell down insensible." "He wrote Sambezi and Her Tributaries full of stories of broken hearted African children from their burning villages and wild animals."

I asked who was the founder of the China Medical Board, in one of the exams. One said David Livingstone, another William Wilberforce. I had better tell you, or you may say John Bunyan, - it was John D. Rockefeller.

Not all of my students write such Christian ideas as the above. Many are critical toward Christianity and the foreigner, examples follow.

Mr. Chia on Dobschutz' "Influence of Bible on Civilization": "No religion is perfect. Can the West alone fairly represent the world? Children in Christian families are required to study the Bible,"(I fear he will be disillusioned when he visits America)"they cannot develop their minds very widely or deeply, they have few opportunities to learn of other religions .... The Bible is full of absurd statements which were filled in by imagination ... What are the great countries of the World War? Are they Christian? Can the Bible be of much influence? I suggest that we pick out the principles in each religion which

are valuable and put them together and combine the good of the Bible with other literature".

Mr. Lin on "Educational Missions" by Barton: "Now is the time to get rid of required religious courses and compulsory chapel services in the mission schools. The Christian colleges should be approved by the China Board of Education, since we want to be more closely connected with our national life. Missionaries must forget the differences of churches". Good advice, don't you think?

Mr. Chu on Tyler Dennett's "Democratic Movement in Asia": "There is too much talk about the perfection of America, its democracy and idealism. It is often an excuse for some aggression, as in the Philippines. Why is the U.S. so anxious to hold the islands, and why so sure that the people cannot govern themselves?"

Mr. Wang speaking of one of Dr. Mott's books: "Why cannot the non-Christian countries grow as prosperously as the Christian nations? What secret do the Christian nations have? Why their railroads, electricity, and education? Whenever I touch a religious book this idea working in my mind makes me pause and doubt. How can the belief in Christ help men to be civilized? Is there no opportunity for the non-Christian nations?" by a non-Christian student.

Mr. Kao regarding "Our Opportunity in China" by James Batty: "The author thinks that the Confucian scholars are the most agnostic and atheistic in the world. By no means. We find in the books of Confucius that he acknowledged and trusted a God. The Confucian scholars believe in an everlasting, supreme being, - the word heaven represented God and they believed in God sincerely, - certainly as much as the western Christians."

I could give many such extracts defending Confucianism and the religions of China, - for the student will argue that Confucius is good enough, he did not believe in superstition nor in too much theology he taught that right living and honesty brought prosperity. But his teachings are not comparable with Christ's, and how splendid it is to have this opportunity to give them the additional satisfaction and inward joy which comes from knowing the completeness which we can find in Christ.

We are both studying Chinese two hours and a half every day. Sue is busy preparing a dramatization of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter" to be given before the Peking Literary Guild. I spend most of my time preparing lectures on Bible and the History of Christianity, and enjoying all very much. We are to have special religious services at the University just before Easter, and I am trying to interest some of my students in the church. We hope to go off to the mountains for a week end in a couple of weeks, to get a rest, for life is strenuous here. I am organizing a Literary Club among some of my students, since a good many want me to help them read concerning the religion and philosophy of literature.

Our removal to the new college site this summer is very doubtful. The lack of money and incomplete buildings have upset our plans completely. We fear that we will have to stay in the old city for at least half of next year, so we will have to hunt up some kind of house and make move number three about the first of May. The middle of June we plan to go to the sea coast for a time, staying with Dr. George Wilder's family, he is a prominent American Board missionary (Oberlin and Yale man). The dust storms come to us without fail. I long for the wet rain of America. We have wind and dust until we feel like battered desert camels. The rainy season comes in June, and then we enjoy the extreme of flood in place of parched air.

Do let us have a little word from you, We long for your friendship and appreciate every letter and thought which you send our way. Our love and good wishes to each one of you, dear friends.

Devotedly yours,

(Signed) Robert and Susan Bartlett

Yenching Ta Hsueh, Peking, China

Pei Tai Ho Beach,
North China,
July 4th. 1926.

Dear patriots and patriarchs,

Greetings from your fellows in exile, who are castaways from the fatherland and refugees from the hot, war infested Peking. We are glad to be at the sea, with a little touch of the breeze that comes all the way to us from California and Oregon. Let me spin some of the tales which have made up the romance of these last three months.

First, Comrades with Daniel Boone. Pioneers, that's what we are, blazing our way with the heroes of the past. On May the first we began to evacuate our quarters on Drawer Street, and on the eighth we assembled our baggage and plunder in Chinese carts and rattled over the rocky roads outside the city to our new campus. We were among the hardy forerunners of our tribe, since many did not move until the first of June. The dry air and dust storms of the city gave the baby nasal trouble which affected his digestion. We decided that the air outside the city would be some better. It was.

I think I have already regaled you with tales of moving à la China. We have made five moves during our two years so we know whereof we speak. This move was he longest and most complex. We had to run thru several nests of soldiery in the course of the twelve miles. I flew a ting American flag on the first cart, and rode my bicycle all the way in the heat and dust to ward off the attacks of the enemy. It's just like old Daniel Boone and his school book associates.

Let me describe the new house which we have. The setting is that of an old Manchu Garden, once the property of the Emperor's uncle, a walled in garden, full of old trees, a stream, a white marble bridge, tiny tea houses, white geese, lotus flowers, all the attractions of a Chinese estate. The University has rented the garden from the Prince and repaired the old Chinese houses, so that about seven families live in this wall. The old style Chinese house is usually arranged after this plan: A large central court, which holds three houses, each a long series of rooms, the center section is the largest. It was the home of the prince. The third, or back apartment was the abode of the chief concubine. This is the house we are occupying. Outside this chief central court are other houses which are for ~~these of~~ relatives. You see the old family system took in uncles, cousins, and every living incumbent. Very remarkable social unit, but a bad system in many ways: stifled initiative, led to laziness, preserved conservative ideas, led to quarrels within the walls. We sometimes think that our Western family lacks the old home and fireside love, but our home life is supremely happy, with its freedom and natural bonds of love. We think of our family quarrels and strifes, but think of a compound where you had to live with fifty relatives, who might be lazy or gossipy. Wow!

On arrival I set out to plan landscaping for our large court yard. I was glad for my training in Michigan, and I certainly had fine luck with flowers: You should have seen those fine snap dragons, petunias, pansies, wallflowers, marigolds. I was sorry to leave the promising crop of nasturtiums, hollyhocks, zinnias, asters, bachelors buttons etc. The minute garden gave us radishes with the good American snap,

and lettuce which we could eat without fear of taking in a dozen parasites and bacilli. We had corn , tomatoes and okra which would be the pride of any good horticulturist, but alas, we had to pull up and leave the fruits of harvest and make off for the breeze of the sea. During the past four months Peking has been packed and overflowing with soldiers and refugees. We have disease by the wholesale. Typhus and dysentery are plentiful with all these hordes of filthy troops. They have no idea of sanitation, but live as unkept hogs.

There were so many soldiers quartered in the village of Hai Tien, where our University is located, that flies descended upon us like the hordes of locusts. We were Pharaoh in this case. We had to make a retreat before their onslaught. A heavy heat wave hit us at the same time. We again packed and tumbled off to temporary quarters at the Beach. We have a tiny house here, but room enough to be happy, and time enough to swim and play tennis. The one curse of this summer exodus habit is the debts which fall upon the exile on his return. Our salaries are just enough to buy clothes, food, coal and the very essentials. There is enough to meet insurance, if you squeeze and pant hard enough. There is no allowance for vacations. Certain people cannot endure the dust, heat, wind and germs of the city and they have to get off up here. We come, and we get a rest, but we go deep into to debt to do it, and worry and struggle half the following year to pay for the house we rented and all. There is a second feature which is a blank in our budget, that is books. In the teaching that I do , I have to get the books or I am worthless. I am asking if some of you are interested in helping buy some of these essential books for the courses of next year. Will you please read the sheet which I inclose.

II. Summer Students

Here we are and settled down to a busy summer of study. Sue is preparing for her two courses: The Spoken Word and a Seminar on George Eliot. I am head over heels in reading European literature. I am to give three new courses this year: Russian Novelists. Modern Western Novelists, and the Modern Western Drama. I am trying to write a book for the use of the College and University students of China: The Bible as Literature. I gave this course last year and I want to get out a book which will present the idea of the Bible in Modern Life, the date and composition of each book, with selections for reading of the students. There seems to be need for a guide to the Bible in English, since there is such a group of English reading students. I am to emphasize the literary values of the Bible particularly.

This is our schedule.

7 A M to II A M writing
II to I2 Chinese study
I2 to I swimming
2 to 5:30 Reading
5:30 to 7:00 walk or tennis

The baby manages to break through and upset things when he can. We have to use the iron hand on the little tyrant. He is celebrating his fourth month tomorrow and now considers himself ruler of house and inmates. He cooes and orates with

considerable ability, but so far he has shown no particular capacity for reading or athletics, outside of kicking rather ferociously. He tries now and then to run Sue ragged, but nerer the less, our system is working out and we are getting some work done, besides the discipline and training of the babe.

III. The Cross Word Puzzle of Today. I want to let you know that we have a real puzzle before us, it is no creation of a book. What is to be the outcome of this late war. You see the Allied Army is a messy crew of pirates and false friends. Wu Pei fu and Chang Tso lin are no comrades, they hate each other. Now they are allied in this temporary farcial army, with a group of bandit chiefs, such as Chang Tsung Chang and Li Ching Lin, collected about them. The strange thing is that they have got Peking back from Feng Yu hsiang and his People's Army (by far the best behaved and principled group among these many warring cliques). How did they do it? Simply by raising a tremendous howl against Russia. They said our army is the Anti-Red Legion, Feng is selling his nation to Communism. We will not rest until we have driven these Soviet traitors out of the republic and made our land safe for right, and other intangible virtues.

Every sensible person knows that Chang and Wu are after the power for themselves, and not seeking to save the nation from any oppressor. Perhaps Feng has accepted help from Russia. They say that Chang takes help from Japan and that Wu gets it whereever he can. Russia is no worse than a good many others. But this is not the question. The point is how long will the Chinese people allow these war lords and miserable murderers to kill and wreck their land. Who is Chinese greatest enemy? Is it the foreigner? Is it not the militarists? There are said to be some 3,000,000 armed men in China, most of them are bandits, who live off the people. Their chiefs coin a stack of counterfeit currency and pay their troops. The soldiers force the merchants and people to take this worthless money. In addition they move about, driving people from their homes, stealing food, wood, money and every possible treasure. In many districts they have stolen the crops or turned their horses loose to eat up the grain.

Feng is said to be in Russia, but many look for him to turn up soon. Wu and Chang, after their stalling and blowing, had nerve to meet for a few hours in Peking. It is reported that each one wanted to rule the roost and therefore no real government could be set up. There is sure to be a clash between these impossible allies. The terrific waste they have carried on is unpardonable. Nothing has been gained whatever. The progress of the Peking government, foreign relations and national finances have been set back months. If this mad melee continues the progress of the Republic will be set back years.

Where war is there is neither bread nor progress. China today is a great living argument against modern war!

You say is there any hope? Yes, in the long view there is. This struggle will end. The people are peace loving, and they will someway get a voice. The strong anti-war movement of today is one hopeful sign! Certainly work here is not encouraging. This is one of the strange periods in

history which seem all black and evil, but if there is enough vision among the people there is a way out!

IV. Prophets of Tomorrow

I firmly feel that one of China's fundamental needs is a man after the style of Amos or Micah. Today the life of the nation seems disorganized, stagnant, corrupt. Every one seems to live for himself. Public spirit and sacrifice are rare. Political cliques, military groups, and provincial hatreds have cut the Republic into pitiful warring sectors. There are Nationalists, Communists, anti-Religionists, anti-Foreignists, all clamouring for the propogation of their plans. A good many of the loud talkers are heard abroad. Some fear that China is going Red. I don't think that there is much danger. China is tremendously huge, and slow moving as the coldest molasses, and very unsuited in many ways to a Soviet system. Some have heard the Nationalist cry "Away with foreign imperialism", "Rewrite the treaties", "East against the West". These are a part of the patriotic movement which is essential to the development of a national conscience.

But a great deal of the propoganda of the wild and zealous agitators is touched with superficiality. The reconstruction of China must be on new moral foundations. Not that China is a "heathen land". So are most present nations, in some respects. Not that she has never had our religion. She has been the breeding ground of many noble teachers who might well rank with Isiah and Amos, but the good words of these men have so often been neglected. Today there are no regulations, no religion, no moral code. The old faiths are thrown away. In talking to China's greatest short story writer a few weeks ago (Mr. Lu Sin) we got on to religion. Mr. Lu said "No, I do not believe in God. I know that we must have some kind of ideal, but I do not think that a system of religion is necessary. My people (the Chinese) are unreligious. The religion of Buddhism and Confucianism is gone, destroyed and unpracticed." This is the attitude of so many of the fine, intellectual leaders. They cast away the old outworn and conservative faith.. Therefore, we must learn a lesson. Christianity as it comes must be a modern religion, the friend of science, the cooworker of social reform, the finest intellectual philosophy, and a deep transforming morality.

China has a fine group of leaders, who are often forgotten today. Some of these men will have the courage to stand out as little Amos did and expose the sins of today. It is not so much lambasting the foreigner, tho we are often narrow in our fundamentalism and too patriotic or Western, — the foreigners are not the arch foe of China. Her chief foe is herself! That's true of every national group. We destroy ourselves, the barbarians don't do it. I am sure that America needs a prophet or two to clean up the social sins, the worship for wealth, the lust for pleasure that are running thru our own people. Let us learn again that old lesson of history: People destroy themselves when they forget God.

Christianity is going to bring a great movement of prophetic power when the message of Christ becomes indigenous! Long enough. Do write to us and tell us of home. God bless you all!

Robert & Susan Bartlett

TO YOU WHO LOVE BOOKS! HELP!!!

I wrote some of you last year about Books, and your response was helpful! I have charge of the Literature Section of our Library. It is very difficult to build up an adequate library when every other part of the University needs to be reconstructed from the ground up. We move into our fine new library this fall. I am making a special effort to get a few of the books we do not have, and have no chance of getting soon without your help!

Last year I concentrated on English and American writers and succeeded in buying several hundred good books.

This year I am forced to buy the European classics. I am offering three new courses: A Comparative Study of the Fiction writers of France, Germany, Russia, England and America) The Modern Western Drama(Scandanavian, Russian, German, French, English, American etc), and Modern Russian Novelists- a Seminar. Mrs. Bartlett is offering a Seminar study on George Eliot.

I don't see how I will be able to pull my courses thru, unless some of you are good enough to help with the books. We have used all our library allowance, and have bought less than a fourth of the books we need.

Here are the books we must have: Scandanavian Ibsen, Bjornson etc; German: Goethe, Hauptmann, Sudermann, Bahr, Thoma, Wassermann etc. Russian: Tolstoy, Dostoivsky, Turgenev, Gogol, Gorki, Chekov, Andreev, Aksakoff etc. Austrian, Italian, Spanish: Schnitzler, D'Annunzio, Benevante,etc. French: Zola, Hugo, Flaubert, Maupassant, Daudet, Balzac, Sand, France, Rolland, Maeterlinck, Rostand, Brieux etc. etc. etc.

I have a select group of advanced students who are pleading for courses just like these. They read English well, and I am offering these other Western literatures to them thru English., in order that they may get a full, comparative sweep of the great Western writers. I have announed the courses, and have even gone so far on faith as to order over $100 Gold worth of books , charged to my own account. The books will come in two more months, but I won't have the money to buy them. Some of my students may be able to buy a few, but most of them are not able to buy many foreign books.

I am asking if any of you want to give to this $100 Book Fund for the use of these splendid deserving students in their important advanced studies? You can't imagine what a gift like this will mean! A good book for one of these capable , thinking Chinese is like dynamite.. It opens new life, an unknown world, the whole field of Western culture. This task of studying the literary treasures of the West is a great and significant one, for it leads to translating and influences these currents in modern Chinese literature.

I am sure that a good many of you will gladly give a dollar for this purpose. It may seem little to you, but it is a genuine gift to me and to them. These are investments that count, for thru our great classics these young Chinese will find morality, religion, social reform, ideas of home and culture, and a sympathetic understanding of the Great West!

Personal checques are alright. Believe me a cordial welcome awaits the smallest gift!!!

Cordially and with gratitude,

Robert M. Bartlett

July 4th., 1926.

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Bartlett

ROBERT MERRILL BARTLETT

Lang Jun Yuan,
Peking University,
Peking West, China,
October 25, 1926

Dr. Enoch Bell,
The Missionary Herald,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.,
The United States of America.

Dr. Bell:

Can you make use of this little sketch "A Mandarin Cuff" writen by Mrs Bartlett? If it is unsuited for your pages perhaps you can send it somewhere for me.

I also inclose three poems. I like the one "Tan Chieh Ssu" by Mrs Bartlett very much. I am sending one I wrote at this same monastery, "The Evening Bell". THere are some excellent pictures. The poem "An Ancient Bridgway" may be of interest, with its photographs inclosed.

If you don't want them or can't think of a place, just send them on back.

I have been writing as time permits, this summer and fall I have been getting about a score of new books a month into my brain. My new courses "The Modern Western Novel"; "THe Modern Western Drama" are proving to be a great delight. Next semester I have another three hour course "The Modern Russian Novelists". You see I am reading. I have had some sketches, articles, poems in The Christian Science Monitor (2 articles, I essay, I sketch, 8 poems), The Springfield Republican, The Congregationalist, the Chinese Recorder, The China Journal of Arts and Science, I have done several articles for Chinese magazines and papers. About the three best things I have done along the line of historical studies are with Asia and the World Tomorrow now, being considered.

I wish I had more time to do things carefully and fully. Best wishes to you.

Cordially,

Robert Bartlett

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Boston, Mass., March 9, 1927

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BOSTON MASS., FEBRUARY 7,1927

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MAR 25 1927

Reported to Mr. Boynton

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It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this, and the other companies, by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

This Company shall not be responsible for messages until they are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message be sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, the messenger acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

It is agreed that prompt and correct transmission and delivery of this message shall be presumed in any action for recovery of the tolls therefor, subject, however, to rebuttal by competent evidence.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

In any event this Company shall not be held liable for any loss or damage, or for delay or detention, or errors caused by storms, or the action of the elements, or other acts of God, or by civil or military authority, or by insurrections, riots, rebellions, or dangers incident to the time of war, or by the

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JUN 29 1927 Date Rec'd June 29, 1927

541

PEKING 8 510PM

Ans.

FERNSTALK BOSTON

BOYNTON YFOILUPAYB RYUBNIKIKT XANUYNAECC TABINVOUTK ADGECGALTS

Boynton - Strongly urge your return. There is need of experienced teacher in order to meet present situation. Suggest that you accompany Galts.

(Original sent to Miss Boynton)

542

L C O

YENTA
PEKING

BOYNTON SAILING AUGUST TWENTY PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

$4.50
Charled to North China Mission

BOYNTON
500-1-27
543

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

BOSTON MASS AUGUST 1 1927

LCO FRAME

PEKING

SAILING AUGUST TWENTY PRESIDENT GRANT

BOYNTON

Form 326

Boynton Jon 544

Seasons Greetings

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-COMMERCIAL CABLES

INDICATE CLASS OF CABLEGRAM BY X	
PREFERRED	
ORDINARY	
DEFERRED	
CABLE LETTER	
WEEK END LETTER	

MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED OTHERWISE THE CABLEGRAM WILL BE TRANSMITTED AT ORDINARY RATE.

CABLEGRAM

TELEGRAMS TO ALL AMERICA

THE MACKAY SYSTEM POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMMERCIAL CABLES "THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

CABLEGRAMS TO ALL THE WORLD

CHECK

TIME FILED

ROUTE VIA

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

Copy

Boston, Mass., December 28,1927

LCO
BOYNTON
YENTA PEKING

ALL WELL HAPPY NEW YEAR LOVE

MOTHER

Prepaid $2.60

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0100
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUNE 17 1927
JUN 20 1927

536a

545

PACBNY4/PAC21

TAIKUHSIEN 10 10AM

Ans. 6/30/27

FERNSTALK BOSTON.

VOYFJ/JUSOW ODATM/XIVYS EVUYJ/UXUTB EYBEN/ISORH KNEMK/OXHUS NOGFR/OAHUL

INGALLS

CORBIN

Situation is quiet; officials and people friendly inform families Alzina C. Munger. Please telegraph following to Oberlin, Ohio. School reopens September 1, 1927. Affectionate and hearty greetings King 1907. Wynn C. Fairfield, Ingalls. Corbin

Informed
Mr. Bohn Oberlin
Relatives of missys

546

Boston, Mass., August 10, 1927

FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

OAFUNLYBUZ IWNACRIEMZ

PREPAID $4.00
Rev. Paul L. Corbin await letter sent you on the eleventh all well at home

Clara

Tientsin 500-1-27

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

Boston, Mass. September 24, 1927

OAFUNAISEH OALIGOATYR JIOMYCUISN AJAHRVUECF AXPUYWARD

REV. PAUL L. CORBIN ON RECOMMENDATION OF DR. HEMINGWAY MRS. CORBIN THERE IS SOME SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT BUT WE ADVISE YOU TO COME AS SOON AS CAN BE ARRANGED. WARD

$7.00

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

HOUSE OF THE
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

621a

OCT 22 1927

547

C
Ch

G 8PAC85

TIENTSIN 4 1220PM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OCT 22 1927

ILFGEUGOV UGAHCDAFUN

Ans.

EXPECTING TO ARRIVE JANUARY 15, 1928. PLEASE INFORM RELATIVES

PAUL L. CORBIN

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

HOUSE OF THE
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

624a

JAN 4 1928

548

C
Ch

NY G 13PAC165

TIENTSIN 4 3PM

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JAN 4 1928

ERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

WAHKAZEMW SBEYCDAFUN

OWING TO UNAVOIDABLE DELAY DATE OF ARRIVAL UNCERTAIN
NOTIFY RELATIVES

PAUL L. CORBIN

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

HOUSE OF THE
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

631a

JAN 19 1928

549

NY G 11PAC209

SHANGHAI 5 530PM

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JAN 19 1928

FERNSTALK BOSTON

1 2 3 4 5 6
AZREZEZSIK WERNBWEKOG SBEYCDAFUN

Ans.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ON THE NINTH PROXIMO SAN FRANCISCO
DOLLAR LINE STEAMSHIP COMPANY NOTIFY RELATIVES

PAUL L CORBIN

Relatives informed
C

55-0

Boston, Mass., March 20, 1928

LCO
FERNSTALK
PEKING

MIRIAM CORBIN DIED NINETEENTH

CHANDLER

FORM No. 112 BOS.
RECEIVED AT POST OFFICE SQUARE BUILDING 109 CONGRESS STREET BOSTON, AT MAR 28 1928 7 27 AM STANDARD TIME

5-51

CR BO 9 PR 1045
PEKING 3 27 1125
FERNSTALK BOSTON
WYORH/OAFUN

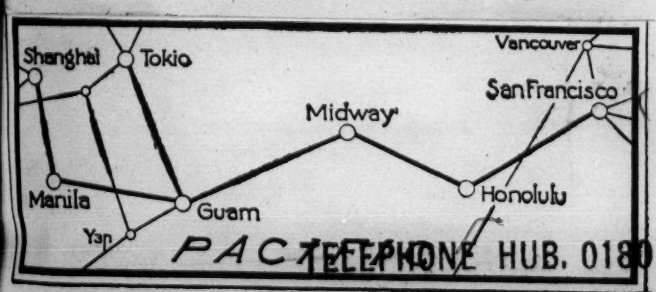
RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAR 28 1928

C
Ch

Ans.

Convey the sincere sympathy of this mission
to Paul L. Corbin

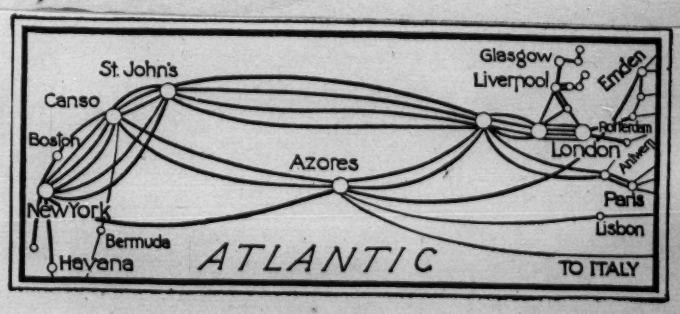
Mr Corbin informed



TELEPHONE HUB. 0180

RECEIVED AT 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

THE MARINE SYSTEM
COMMERCIAL CABLES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH
"THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.



6432

APR 16 1928

5-6-2

NYG 27PAC234

TIENTSIN 4 555PM

CORBIN FERNSTALK BOSTON

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 16 1928

YOVZ/IDCIP

Ans.

HEARTFELT SYMPATHY TAIKU STATION

REC'D JUL 28 1917

5-5-3

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT 169 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON. ALWAYS OPEN.

1917 JUL 27 PM 11 00

D747NY 49 NL

FY MINNEAPOLIS MINN 27

HERBERT E B CASE 1373

14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS

DRAWN FIRST LIST, SERIAL NUMBER FOUR THOUSAND THIRTY THREE, DRAFT BOARD ELYRIA OHIO HAVE NOT SECURED EXEMPTION YET, CAN THE AMERICAN BOARD GET EXEMPT ON FOR ME, PLAN TO LEAVE MINNEAPOLIS WEDNESDAY AUGUST FIRST PASSPORT CAME TODAY, IF POSSIBLE FOR ME TO LEAVE, SEND TICKETS AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES, PLEASE ADVISE

ROWLAND CROSS.

Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
CLT = Cable Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

5-5-4

1928 MAY 26 AM 11 30

CB412 DH=STPAUL MINN 16

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS=
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

HAVE REVEREND ROLAND CROSS AND FAMILY AND MISS LAURA CROSS LEFT PEKING IF SO WHERE ARE THEY NOW ANSWER COLLECT=

J C RANKINE.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 26 1928

Ans.

5-5-5

Form 1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS
DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
CLT = Cable Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

CA 237 DH=STPAUL MINN 28

1928 MAY 28 PM 1 10

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS=
=14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

WOULD APPRECIATE QUICK REPLY OF PEKING AGED MOTHER FAILING RAPIDLY WITH ANXIETY ANSWER COLLECT CARE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY=

J C RANKINS.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 28 1928

5-5-6

1000-2-28

X

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., May 28, 1928

J.C. Rankins
care Great Northern Railway
St. Paul, Minnesota

CROSSES ALL IN PEKING NO ALARMING REPORTS RECEIVED FROM THERE.

Herbert E.B.Case

Collect

Rec'd FEB 25 1924

J. A. Curran

China As We See It.

One morning recently I was standing near the window when I looked up to see the coal man arrive. If your first thought is of a large coal wagon or motor truck with a long iron chute down which the coal rattles you will be much mistaken. The coal man here arrives leading a string of placid camels. Between the latter's humps are slung two slender bags of coal about 5-6 feet long. Each camel has carried a load of about 525 catties or roughly 700 pounds of coal a distance of 17 miles. At the entrance to the coal cellar the camel driver either pushed down on the camel's nose with his forearm or pulled on the lead rope attached to the ring in its nose. The camel groaned, slowly settled to his knees, then on his haunches and finally completely down on his stomach. In a trice the coal bags were rolled off to be weighed and the "ship of the desert" scrambled up and pad padded quickly out of sight. They have to be gotten out of the compound as soon as possible or the voracious creatures will eat up all the shrubbery. We see thousands of them here and they freight all manner of merchandise but are rarely used to ride.

Day before yesterday we saw the funeral procession of a child pass along Teng Shih K'ou Da Gea(the street in front of our compound) First came a group of youngsters carrying banners and lettered signs on poles. One bearer carried a paper mache figure of a soldier in full uniform carrying a rifle. This was destined to be burned at the grave side to insure a guard for the dead spirit through all eternity. To digress a little I might add that the wealthy Chinese carry this idea to an extreme. A carriage with horse in full harness, a saddle horse with all the trappings, figures of servants, houses and even recently automobiles, all of large size and made entirely of paper and papermache. These all are burned at the grave to be sure that the dead will be well cared for in the spirit world. Recently our friends, the Ingrams were much amused at a funeral they attended to see a very solid looking paper mache safe among the offerings to the dead. In bold letters across the top the Chinese artisan had painstakingly put the following inscription "Montgomery Ward & Co", <u>upside down</u>!

But to go back to the procession. Following the first group was a boy's band clad in brilliant scarlet and blue uniforms and wearing caps with tall plumes. Their instruments consisted of flutes and trumpets with a snare drum or two. The flutes and trumpets played in turn a dirge that would almost be classed as music to the occidental ear. Next in line was a little group of real Chinese musicians. One carried a long horn looking like the old fashioned "cyclone" washing device and with a note like the bellow of an angry bull. Another horn was shaped like an old fashioned Jewish trumpet. There were several kettle drums enameled a brilliant yellow and giving off a loud booming sound. The racket was really <u>immense</u>. The "hearse" brought up the rear of the procession. It consisted of the Chinese style coffin varnished yellow, built of heavy planks and shaped something like pictures we have seen of the hull of the Pilgrim's Mayflower, with high stem and stern. The coffin was covered a canopy of gaudy silk and borne on the shoulders of sweating coolies. The latter were also all in uniform and used an elaborate carrying device of red painted timbers. <u>This</u> was the funeral of a family in moderate circumstances. They will go heavily into debt not only for all this but in giving an elaborate feast and presents to the guests. The wealthy spend great sums. The casket is carried inside a beautifully decorated car carried on the shoulders of 20-30 bearers. Great quantities of imitation money is thrown to the watching crowd. I am reminded very much of the elaborate Italian funerals one sees in the large cities in America.

But to pass to a more cheerful subject, the dowry and bridal

processions furnish most engaging and colorful spectacles. When a wealthy man's daughter is to be married he will often fit out the young couple with a complete set of furniture. The Chinese has a tremendous passion for the theatrical and dearly loves to make a great show. A while ago we saw the dowry furniture being tranported to the new home,_ not in packing cases on drays! First came a great Chinese band to draw a crowd and then followed a long line of bearers in flowing green robes carrying beautifully finished chairs, tables, cabinets, brass bound chests, rugs, hangings, silk stuffs, screens and many other articles too numerous to mention, all slung on carrying poles.

As you know, except among ultra-modern Chinese, a marriage is consumated without the consent of either party, being entirely arranged by the parents. When the wedding day arrives a procession goes from the home of the groom to that of the bride to bring her to her new home. We often see this procession go by. There is the inevitable band and a great crowd of flunkies carrying banners or signs. The latter are chiefly ragged street Arabs and wretched old men who are glad to don the green uniforms and march in the parade for a few coppers. The bride rides in a magnificent sedan chair entirely hidden from sight by scarlet hangings of the chair. The chair top is especially gay, being decorated with blue, yellow, green and red artificial flowers and streamers. With the conclusions of the wedding ceremonies the poor bride's brief day of glory is over. Henceforth she is the slave of her mother-in-law and is little more than a maid of all work. Of course there are many very modern couples in the large cities like Peking, Nanking and Shanghai. In these cases the courtship may be carried on to the accompaniment of jazz bands, fox trots, wine suppers, or anything else the young Chinese consider among the essentials of Western civilization. The other day I was amused to see a bridal pair riding side by side in what we call at home a "hack" all decorated with the usual hangings, flowers and streamers.

I suppose you would like to hear what we think of the Chinese now that we have met them on their native heath. Of course we have only been here a few months and have seen very little of the people in their own homes. Besides being such lame ducks still in the language, we are not able to talk with them freely. However, I notice that the old time-residents don't feel much like speaking with authority either. I have several Chinese friends here however I would like to tell about. Three of them were classmates of mine at Harvard now working at P.U.M.C. They are pretty thoroughly Americanized. I can't see much difference from their ideas and reactions and my own. Another chap is Mr. Li, principal of the American Board School next to this compound. He is a tall, distinguished looking man and very friendly and frank. He graduated from a local college only a few years ago and was a famous athlete, winning the sprints at the Far East Olympics. His record for the 100 yd. dash is 10 sec. flat. These men seem to me thoroughly embued with Christian ideals and being men of personality and force of character should play an important part in the China of tomorrow.

Our Chinese teachers are an interesting lot and some of them have very attractive personalities. Most of them have been given nick-names by the students which have stuck through several years. The best teacher Mr. Chang is so much in earnest, tries so hard to get the new words across to us and has such a delightful sense of humor that known to all as "Dearest". Another who is quite handsome and dresses exquisitely is called "Dimples". All wear Chinese dress but it is not that of the Cantonese laundrymen we see at home. It seems ideal to this climate. Other names given are "The Gentle Shepherd", "Smiling Budah", "Grandma" and one less complimentary "Spitty". The Chinese dearly love a joke and can tell very good ones. They are nearly always goodnatured, jovial, patient, hardworking and extreme-

ly courteous. Many of them are Manchus and look very different from the rest of the Chinese. Since the fall of the Manchu House, these former members of the ruling class are hard put to it to make a living.

We are now approaching the Chinese New Years. This year it is Feb. 7th or 8th I am not sure which. All debts must be paid and the Chinese scratch around at a great rate to raise the necessary money. As a result, prices all come down, making it a great time to shop. This week we are enjoying a famous Chinese breakfast food called "La bah joe". It is composed of 25 - 35 different kinds of grains, nuts, fruits and beans all mixed together! The "La" is from name for the last month of the Chinese year, "bah" is 8th and "joe" is porridge. In other words it is porridge eaten around Jan. 8th. It is supposed to have been invented by Buddha when he became a priest and went on a vegitable diet.

I suppose you have been reading a good deal about China in the papers these days because of bandit outrages. The thing that surprises me is that there are not more. The vast majority of the Chinese are miserably poor and it takes very little to reduce them to beggary. A well educated Chinese is glad to work for $8 to $10 gold dollars a month. The chief means of livelihood is agriculture which with the miserable wagon roads and few rail-roads cuts down all revenue to the smallest figure. Apparently the most important group of China is the individual family. The average Chinese appears to think little and care less about people outside his own little circle. Public, disinterested feeling is sadly at a premium. This feeling has prevented them from combining into big businesses and allowing the industrial developement and utilization of China's huge natural resources. For thousands of years the Chinese have been accustomed in handling the money of others to divert as much of it into his own pocket as he could lay his hands on. There is no morals to it. Everyone "squeezes" from the highest official down to the lowest coolie. Under the Manchus the graft among officialdom was regulated somewhat. If an official got too greedy he stood a good chance of getting his head lopped off. Now things are in a good deal of a mess.

A good example of the way a strong government could do is the R.R. to Kalgan built entirely by Chinese engineers and with Chinese money. The Manchu government had been having a terrible time. Money would be raised to build a road and grafters would get it all. So when the Kalgan road was proposed they called in the Chinese engineer and told him that they would give him so much money and so much time to get the work done and if he did'nt produce the road on the day specified they would cut his head off! He did a beautiful job of it with just the money furnished and kept his head! We rode on it on our trip to the Great Wall and at Nankow where the road climbs through the mountain pass the Chinese have erected a life size monument of stone of this engineer(in a full dress suit)

Now China is a country divided against itself. Little money gets to the government treasury; the countries debts increase, the soldiers are not paid, teachers are not paid and one wonders how things go on at all. Sun Yat Sen, Chang Tso Lin, Wu Pei-Fu and many other lesser lights take all the money they can lay their hands on and continually prepare for war. It is easy to see how bands of irresponsi- soldiers get to wandering around. The James and Younger gangs in Missouri grew up from somewhat similar conditions after the Civil War. Whence China is headed no one knows. Old customs, system of education, manners and habits are going. Christian ideals, an adequate system of education and an awakening to the realization of the public health needs of the country must play a large part if China is going to turn right.

The Christian General Feng Yu Hsian who has his camp about 15 miles from here and guards Peking is a most interesting man and has a history that reads like a novel. I think I will have to devote a whole letter to him. About half of his soldiers are Christians and his army is supposed to be the finest in China. General Feng(pronounced Fung with a short u) is a very practical sort of man and keeps his men busy all day long building roads, sanitary work, etc. He dresses very plainly and believes in not asking his men to do things he will not do himself. Naturally his men are very devoted to him. I feel he is to play an important part in events to come.

I suppose you have heard of the death here of the famous Dr. Holt. It has come as a stunning surprise to us here. It was due to the return of an old heart trouble of his. On the ship on the way over I hear that he suffered an attack of acute dilitation of the heart after lifting a trunk. His trunk containing his lectures was lost for a time and he had to rewrite the whole series. I heard him lecture and did'nt realize that he was looking badly. Since getting a bad cold his heart condition had not been good. The end came very suddenly. He was truly a wonderful man, a great doctor and a benefactor to mankind. I am very glad that I could have heard these last lectures of his.

You may be interested to see what our Chinese name looks like. I will enclose a calling card. Strangely enough our Chinese name is the same as our American one. Curran in Chinese means "guest". Since we have been here servants have reported to our friends that "Curran" had arrived and the latter would come down looking for us!

We leave for Fenchow Jan. 26th. Be of good cheer! There are no bandits in Shansi. Governor Yen is the best in China and a fast friend of our mission. About six of us are going in together. The other four are Peking and Tunghsien folks who are going in to spend Chinese New Years in Fenchow. It is an event worth seeing! Then is when the Chinese shoot the strings of firecrackers! Wish you could be there to enjoy it with us.

Dr. Watson writes that he expects me to do major surgery as soon as I get there so you see I am to plunge into things. Mrs. Curran and I are to use the Watson's house the year and three quarters they are away.

Must bring this to a close so it will get off on the next ship for home.

Dear Mr. Bell: - This is a copy of Dr Curran's letter to his family, and possibly you may get some idea of our doings from it. We're having a perfectly glorious and very exciting time with so many things to do and see. We're so anxious to see Fenchow now that the time for "going in" is so near. It'll be fun to really get started "on the job".

Most sincerely.
Frances Curran.

January 21, 1924.

5-58

COPY

Fenchow Hospital
American Board Mission
Fenchow, Shansi, China

Aug. 27, 1925

D. Brewer Eddy, D. D.
82 Kirkstall Road
Newtonville, Mass.

Dear Dr. Eddy:-

****

We were all interested to see your speech in Honolulu on China written up in the Peking Leader. Problems in China are engaging our thoughts and prayers constantly these days. No one is bold enough to try to predict which way "the cat is going to jump". There is a lot of inflammable material lying around. In Finshow there has been the usual friendliness toward American Boarders but there has been as much bitterness toward British and Japanese as any place. In fact since the Shanghai affair Fenchow has been an active Anti-British and Anti-Japanese propaganda center. Some of our church members have been leaders in this work and feel that their cause is just as just as that of American Christians at the time of our war with Germany. Things are apparently quieting down now but when they were at fever heat early in the summer feeling ran very high. One of our pastors (an ordained man) was a regular fire brand. Then as now the Chinese and foreign papers (as the Peking Leader and Shanghai Times) give almost diametrically opposite stories. The Chinese all firmly believe that the foreigners at Shamen in Canton deliberately turned their machine guns on a peaceful and orderly parade. They believe that the students in Shanghai were wantonly attacked without provocation and shot in the back. In times as these, people believe what they want to believe.

Of course the real causes lie deeper than all these things that lie on the surface. A good example of how quickly trouble may develop in an apparently peaceful community is what happened at Hung Tung in this province last spring before anything had happened in Shanghai. In that city the C. I. M. had a middle school. Some time in April a Japanese visited the city to post up hand bills advertising some Japanese patent medicine. He hired two Chinese to paste them on, walk about town, but did not accompany them. While his two helpers were at work, one upon a ladder, a student from the mission middle school passed along. Apparently the American superstition that it's bad luck to walk under a ladder doesn't bother them here for that is what the student did. Bad luck followed in large sized bunches.

It all began when a blot of paste from the workman's brush fell on the student's cap. Immediately there followed a typical Chinese quarrel with epithets yelled at the top of their lungs. Perhaps the fact that the workman was in Japanese employ made the students' insults bite deeper than usual for the unusual happened - the war of words became one of blows. A policeman appeared, investigated, arrested the student and clapped him in jail for disturbing the peace. Word flew to the school and the whole student body mobbed the city bastile and rescued their comrade. Meanwhile the Japanese, who was a decent sort from all accounts, enlisted the services of a leading Chinese merchant and with him hurried toward the school to see the principal and do what he could to make matters right. On the way he had the ill fortune to run afoul of the student mob who set upon him and beat him terribly. Only the timely arrival of Mr. Lewis, one of the missionaries, saved his life.

The students next went to the Japanese's hotel, broke into his room and looted all his belongings. They took all his possessions including his watch and six hundred dollars. The latter they threw broadcast among the crowd but keeping some for themselves. Part of that they used to telegraph to Taijuanfu the account of their exploits! The governor (Yen) tried to find out who were the ring leaders but they all stuck together and claimed equal guilt so no one was arrested. The school broke up and the students had all gone home before the Shanghai incident occurred. You perhaps have heard that at another time the Taujuanfor students attacked Governor Yen's yamen and wrecked one of his reception rooms without molestation. The students are in the saddle. They are apparently the only political organization with any national unity and they appear to have the militarists (except Chang Tso Lin) intimidated. General Feng Yu Hsiang is actively courting their favor. It may give him some popularity which up to this time in spite of his good works has not been given him.

However, I wouldn't have you think me unfriendly or unsympathetic with the students. They have a cause and a just one. I have been amazed at the moderation and self-control that on the whole has been displayed. The student movement has really been marvelously organized even among the most youthful pupils. They have great capacity for self-discipline but always in a group manner. While they were agitating our Fenshow students voluntarily put themselves under a sort of martial law - no student could go or come without consent of the student committee and each had his task in agitation laid out for him. The way things were handled in Taiku and Tsinan in Shantung in the mission schools was especially fine. In Taiku the teachers worked with the students and practically directed their campaign. They (the students) planned their speeches under teacher supervision; tood their final examinations (wonder of wonders) and then started out. In Tsinan things were also controlled much in the same manner. In most places in fact, the student radical element seems to be in the minority.

Everyone here abouts, in fact, our whole Fenshow field including Shenai has great cause for thankfulness. The threatened famine has failed to materialize. The rains have been very heavy. Mr. Hummel says he never has seen such crops. The millet in places is fairly breast high. For once the dull brown of the Chinese landscape has changed to green.

The hospital is running terribly short handed but is having a good year. Dr. Nutting and Dr. Tai are really accomplishing wonders in the handling of great numbers of patients with the bare minimum of things to work with. Dr. Tai is a dandy fellow. I have never had a man I liked to work with more. Dr. Nutting has had a lot of baby cases this summer. One was the arrival of the McLean's son, Allan Angus, born Aug. 18th. Both mother and babe are doing well.

My work this year has been chiefly field work. The work with the famine relief committee in Shensi was fascinating. I thought of you several times out there. We went straight to Sui-tih-chow where we had our headquarters. Chiang Shew Yu, our Y. M. C. A. secretary and I were the medical committee and ran a dispensary, gave public health talks and made famine investigations. It's too long a story to tell here. As far as I know I was the second doctor to work there. The first, an English Baptist died later in Sianfu of typhus. We brought a patient back with us, with a large tumor of the shoulder and neck. I removed it and although he had a hard time of it for a while, eventually went home cured. Out here at Yutasho there has been a plenty of patients both Chinese and foreign. Dysentery has been bad again. Had several interesting obstetrical cases in the villages after the mid-wives gave them up. Have got along enough with the language so I was able to run the men's dispensary in the city last spring and even gave some first aid talks at the Boys' Conference in what might be called Chinese. At least they claimed they understood.

****

Jean Curran

559
1925 no 6 8,

Extracts From a Letter of Dr. Curran's Written to Dr. Watson

"A lot of water has run under the bridge since I last wrote. We have been taking care of all the patients we can possibly care for decently with the present staff. The in patients are running around fifty, both men's ward are full. It seems that one thing, **the personal touch, counts** more out here than at home. Doctor Tai has worked like a Trojan and deserves lots of credit for the work he has done the past year.

Doctor Curran is writing this letter after spending about a year and one-half studying the Chinese language. He is just beginning to put part of his time in the hospital work regularly. A short note written a month later said the in-patients were numbering nearly ninety and the patients coming to the out-patient clinic each day were around eighty. The supposed limit is 70 beds.

"You will be interested in what we are doing in the way of arranging the work. I am now handling the men's dispensary every day. That is running heavy enough to keep me over there until after four nearly every day. (Because the out-patients come from such distances they gather at noon enabling many to go and come in one day.) I am managing the language fairly well with Mr. Chao's help. (He is a good guesser.) Dr. Tai is running a special eye clinic almost as large as the regular dispensary. For one thing there has been a great deal of Tracoma, especially among the students. Two of our missionaries have had mild cases. So have Messrs. Yang and Chang, teachers in the middle school (same as the American High School.) There are quite a few eye operations coming on. We just got some cataract instruments which were very badly needed.

In addition to every operation of cataract performed in the Fenchow hospital probably 50 to 100 cases of blindness are prevented due to the great number of inflammations of the eye in China. Further than that much serious defective vision is prevented. Just day before yesterday one of the leading Chinese preachers in Peking arrived in America and got his first touch of American life at a picnic where there were many children. He captivated these children with his stories and repartee. Yet this preacher has a very serious defect of vision in one eye due to a large white scar in the center of one eye due from neglected eye imflammation when he was a child. Contrast the cost of preventing this blindness, 1000 eye treatments per month, with the cost of maintaining blind asylums in America.

Preventing Blindness

MEDICAL DETAILS FOR MEDICAL LEADERS

"The operating is also running heavy. Last week Dr. Tai and I were in the operating room every other morning for 3 or 4 hours. The cases were: hernia, several cases of cancer, tumor of the eye and several other tumors, hair lip, badly infected hand and other infections, etc. I forgot to say that the operating was not confined to these cases but includ-

ed two caesarean sections done by Doctor Tai with no other doctor assisting him. Mothers and babies are all doing well. Dr. Tai did one extremely difficult abdominal operation, a tumor weighing 80 lbs., with firm adhesions to the peritoneum of the abdominal wall, the diaphragm, liver and stomach not in bands but continuously. Dr. Tai got it out in two hours which I thought was very good work.

During a very few years the Fenchow Hospital has trained six Chinese surgeons like Doctor Tai, and each one of them is now daily multiplying the clinic of the Fenchow hospital in various parts of China. For economy's sake this last year the hospital had to get along with only one Chinese doctor. The losses from this have been two. First, it has seriously lessened the number of sick people the hospital could properly care for. Second, the hospital has lost the opportunity of training another Chinese surgeon like Dr. Tai.

Most of all let us point out that to send one Chinese student to America to get this training would cost several times what the American Board and W. B. M. I. are paying annually to support this entire hospital plant with the salaries of sixty Chinese with all the drugs, dressings, bedding, light and heat, etc.

WHAT THE CHINESE DOCTORS ARE DOING

"At the same time we had an old man sixty. His condition from the toxaemia was very poor and his palor was extreme. He also had a bad cough. He was a case of death if we didn't operate and perhaps the same result if we did. We put him on a glucose drip and digatalis pre-operative and did the whole thing with novocaine and adrenalin. While on the table we gave him a two per cent glucose clysis. Dr. Tai operated with the Chinese nurse, Dr. Ho, and me assisting and the old chap came through splendidly considering a two hour operation. His pulse was skipping every fourth beat but his morale was excellent and his skin warm and dry. He has markedly improved in the four days since his operation and the ward in his vicinity is a much happier place.

This shows how Dr. Curran makes surgeons out of Chinese internes within the eighteen months he has been in Fenchow for Dr. Tai came to Fenchow at about the same time as did Dr. Curran. Anything to push the Chinese doctor ahead. First the Chinese doctor assists Dr. Curran. Then Dr. Curran assists the Chinese doctor. Then the Chinese doctor does it without any American assisting.

Trained Chinese and Laboratory Makeshifts

"Until Mr. Li arrived from Peking Union Medical College (The Rockefeller Hospital) I had all the routine laboratory work including admission urine examinations on all cases, pre-operative tests, stools, sputa, blood, etc. I have also taken over all the charts of the men's side and see that every chart has some sort of history and physical examination written up with record of operation and running notes. Dr. Clara Nutting is doing the same for the woman's side.

"As I just intimated, Li has arrived to take charge of the laboratory service. We had high hopes that that $1000 might be partly for our laboratory. (Unfortunately with only $650 annually from the American Board and a slightly larger sum from the W B M I,

to keep this entire plant running, this $1000 had to be put to other uses.) Mr. Li and I are very busy getting the laboratory fixed up and the order made out for the much needed supplies and instruments. We cannot expect Li to keep up his interest or his technique if we do not give him something to work with. What I am doing now is making out a partial list which will again be divided in two. We are sending for a few things that will not total too much and then wait and hope for the rest. We will leave blood chemistry and pathological sectioning out of consideration for the present for lack of funds. What we want to concentrate on now are the routine laboratory tests of a clinic nature, bacteriology and serology."

It is very difficult for people to realize how a missionary doctor can multiply himself by using an ever enlarging Chinese staff. A laboratory man is as good as a doctor himself in the time saved and he costs about $15.00 per month.

The whole success of the foreign missionary enterprise is linked up with the foreigner hiding himself behind the Chinese worker. That is what this new sense of nationalism means in the Orient.

"For one thing we cannot do any decent work until we get a fine balance. Our plan is to use one for Mr. Wu in the pharmacy and the laboratory together and so economize. We have the incubator set up and running and it sticks at 37 degrees centegrade like a hen. It's a dandy. We have it out in the hall towards the men's side where there is a cement floor under it, a brick wall behind it and a fire extinguisher near at hand. I am not risking a fire with any flame going in the laboratory over night behind a locked door. We have fixed a small padlock for the incubator door so the curious will not meddle. Also a shield of glass over the thermometer. Mr. Li is showing a good deal of enthusiasm and ingenuity. We dug up the old blast lamp and reservoir from the drug room and have it going as good as new. Li and Ch'ang did all the work of getting it in order.

"A big problem is going to be that of a flow of running water. Most laboratories depend on this for suction in laboratory apparatus and washing of specimens in pathology for example. For suction I am working on the idea of a large vacuum bottle and pump. You wrote the need of a suction machine for the operating room. It will be fine but for the present we already have worked out a substitute. When I took out the Fairfield children's tonsils, Dr. Hemingway and I rigged up a large glass bottle with a two hole rubber cork. To one hole we attached the suction tube (the nozzle was from an old atomizer) and to the other hole an auto pump with the leather reversed. It sucks to beat the band and the blood collected in the bottle. One nurse ran the pump easily.

"For blood chemistry and pathology there are problems besides the running water question. We will have to have a higher speed centrifuge. Probably it will be better to get one that is run by hand if such are available. The electrical supply is only available at night time. (The hospital electric plant has no storage batteries.) I think the laboratory coolie could run the high speed centrifuge all right. Besides the expense of that there will be that of a microtome which is not small. Mr. Feng is due to finish his course at the Peking Union Medical College in the fall and it remains to be seen whether we can put him to work or not. It will partly depend on equipment."

Laboratory diagnosis in the orient is more important than in America. Stitt in his work on TROPICAL DISEASE calls attention to the fact of

the frequency there of multiple infections. You fin a man infected with one thing and you think you hav found the cause of a man's trouble when that sam man may be infected with two or three other para sites or diseases.

Mr. Feng graduated from the Fenchow and Taiku schools and then went to the Rockefeller hospital ir Peking as a laboratory technician in pararitology After four years in that work the hospital authorities were kind enough to get another appointment for him in two other laboratories to broaden his experience. In all of China you will find it difficult to find another technician as well trained as Mr. Feng. The sick of China's great Northwest need Mr. Feng's services.

FAMINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

"The last of February I went out into Shensi with Mr. Corbin and a bunch from here including several from the hospital Evangelistic staff and other preachers to do famine relief work. We set up headquarters at Suitehchow where I ran a dispensary. Chiang helped me. We also got up a public health lecture which we delivered before the primary school, the Commercial club and the women of the church. We had a set of posters made by a Suitehchow artist under our direction and they were vivid to say the least.

"Chiang and I made a trip down through many large towns and some walled cities where we did house to house inspection of famine stricken homes, treating the sick and giving another public health lecture at Anting. Saw a very great deal of tuberculosis. Anting seems to be the center of Kala Azar. Saw many children with enlarged spleens and marked Anaemia.

Kala Azar is a fatal disease but recently a cure for it has been found by intravenous injections of tartar emetic over a period of weeks. The life cycle of the organism has not yet been worked out but one stage of this cycle can be cultivated in the laboratory now. It grows best at room temperature which shows that one factor in its spread must be an intermediate host like the bed bug e. g. whose body temperature varies with the temperature around it. Here is a wonderful field for research work and the saving of human life.

INSTRUMENTS URGENT

P. S. As to instruments they say, and I say, artery clamps and more artery clamps, cutting instruments of all kinds, especially scissors of all kinds. A head light and an oil lamp for the eye, ear and nose clinic would be great. Dr. Clara Nutting says to say we are as bad off for artery clamps as you were when I sent the last bunch. In a big operation we constantly have to wait to have them reboiled and stop to tie off so as to have some to use."

Any medical person knows the added risk there is in delaying operations in this way. If anyone wishes to help in saving life here is one field.

JEAN A. CURRAN,

American Board Mission,
Fenchow, Shansi, China.

made 2 items — 757
Copy for Mr. Bell.

RECEIV
MARK H. WARD,
5-60

Fenchow, Shansi, MAY -5 192
March 24th, 1926.

Ans.

My dear Dr. Ward:

I just was about to get off a letter to you with regard to Miss Kellogg's health when I thought that it was timely that I add a little information regarding what we are doing hereabouts in a medical way. Too often I'm afraid we don't understand what's going on at home and you too suffer for lack of knowledge of how it goes on the field.

I only wish you could visit us personally and we could show you first hand all the good things that are happening to us. We have now completed our second year with the new plant and were able to show an increase both in quality and quantity of work done. The staff, so newly gotten together are pretty well shaken down and are pulling together with a fine spirit. Probably the biggest thing that happened to us and the greatest advance was the securing of the services of Mr. Liu Fa-ch'eng as evangelist. He is by the far the best man for the work I have seen in any mission hospital in China. He has lots of ideas and the enthusiasm to carry them out. His background gives him great local prestige. He is a local product. His grandfather was the evangelist in Taiku before 1900 and was the one who sat inside the gate when the Boxers burst into the church compound. He said, "If you wish to kill the Christians, you can begin with me." They immediately cut him down. Mr. Liu's mother was also a martyr and Liu himself only escaped by a miracle. He is of wonderful ability and has organized a splendid program. For one thing he is taking spiritual histories and physicals on all patients with follow up notes on their progress during their stay in the hospital. On their discharge the full report will be made to the general evangelistic committee that the man may be followed up.

There are a splendid group of student volunteers in the Boys' Middle School. They are the ones who are going to be the future pillars of our church. We are working them into our program by having them assist Mr. Liu in this personal evangelistic work. It means valuable training for them. The plan not only aims to find each patient's religious background but to determine by experimentation what method of approach is most effective in evangelistic appeal. Mr. Liu is working out a collection of Bible stories to be used. The research value in itself should be of inestimable value.

We have recently added to our staff two new doctors, Dr. Ch'eng (brother of the Mr. Ch'eng so recently in America) and Dr. Wang. They are both local men and were helped by us through school. They are excellently trained having completed a year's interneship. Their ground work I should say is on a par with the average Grade A school in the United States. They lack in surgical experience and that Dr. Tai and I are trying to give them. They mark a new era in our hospital life; before it's been simply holding on, now it means we are able to offer residencies to young Christian doctors who will go out to found work of their own. To my mind, this is one of the most valuable pieces of work our

hospital can do. Dr. Ch'eng is enthusiastic to start up a self-supporting hospital after the plan of the one started in Shih Kia Chwang, Chihli, by our Paotingfu church. That as you know is self-supporting after only three years.

Dr. Tai and I have divided the Harwood Men's hospital into two services and each take one of the young doctors under our wings so as to speak. The surgery is very heavy and our services are in ever increasing demand. As Dr. Tai said today, "More doctors, more patients." Dr. Tai today made a fifteen mile trip to an outlying town, via cart to deliver an obstet. case. There is one village out in the foothills name Shang Tze Yuan that is a natural stronghold, being perched on a hill top surrounded by uncrossable ravines. It can be entered by only a narrow causeway. I have a reputation there for removing retained placentae. Last summer I handled a case of retained twin placentae. Last month they called me again for the same kind of case. As far as I know we have never been called for anything else.

During the past year we have opened up work for all of our schools, giving physical examinations and holding student clinics every morning before school and afternoons at the dispensary. Mr. Chang Yuan-k'ai is actively cooperating and asks us to give hygiene lectures once a week at chapel time. The educative value of this work will be very far reaching.

Last week the head of the large model prison asked us to open up a small ward there for the prisoners. Under their regulations no prisoner can stay in the hospital over night. We have a prisoner patient who has a very bad fistula in-ano with 6-7 sinuses. In the past every operative case had to be operated on and then carried home the same day in a basket! This prison already has an old fashioned Chinese practitioner but he will cheerfully turn over all surgical cases to us at least. Mr. Liu is also working in, this giving him a method of contact he otherwise would not have obtained.

Mrs Liu Fa-ch'eng is a physician, trained at P.U.M.C. and Tehchow and is working in splendidly. Now that Dr. Nutting has gone to help out in Tehchow, she has a big responsibility. She is well and favorably known and draws many patients. Our obstetric clinic grows constantly. I have been asked to take care of several obstetric cases this year ahead of time! To be called in when things were desperate and the mid-wife had given up wasn't so surprising, but now to call in a man, beforehand, ask for a prenatal examination and follow-up care is an almost unbelievable advance. But it's here. China is moving with great speed under the surface and we are helping and reaping the benefit.

The local people are interesting themselves in forming a Board of Trustees for the Hospital. Two members from the Fenchow Church have already been elected. The hope is to get several prominent people to serve. Local self-support is going to come, and perhaps sooner than we have hoped.

#3

We are eagerly looking for the Watsons' return. They have a prestige that can only be gained by many years of service.

The Cheng Yu Huei which just met voted to allow me to help out the situation in T'ungchow next year in Dr. Love's absence. Mr. Chandler was much pleased with their spiritof cooperation. As one speaker put it, "The North China Mission is one mission, we are all working together for the Kingdom."

Sincere regards to Mrs. Ward.

J. A. Curran

Knapp file

5-61

山西汾州汾陽醫院

FENCHOW HOSPITAL

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

JUL 1 1926

June 5, 1926

~~Set for article use in Ch file~~

Dr. E. F. Bell,
The Missionary Herald,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Bell:

An event has happened in our locality within the last week of such extraordinary interest that I am sure you would like to receive a brief account of it. As you know, May 30th is now a memorial day for China in commemoration of the shooting of the students in Shanghai on that date last year. Naturally we were all much interested in what would happen on this first anniversary of that event. Last year feeling was very high and anti-foreign agitation strong.

The memorial service was celebrated in the great Fenchow Confucian Temple. Arrangements were in the hands of a local Shanghai Memorial Association committee. Its members are Judge Liu of the Fenchow County Court, old Mr. Chang, assistant to the mayor, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, the Fenchow County anti-opium officer, and the Y.M.C.A. secretary. They selected four speakers for the occasion. They were Judge Liu, Mr. Liu Fa Ch'eng, our hospital evangelist, Mr. Sun, teacher in the Harwood Men's Bible School, and Mr. Timothy Ch'eng, recently returned from America, and secretary of religious education for our mission. Judge Liu is rather an indifferent speaker and tried to excuse himself from speaking. Mr. Chiang, the Y.M.C.A. secretary, protested and said he must as the other three were all Christians. The judge retorted, "What difference does that make? You know that I intend to become a Christian very shortly myself."

The morning of May 30th a crowd of three thousand students from all over this district gathered for the service. In place of the anti-foreign demonstrations of last year there was a feeling abroad of deep consecration to a new cause. Throughout the meeting the students maintained an absolute silence and listened with all their ears to the messages of the day.

Mr. Ch'eng likened China to two cartoons he saw in Japan, each a picture of a Chinese with a dynamo in his body. One showed the dynamo in perfect working order and typified the great potentialities which lie in China and what the Chinese will do when they work together. The other showed the dynamo with all the wires tangled up and typified the China of today. He went on to make a plea for a better understanding between China and foreign countries; and that we should not judge each other by externals alone but should realize that under the skin our hopes and ideals are the same.

山西汾州汾陽醫院
FENCHOW HOSPITAL
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

Dr. Bell #2 June 5, 1926

Mr. Liu characterized China's troubles of last year as "wai k'o ping," which might be translated as a disease of external origin, or the ravages of foreign militarism. This year he said quaintly that China has "nai k'o ping," or troubles of internal origin, or ravages of local militarism. His pleas too were for more sympathy and understanding. He quoted some people as saying that foreigners are all bad and must all be hated, that there is no point of friendly contact. He said that sometimes returned Chinese students bring back with them American or English wives. If love or sympathy is impossible between the Chinese and foreigners, how can this be? He felt that the hope for China internally and for the world at large was a larger measure of sympathy and Christian idealism.

Finally, Mr. Sun stood up as boldly as Paul did on Mars Hill and said bluntly, "What we must do to save China is to turn our eyes inward into our own hearts. If we cannot control ourselves, if we cannot govern our own lives, then what chance have we to help China in her distress? The great need for China today is to be saved and it can be saved only by following the example of Jesus Christ."

This meeting was managed entirely by the Chinese. The foreigners had nothing to do with it, naturally. There is no question, there are feelings abroad that flag waving and street processions are of value in stirring up interest for a cause, but do very little constructive work. ~~There is no question but that~~ The shooting of the students in Peking had a very profound effect on the minds of thinking Chinese everywhere. China is moving forward.

Very sincerely yours,

J. A. Curran

JAC:AMR

Rec'd JAN 29 1924

Selfit?, 562 Fairfield

THE OBERLIN SHANSI MEMORIAL SCHOOLS
Taiku, Shansi, China
山西銘賢學校

December 27, 1923

Dear Bell:

I have a suggestion which you can treat for what it is worth. From this point of view, it seems to have considerable value, but our sense of proportion is not dependable for the home base.

I notice that you regularly print pictures of the outgoing missionaries, with a small biographical sketch, in the Herald. I also notice that in anticipation of the annual meeting of the Board, you frequently print the pictures of the missionaries who are to appear on the program, with a short account of what they have been doing on the field. It occurred to me the other day that it would be worth while every month, possibly in connection with the Chronicle, where you mention "Arrivals in this Country", to run a cut of the missionaries returning, with a brief statement of the work they have been doing and the parts of the country where they are expecting to be, with their permanent address in America, if they are able to give one. In this way, the pastors and others who read the Herald would be "introduced", so to speak, and if they ran across one of the missionaries, they would have something to tie up to, while if they knew that there was a "real, live missionary" (to use the usual menagery expression) in the vicinity, they might be more likely to make appointments.

I have hesitated somewhat to mention this matter now, as I shall be going on furlough myself in a year or two, but before I go there will be enough people going to make it worth while to put it into operation rather than wait~~ing~~ until after I have safely reached home myself before making what might appear to be a self-advertising proposition.

Very likely you have had the same idea yourself and turned it down for good reasons. Even if you haven't, no charge will be made for the suggestion, and no grudge entertained if it is not followed out.

We appreciate greatly the spirit of the Prudential Committee in facing the new year, and trust that the Chinese church will increasingly cooperate in the same spirit. It is mighty encouraging to us on the field to realize that the term "too prudential" which was once applied to that august body of our friends is hardly applicable any more, and we trust that their faith will be justified.

Cordially,

Wynn C. Fairfield

FEB 10 1926

189 East College Street
Oberlin, Ohio
February 2, 1926.

Dear Friends:

If we were out in China, this would be the last day of examinations, and the boys who had finished would be largely gone home. As a matter of fact, since they are thirteen hours ahead of us, the campus is probably empty of boys, or at least of all who can go home for the month-long New Year vacation, which runs from February 3 to March 6. Our English teachers will probably be learning more about China or taking a metropolitan vacation in Peking when this reaches you. Mrs. Fairfield and I are getting more and more anxious to get back, and hope to sail on July 21.

FIGHTING IN SHANSI

According to letters just received from Shansi, troops from the neighboring province of Honan attempted to invade the province the middle of December and were repulsed after fairly heavy fighting only seventy miles east of Taiku, where our school is located. Peaceful Shansi, with the prosperity that has come with years of relative tranquility, is becoming more and more tempting to the underpaid and hungry hordes of half-disciplined soldiery that are stationed close to its southern and southeastern border, as well as along its western border. It is fairly well protected by the Yellow River on the west and south, but to the east, only the mountain range with several easy passes serves as a barrier. Mr. Ch'eng's letter reports considerable excitement among the population of our city, and says that as a result of the unsettled conditions, the Precious Dew Girls School had felt forced to leave the decision as to their daughters remaining in school with the parents of the pupils. Only a few had left when he wrote. The church had appointed a special committee to welcome and provide for the refugees that were bound to come if the trouble continued. But the last word received seems to indicate the trouble was passed.

THE GENERAL POLITICAL SITUATION

The political situation in China at large is not entirely clear from the dispatches that appear in the American papers. General Feng was able to defeat the representative of Chang Tso Lin and take possession of Tientsin, which gave him control of the whole of Chihli province, but on the other hand Chang's revolting general, Kuo Sung Lin, was badly defeated, and Chang seems securely entrenched in his old stronghold of Manchuria. The rivals of General Feng are apparently giving him a breathing spell in order that he and the government he is supporting in Peking, may meet the accumulated obligations which must be met at the end of the Chinese year in order to preserve the credit of the government, but it seems likely that the early spring will see further fighting. Chang Tso Lin's action in imprisoning the Russian director of the Chinese Eastern Railway placed the Peking government in almost the same situation that the government in Mexico City was placed in by Villa's actions ten years ago. But the dispatches indicate that the director has now been released, and things are moving more smoothly. The events of the next two months will be better understood if it is remembered that in general Chang has the backing of Japan, and Feng the backing of Russia.

THE REGISTRATION OF CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

New regulations for the registration of schools established by foreigners have been issued by the Board of Education, which make it possible to have elective courses in religion in the curriculum. It is stated that the purpose of such institutions shall not be the preaching of religion; i.e. these schools shall be schools contributing to the national educational program rather than institutions whose controlling aim is the propagation of religion to the detriment of their educational functions. It is also provided that the majority of the Board of Control are to be Chinese, and that the President should be Chinese, though in case a foreigner is already holding that office, a Vice-President may be appointed who shall be a Chinese and who shall represent the school in all negotiations with the government. Word from Mr. Wallace, the Association General Secretary of the China Christian Educational Association, is to the effect that it is probable that many schools in the northern provinces of Chihli and Shansi will apply for registration under these new regulations.

ALUMNI CONTRIBUTIONS

As indicated in the Alumni Magazine for February, we are rather concerned over the fact that there was a falling-off in alumni gifts for this distinctively Oberlin enterprise in the year 1925, and we hope that 1926 will show a decided "come-back." While the work might be carried on successfully from the China viewpoint alone if it had only funds, the real spiritual value of the enterprise is in the expression of international goodwill rising up in Christian hearts, and the transcending of international barriers in the fellowship of a common altruistic and Christian enterprise. Shansi Day is no longer marked by the raising of the Shansi fund locally, as that has been included in the Student Chest in October, but we have noticed in the past that many alumni keep up their old habit of sending in their contributions in February.

REINFORCEMENTS IN TRAINING

Ray Moyer, '21, who is studying in Colorado Agricultural College this year in order to take full advantage of their experience with climatic conditions similar to those in Shansi, reports progress and increasing interest in his preparation to go to Shansi to develop the agricultural aspects of the work of the school. The student representative for 1926-28 is to be chosen this week, but will not be announced until Shansi Day. Miss Lanhua Liu, who is to go to China next fall as the first woman representative, is now studying in Teachers College to complete her training, has had trouble with her eyes the past semester, but hopes to be able to complete her work for her Master's degree in time to return to Shansi next summer.

Cordially yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield

Wynn C. Fairfield.

P.S. This bimonthly letter is being sent to a larger number than the last two issues, and will continue to be sent to you unless you request us not to do so. Any change of address can be reported to me until June, and after that to Mrs. L.L.Davis, 284 West College Street, Oberlin.

華北公理會
NORTH CHINA KUNG LI HUI
(American Board Mission)
北京燈市口二十九號
29 TENG SHIH K'OU, PEKING, CHINA.

董事部幹事
GENERAL SECRETARIES:
張橫秋 HENG CH'IU CHANG
寇潤嵐 ROWLAND M. CROSS

Cable: "Fernstalk."
Codes: Missions, Bentley.
Tel.: 3094 East.

Fairfield

May 9, 1927

EDITORIAL DEPT.
JUN 6 1927
REF'D TO.
ANS.

Reverend Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am enclosing a paragraph from an account of his experiences at Nanking written by a boy, the son of a missionary, who passed through the experience there in the absence of his father. I am sure that you will be glad to give suitable publicity to a paragraph with this Christian spirit.

We of the North China Council have organized a Committee on Publicity whose purpose it is to use to the utmost our church organization in promoting friendship and removing misunderstanding (a) between China and foreign nations, and (b) between Christians and others. We shall be sending you from time to time material with this object in view, and we hope you will be glad to give such publicity as you may think advisable. We shall be very glad to have you send to us expressions of goodwill, understanding and sympathy from the American press or organizations which could well be translated into Chinese and be placed in the Chinese press.

For the present, while awaiting developments and in exile in Peking, I have been asked to help with the foreign end of this work. I hope that before this reaches you, however, I shall be safely back in Taiku and at work. In order to see that any material you send reaches the person who will carry on the work, please send it addressed to W. C. Fairfield, Secretary, 29 Teng Shih K'ou, Peking.

Very sincerely yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield

WCF:AMR
Enc. 1

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Keep

華北公理會
NORTH CHINA KUNG LI HUI
(American Board Mission)
北京燈市口二十九號
29 TENG SHIH K'OU, PEKING, CHINA

總事部幹事
GENERAL SECRETARIES
張橫秋 HENG CHIU CHANG
寇潤嵐 ROWLAND M. CROSS

Cable: "Fernstalk."
Codes: Missions, Bentley.
Tel.: 3094 East.

May 25, 1927

"Still, with so many people leaving China, many of whom will never return, and with all the sick and wounded, this experience and the affair at Nanking has shown in a wonderful degree that the mission work there has been a real success. The friends there stepped up and risked their lives time and again. Tho we have to leave, there is something very definite left behind, the fruits of which cannot be calculated. The time has come when the Chinese have to take up the tasks started by the missionaries, and for a while we wondered with a little uneasiness just how fit they were to take it up. Now there is no doubt in our minds that they will carry on, thrown more completely onto God, now that they do not have the guidance of the missionaries, and we feel that their work will be blessed of God in a fuller measure than ever before." ----The conclusion of a statement by a missionary's son who had just come from Nanking.

a man allowed to listen to graduate courses. He formerly studied in Nanking Theological Seminary. He goes on to say, "He is a Cantonese, a Christian, the English secretary of the Yenching Y.M.C.A. A student in whom I have the fullest confidence has spoken of Mr. Wang in the most enthusiastic terms. I hope to meet him, and doubt not I shall greatly like him. He exerts a restraining influence on many wild students, but I am sorry he published such a raw, unhistorical, unfair paper. I am ashamed for Yenching that a graduate student in it (but not a graduate of Yenching) can write such poor stuff. It is as so much that our students do: their intentions are excellent, their spirit fine, but their knowledge and thinking are insufficient."

I am also enclosing in this mail a summary of the present situation, and other material which I hope you may find of value.

Very sincerely yours,

Wayne C. Fairfield

WCF:AMR
Enc.

565

Fairfield

華北公理會
NORTH CHINA KUNG LI HUI
(American Board Mission)
北京燈市口二十九號
29 TENG SHIH K'OU, PEKING, CHINA.

董事部幹事
GENERAL SECRETARIES:
張橫秋 HENG CH'IU CHANG
寇潤嵐 ROWLAND M. CROSS

Cable: "Fernstalk."
Codes: Missions, Bentley.
Tel.: 3094 East.

May 25, 1927

EDITORIAL DEPT.
JUN 21 1927
REF'D TO.
ANS.

Reverend Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I am enclosing a newspaper article which I think you will find of interest, not so much because of its value as an interpretation of facts as because it represents a point of view with which we have constantly to deal here in China.

Dr. de Vargas of Yenching University says that the author is a graduate special in Yenching University, that is, a man allowed to listen to graduate courses. He formerly studied in Nanking Theological Seminary. He goes on to say, "He is a Cantonese, a Christian, the English secretary of the Yenching Y.M.C.A. A student in whom I have the fullest confidence has spoken of Mr. Wang in the most enthusiastic terms. I hope to meet him, and doubt not I shall greatly like him. He exerts a restraining influence on many wild students, but I am sorry he published such a raw, unhistorical, unfair paper. I am ashamed for Yenching that a graduate student in it (but not a graduate of Yenching) can write such poor stuff. It is as so much that our students do: their intentions are excellent, their spirit fine, but their knowledge and thinking are insufficient."

I am also enclosing in this mail a summary of the present situation, and other material which I hope you may find of value.

Very sincerely yours,

Wynne C. Fairfield

WCF:AMR
Enc.

566

Fairfield

Fairfield

July 19, 1927.

Rev. Wynn C. Fairfield,
Taiku, Shansi,
China.

Dear Fairfield:

I have been enjoying your publicity notes, and last night I spent a most pleasant hour reading over Wang's article which Lucius Porter translated. It is one of the outstanding documents of the day; at least I don't recall having read a more progressive and constructive message. We are indebted to you for passing it along to the friends in America.

By the way, I wonder if the Thousand Character mass education movement is still going on. Is there anyone Chinese especially prominent in it? If so, would it be at all wise, do you think, to interview him and get his evaluation of the movement, his hopes for the future, etc.? I believe, generally speaking, that everything that will show our readers the capacity of the Chinese for intellectual and moral growth would be very helpful these days.

I, for one, am always glad to get writeups of the various Chinese Christian leaders. This is another good field for your publicity effort. Pictures, of course, should accompany the articles. Interviews are not necessary, but sometimes a little personal touch will reveal a great deal more than any amount of article work could.

I understand that the Nationalist forces have given up for the time being their drive toward Peking. I will be interested to see how things work out. Are you people going to get back into Shansi soon?

With warm regards,

EFB:C

Folks who think they have had a hard time getting off on their summer vacations might do well to read of the trip that Rev.Wynn C.Fairfield, since 1910 located in Taiku,Shansi,China, under the American Board of Foreign Missions, undertook in order to visit his family summering at Peitaiho,North China. The major part of the journey had to be made in a Chinese mail cart for war activities had stopped the train service. Even foot-passengers were prohibited from crossing the No Man's Land that lay between the Shansi tropps and the soldiers of Chang Tso Lin. Mr.Fairfield tested the truth of the statement that this could not be done, even though no action was taking place, by getting a riksha man to run him out as far as possible. Less than a mile on they ran into a Shansi picket, a youth of seventeen or so who pointed his rifle at Mr. Fairfield's stomach.

"I tried to argue the point with him," writes Mr. Fairfield, "and he finally said that if we had a pass from Headquarters he could let us by, but not otherwise." The riksha man then told Mr.Fairchild that even if he succeeded in getting the desired permission from the Shansi headquarters he would still be faced with the problem of passing through the Fengt'ien lines. To the riksha man the problem was hopeless and since giving it up meant the lossto him of a days pay, Mr.Fairchild felt that there must be some very real ground for the man's urgings.

So off they started the next day in a mail cart.The roads were rough, the progress slow. Part of the journey Mr.Fairfield covered on foot. Dusk found them at an inn in T'ao-yuan-chuang,only thirteen miles distant from their starting place.

"When we reached the inn,"Mr.Fairfield says," we learned that bandits had held up a cart about six miles west of the place that morning,at a point we had passed only four hours afterward. We had a guard on the cart armed with a big six-shooter,but from his general appearance,I was inclined to believe that such protection as he afforded came rather in his being on close terms with the bandits than in the weapons he carried. Before the end of the day, when he left us, he had developed so much interest in my watch, presumably for information as to time,that I was not really sorry to drop him."

The inn had two small rooms ,and one big one,with beds made of mud platforms covered with straw matting. Mr.Fairfield had carried his own bedding and cot for which he was deeply grateful when next morning saw the other passengers lamenting the nocturnal visits of the inn's star-boarders!

The next day at four o'clock the big,jolting cart once more rumbled on its weary way. Strange conveyances they were, with long bodies,balanced on birch bows in something the style of prairie schooners. The seating capacity,if so it could be called,was limited to ten passengers. A good part of the journey found Mr.Fairfield on the rear end of the cart where frequent descents into mud and water filled chuck holes kept him in a position both precarious and uncomfortable. The sun beat down unmercifully and the scarcity of water fit to drink kept the travelers in a state of chronic thirst. On the second day of the trip Mr.Fairfield says that the atmosphere of the cart was "very similar to that on an English stage-coach a century and a quarter ago when a highwayman might turn up at any time."

On the fourth day of the trip, which it had been claimed would not possibly take more than three and a half days, a spirit of comradeship in misery had sprung up among the passengers who were all Chinese with the exception of Mr.Fairfield. "We sang songs,swapped stories and exchanged maledictions at the road,"comments the missionary. "The rest of the passengers asked me to 'explain the doctrine' to them. We had had no guard since the second day,and this region was supposed to be more infested with brigands than others."

After the first two nights Mr. Fairfield ~~decided~~ determined that the slogan of "while in Rome do as the Romans" might be applied with discretion to relieving his own personal discomforts. "I decided",he says,"that there was no reason why my Chinese comrades should have a monoply of the satisfaction of stripping to the waist,bathing,and sitting in the court-yard of the inn fanning their backs, and so proceeded to follow this pleasant practice,to my benefit and the great interest of the spectators,from whom I tried in vain to collect a fee for the spectacle.At Ch'ing-yang-shi,I further favored them by shaving with a safety razor,which greatly added to their knowledge of affairs."

A tip to the driver inspired him to start a few hours earlier the last day and after crossing the Grand Canal and making further friendly contacts with the station master,Mr.Fairfield was able to take a train north that afternoon,changing for the crack Blue Express at a way-side station where it had been held up by traffic congestion. Peking at last - hot water - a good wash - and plenty of lemonade and ice water. Early the next morning Mr.Fairfield awoke to a day that registered 114 in the shade. At 6:30 - he knows the exact hour when he finished his journey - ~~and~~ he was reunited with his family at Peitaiho.

In closing the story of his trip Mr.Fairfield says:

"No 'anti-foreignism' of any sort was encountered en route. I was treated with uniform courtesy and expressions of friendship for America were frequent."

568

Boston, Mass., June 21, 1928

FAIRFIELD
FERNSTALK
PEKING

UCECYLYPUL EWYFSEXEEM AOJIVIJZAY CYGEKOAFIM

Prepaid $7.00

Have you received my letters of Feb. 16, 1928, Apr 5, 1928
Please send an answer as soon as possible. Will pay
the expense of cablegram.

Robert E. Chandler

569

July 25, 1928

FAIRFIELD

FERNSTALK PEKING

CIPUBYFOJJ KUDAVIDCIP GAAHCYHOSM EJAGFIBMYC IUVAFEJGED

RYSEJEKAGY HCCHANG IXCASADGUV UNADYGAOVL IJYMBUKCAH

CHANDLER

$14.00

Board strongly urge you to leave Taiku middle of August going on a visit to Foochow, Shaowu. State of health causes anxiety. Fukien much in need of a friendly conference. Chang we hope will accompany. Return beginning of November. We will be responsible for traveling expenses. Reply by telegram to me.

570

NY G 49PAC244

copies

TIENTSIN 12 355PM

CHANDLER FERNSTALK BOSTON

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
AUG 8 - 1928

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Ans. 11 12
YHOSM/EJAGF KWUTN/EXYXF IUDAY/SREEK DAUMC/EKUCT SYJUK/IBMYC YCGYS/SGARK
13 14 15 16 17
BHUCK/EOXUP WAYOY/GAMEW FAIRFIELD

Going on a visit to Foochow. Leaving on August 23, 1928 health permitting. In case of conflicts would you prefer Shaowu trip or attend National Council. Returning to station middle of October.

Fairfield

571

Boston, Mass., August 11, 1928

LCO
FAIRFIELD
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

URGE SHAOWU

CHANDLER

$3.50 Prepaid

Boston, Mass., September 29, 28

572

FAIRFIELD FERNSTALK

PEKING

CIPUBULEBB YHISSEPTID IDPOPKIKEF WAYDVIGYHR
ETBINIBAJT LYAFFBYUNY VICYNOBEAB GUYNDOAFIM

Board asks you to visit Lintsin, Tehchow, Japan stations except Miyazaki, Sapporo. Await letter before settling detais. Mr. Mrs. Robert E. Chandler delay departure.

R.E.Chandler

Charge Ameriban Board Acct,
14 Beacon St., Amplify:
North China $11.00

Boston, Mass., Dec. 27, 573 28

LCO FAIRFIELD

FERNSTALK PEKING

NUTTING ACCEPTS SHAOWU ENGAGEMENT

CHANDLER

Chg. Am.Bd.Acct
Amplify: North China

574

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., July 12, '27

Rev. Elmer Galt

Tabor, Iowa.

PLEASE TELEGRAPH ADDRESS CLAREMONT CALIFORNIA HOWARD GALT NEEDED IN CONNECTION WITH EMERGENCY PASSPORT.

H.E.B.Case

575

Boston, Mass., July 23, 1927

Rev. Elmer W. Galt,

203 Lincoln Avenue,

Shenandoah, Iowa.

CABLE SIGNED GRIMES CROSS CHANG RECEIVED JULY TWENTYONE URGES RETURN MEN SINGLE WOMEN BUT ADVISES AGAINST RETURN MOTHERS CHILDREN. AMERICAN SCHOOL TUNGCHOW CLOSED FOR ONE YEAR. WE SUGGEST YOUR SAILING BUT MRS. GALT AND CHILDREN WAITING. DOCTOR STRONG ON VACATION ASKS ME SEND TELEGRAM.

H.E.B.Case

e filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

ceived at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

576

AA90 10 COLLECT.SHENANDOAH IOWA 26 804A

1927 JUL 26 AM 9 18

72

H E B CASE.

14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

MUCH PREFER FAMILY SAIL TOGETHER SEPTEMBER THIRD LETTER FOLLOWS.

ELMER GALT..

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT. SEPT 28 1927 577

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

625

SUBJECT TO TERMS AND CONDITIONS ON BACK HEREOF, WHICH ARE RATIFIED AND AGREED T

NY G 6X236

PEKING 6 348PM

FERWSTALK BOSTON

AZYZBOBUIV KINOYVAZYG SNYCYLYGED XODYXOAJAY

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SEP 28 1927
Ans.

Arrived here after pleasant voyage. I wish Mrs. Elmer W. Galt and Children to join me as soon as possible. Will not send passport. Call for letters at Thomas Cook and Sons. Telegraph name of steamer.

Elmer W. Galt

Boston, Mass., September 28 27

578

Mrs. Elmer W. Galt,

537 Berkeley Avenue,

Claremont, California.

YOUR HUSBAND CABLES FROM PEKING HAD PLEASANT VOYAGE STOP WISHES YOU AND CHILDREN JOIN HIM AS SOON AS POSSIBLE STOP WILL NOT SEND PASSPORT STOP WHEN DO YOU WISH SAILING

Robert E. Chandler

Boston, Massachusetts
October 17, 1927

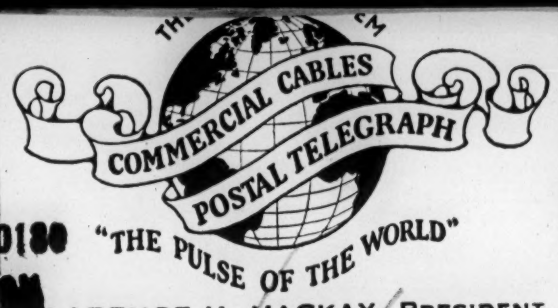
579

The Chief,
Division of Passport Control
Department of State
Washington, District of Columbia.

PLEASE WIRE MRS ALTIE C. GALT FIVE THREE FIVE BERKELEY AVENUE CLAREMONT CALIFORNIA AS SOON AS PASSPORT MAILED TO HER THAT IT IS READY THE APPLICATION MAILED FROM SANFRANCISCO ABOUT OCTOBER TEN SEND STATEMENT OF EXPENSE TO THE AMERICAN BOARD FOURTEEN BEACON BOSTON

H.E.B.Case

Prepaid 484



TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180

RECEIVED AT 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

6460

OCT 17 1927 580

RECEIVED

NY G 16PAC38

PEKING 7 FERNSTALK BOSTON

OCT 17 1927

AJEGP/OBUIV EYSEW/UIEJY LYELP/ODYOY ACSOY/IFPUZ VOWOH/OAJAY

We advise Mrs. Elmer W. Galt and children leaving October 24, 1927 If it should be impracticable await my letter. Mrs. Harold W. Robinson and children will be happy to accommodate you Tungchow. Situation gives but little cause for concern.

Elmer W. Galt.

Cleveland 28
Pells 21st.

Boston, Mass., October 22, 1927

581

FERNSTALK TIENTSIN

OBUIVUSOOB EGEGPEYTEV

Prepaid $4.00
Mrs. Elmer W. Galt and family sailing Cleveland October 28'27

14 Beacon St. Boston Mass April 14,

FERNSTALK

TIENTSIN

JUPYFOAJAY BATES WUVIBEITAG YNCUHYOWUL PAIKGWIYXS UKETSUDKIX COIUVTYVAM XUTASUXIVJ

CHANDLER

Inform E. W. Galt Bates Has promised to support Fenchow work during next year $6500 gold Is subject to repor reduce budget reach this scale

Prepaid $11.00

H. S. GALT
500-1-27
3-83

X

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., July 23, 1927

Rev. Howard S. Galt,
536 West Sixth St.,
Claremont, California

YOUR LETTER JULY EIGHTEEN RECEIVED CABLE SIGNED GRIMES CROSS CHANG RECEIVED JULY TWENTYONE URGES RETURN MEN SINGLE WOMEN BUT ADVISES AGAINST RETURN MOTHERS CHILDREN. AMERICAN SCHOOL TUNGCHOW CLOSED FOR ONE YEAR. WE SUGGEST YOUR SAILING BUT MRS. GALT AND CHILDREN WAITING. DR. STRONG ON VACATION ASKS ME SEND TELEGRAM.

H.E.B.Case

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown [illegible]

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Ans. 3-84

CB906 10 NITE.CLAREMONT CALIF 23

DR W E STRONG,AMERICAN BOARD. 091

14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

1927 JUL 23 PM 9 09

PREFER DELAY SAILING FEW WEEKS HOPING FAMILY CAN ACCOMPANY ME.

HOWARD S GALT.

Mrlease

Claremont, California

YOUR HUSBAND CABLES FROM PEKING ASKING YOU AND CHILDREN TO COME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE CONSULT MRS. ELMER GALT AND LET US KNOW YOUR DESIRES LETTER FOLLOWS

Chandler

585

BOSTON MASS AUGUST 10 1927

REV HOWARD S GALT

536 W SIXTH STREET

CLAREMONT CALIFORNIA

UNDERSTANDING MISSION WOULD AT ONCE REPORT ANY CHANGE OF VIEW WE CANNOT DISREGARD THE DETERRING CABLE OF JULY TWENTYONE GRACE BOYNTON SAILS SAN FRANCISCO AUGUST TWENTY CONSENT TO YOUR GOING THEN LEAVING FAMILY TO JOIN YOU LATER IF YOU FEEL YOU CAN DO THAT WIRE DECISION

W.E.STRONG

Received at 199 Congress Street, Boston, Mass

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
1927 AUG 12 AM

586

AUG 12 1927

Ans.

SB132 36 NL

CLAREMONT CALIF' 11

W E STRONG

'14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS

IF YOU CONSIDER CONDITIONS FAVORING FAMILYS SAILING EARLY SEPTEMBER UNLIKELY I CONSENT TO SAILING PRESIDENT LINCOLN AUGUST TWENTIETH BECAUSE TIME SHORT MUST BOARD VESSEL SANFRANCISCO REQUEST MEEKEN START FREIGHT FOR PEKING WIRE IMMEDIATELY DECISION AND ARRANGEMENTS

HOWARD S GALT.

Boston, Mass., September 16, 27

587

Mrs. Howard S . Galt,

537 Berkeley Avenue,

Claremont, California

YOUR HUSBAND CABLES FROM PEKING ASKING YOU AND CHILDREN TO COME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE CONSULT MRS. ELMER GALT AND LET US KNOW YOUR DESIRES LETTER FOLLOWS

Chandler

588

Goodrich

TSING HUA COLLEGE
Peking China

Rec'd JAN - 7 1924

Dec. 11/23.

Dear Mr Bell:—

Editor in Chief of Herald

I rec'd last Eveg a letter (and Paper) from Miss Laura Cross which I enclose. Also a copy of my answer, as follows.

My dear Miss Cross.

Reading this Paper over and over, it seems as true as it is beautiful.

I hope I may be allowed to mail it to the Editor in chief of the Herald, and take a copy to keep for myself.

Many, many thanks,

Chauncey Goodrich.

589

Peitaiho. Goodrich Cottage

Address c/o Mr. L.C. Goodrich.
China Medical Board.
Peking, China.

Rec'd SEP 13 1924

Rev Enoch F. Bell,—

Dear Brother:—

When I had nearly given it up, my article of long age came. Thank you, also for the ~~kind~~ words accompanying it.

And now I have something else. Will it interest you? In my last visit home, I was requested by a Secretary to speak some special words;—What do you call them?—(a charge?) to a lady who was just on the eve of starting on her new undertaking, the great venture of her life. I only remember that I was asked to speak to her some suitable words, and to hand her the Paper prepared by the Secretary.

I have just stumbled upon the words that I spoke to her, and

(2)

copied them, wondering if they might do for some other lady who had made the same great sacrifice.

After all these years, I wish to thank you for your sweet personal interest in me, and dear sympathy.

You will be interested to know that I soon joined my daughter Grace (Mrs Ernest K. Smith) and her 3 little ones (2 girls + a boy), at Tsinghua College. He is Professor of English there, and they are just starting on his vacation, and I have moved to my new home in Peking. There, too, is a dear baby boy of 4 months. Frank Chauncey. Can you take in so much that is personal?

I am very proud of your splendid success with the Herald, almost as if it was my very own. Be a bit careful, and don't break down. You have proved that you have a genius for the work. Much love, Chauncey Goodrich.

Jent Espey fort Herald.

(1) 1 copy Va. file

Some words to a lady just starting out to be a Missionary.

By Chauncey Goodrich

I. I give you joy. (See Phillipians, the epistle of joy). There was once a Society of Monks, whose room was adorned with skulls, and whose morning salutation was, "Brother, we must die"; to which the answer came, "Yes, brother, we must die." What a dolorous greeting! We are children of a King, and our life is setting toward the morning. Our calling is "a work fit for the hands of an angel, and it holds a joy fit for the heart of an angel."

Sacrifice? Yes. And yet Livingston said, "I have never known sacrifice". If your consecration is complete enough, your joy will far overmeasure all the trials you shall ever know. I wish you joy. Be an Optimist. Sing, even in dark times. Have the spirit of a prophet, whose heavens are covered with glorious constellations of promises. When was Isaiah written? In bad times. Never go about sighing your lamentations.

Last Century, in the 60's, Rev Wm C Burns worked with us in ~~North China~~ Peking. He had been a worker with McCheyne. One day

he saw his little Church in Peking
(to pieces) Was he crushed! But the next day
he came, and his face shone. (What
had he seen?) and spoke words of
triumph. The banner of Jesus is Victory,
and in our hearts we should
carry a song of victory.

7. You will need Winning Power.
And you can have that from
the beginning. One day (a little daughter of) Henry
Ward Beecher came to him, and
said, "Father, what makes you
smell so sweet?" He was quite
innocent of the reason. Finally,
she found a rose in his vest
pocket. May you be a Missionary
who always has a rose
in her pocket.

The first chapter of John's Gospel is full of findings.

After Andrew had found Jesus, he goes right away, and finds his own brother Simon.

You are going out to find some of your sisters; and how many there are of them! How many millions of them! And every one a pearl.

Think of it as your great work to find your sisters, and do what Andrew did, bring them to Jesus.

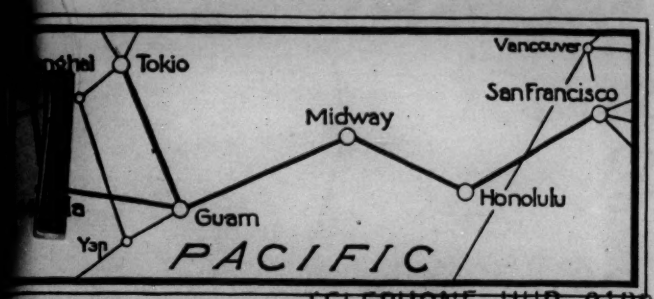
Chauncey Goodrich.

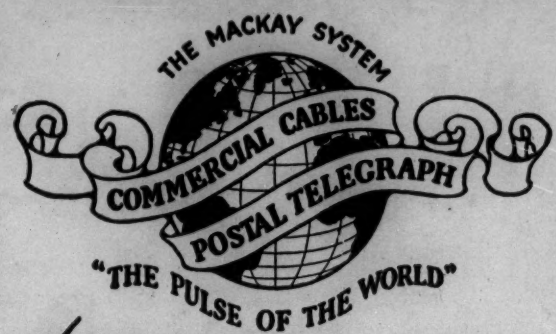
Hausske

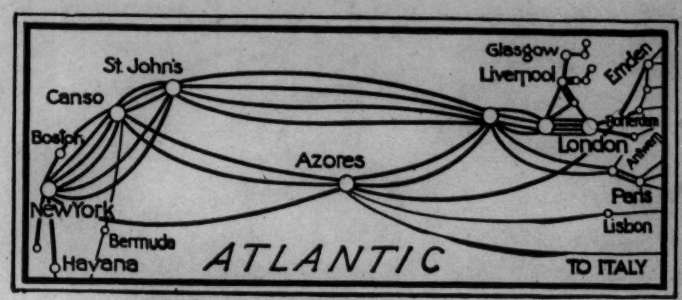
COMMERCIAL CABLES

591

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (LANDLINE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES)







TELEPHONE HUB. 0180

RECEIVED AT 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

628a

NOV 2 1928

ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

NY G 19PAC92

TIENTSIN 4 1230PM

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
NOV 2 1928

FERNSTALK BOSTON

CEYIZEYTAD SBEYCOAKAX

Ans. 3

Born October 27, 1928 a boy; mother and child doing well. Notify relatives

Albert C.Hausske

"Via RCA" RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA "Via RCA"

FORM No. 112 B

RECEIVED AT BO

AT _____ STANDARD TIME

592

XB B05 PR928

TIENTSIN 5 30 1610

APR 30 1929 10 01 AM

FERNTALK BOSTON

SBEAZ/CAKAX YBOOG/RERKN SGARK/ICUFF

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 30 1929

Ans. _____

NOTIFY BROTHER OF ALBERT C. HAUSSKE ADVISE MOTHER TO TRAVEL VIA SIBERIA OR SUEZ CANAL

Brother informed

R. C. A.-BOSTON OFFICE
109 Congress St., - Liberty 8864

TELEPHONE:

To secure prompt action on inquiries, this original RADIOGRAM should be presented at the office of the Radio Corporation. In telephone inquiries quote the number preceding the place of origin

Boston, Mass Feb. 4, 1926

Rev. Jas. L. Barton, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Barton: After so long a time after leaving China at Shanghai May 27 1925 and traveling acros the American Continent visiting with my seven children and their five mates, and the nine grand-children, (now ten, five boys and five girls) in Portland, Oregon; Fort Dodge, Ia; Syracuse N.Y.; Albany and N.Y. City, I am now in Boston and have just settled my traveling account.

As to an allowance, I am happy to say that the $500.00 annuity from the Congl minister's fund supplements my personal funds for the present so that I do not draw on the treasury of the Board.

If necessity should arise I am sure that a call for aid would not be in vain. My experience for forty years in the missionary service of the American Board gives warrant for writing this.

With many thanks.

I am,
Yours sincerely, Geo. H. Hubbard

(over)

Foochow Mission 1884 — 1925

Address 1926

11 Wagner Place,
West Haven, Conn.,
Phone West 272 — 2,
New Haven, Exchange.

HUBBARD

500-1-27

594

ight Letter X

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

August 5, 1927

Mrs. Emma R. Hubbard

White Plains, New York

Cable received from Peitaiho, China, by American Board, asks us to wire you that Mrs. Hugh W. Hubbard and children have postponed their departure indefinitely. Evidently this indicates an improved situation in China. Please inform interested friends.

H.E.B. Case,

HUMMEL
500-1-27
595

X

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

BOSTON MASS JUNE 16 1927

REV. ARTHUR W. HUMMEL

C/o H.L. KRUGHOFF

NASHVILLE ILLINOIS

MISSIONARY HOME FULL RECOMMEND DELAY DEPARTURE ARRIVING MOUNTAIN REST TWENTY-FIFTH

H.E.B.CASE

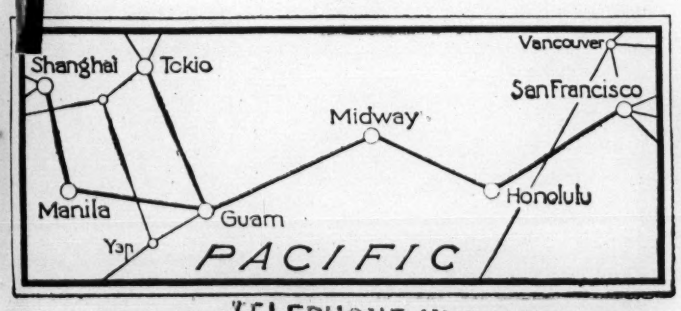
62. Printed in U.S.A.

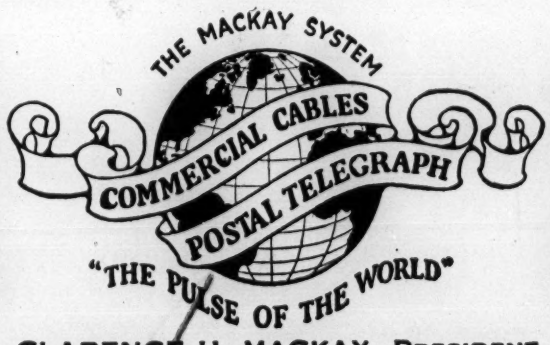
COMMERCIAL CABLES

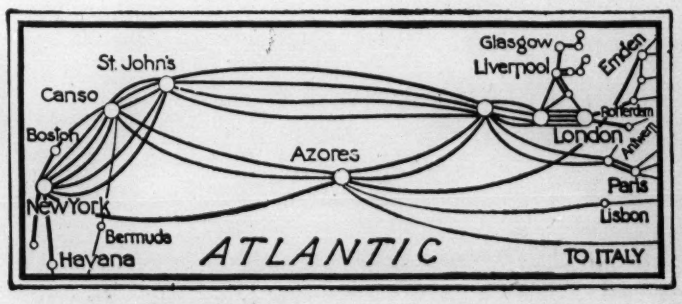
596

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (Landline System Throughout the United States)

Porter







RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

643a

JAN 28 1928

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

JAN 28 1928

Ans.

NY G 17PAC226

PEKING 5 450PM

HUMMEL FERNSTALK BOSTON

YES

LUCIUS

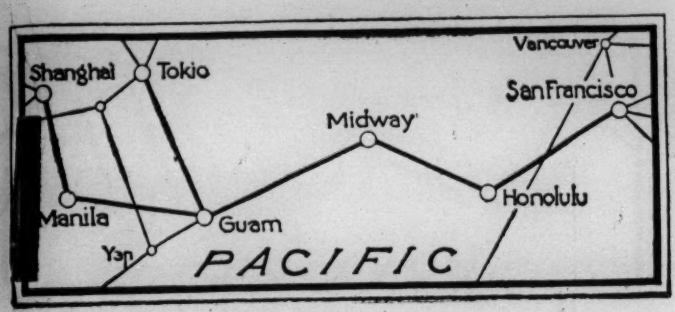
replied to
Mr. Hummel
Jan 28 by Cable

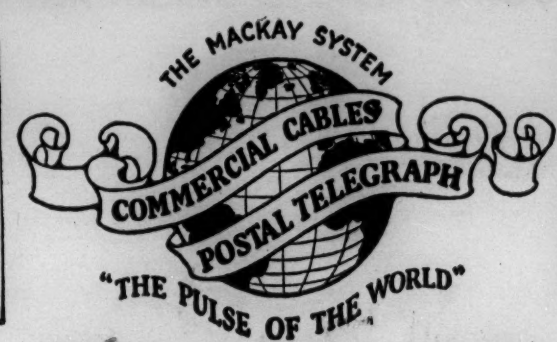
62 Printed in U.S.A.

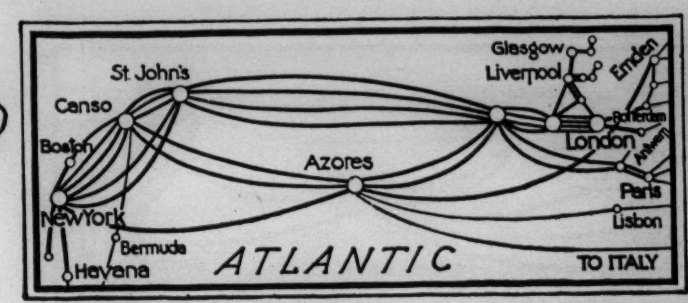
Hemingway 5-98

COMMERCIAL CABLES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (Landline System Throughout the United States)







CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

6 25a

APR 11 1928

C

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NYG 2PAC477

TIENTSIN 8 1130AM

APR 11 1928

HEMINGWAY FERNSTALK BOSTON

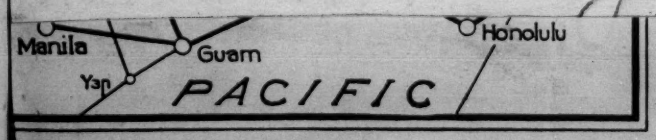
Ans.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
IXEKW/BYRYD ECIEZ/YMAØB HAPTO/ZRYUFF IOSUF/CYPAJ OAWED/OAKAX
M

Hospital bedding clothing will be desperately needed. Funds in hand totally inadequate. Can you do anything in the matter?

Helen Dizney
Albert Hausske

Dr Hemingway informed



RECEIVED AT

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

9.10a

JUN 18 1928

5-99

ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

CN PAC99 304

TIENTSIN 6 615PM

HEMINGWAY FERNSTALK BOSTON

IXEKJERDYK OIBASCYPAJ ALBERT

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

C

JUN 19 1928

Ans.

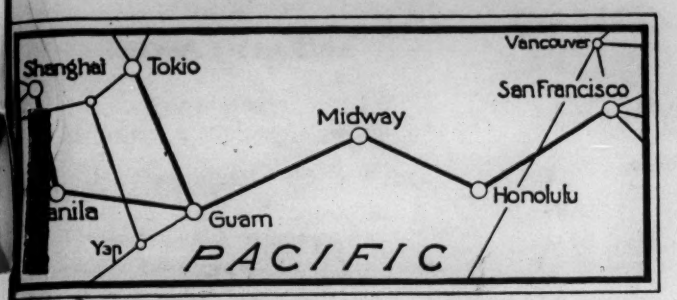
Hospital property has been damaged by storm; loss estimated at $250 Mex. Can you do anything in the matter,

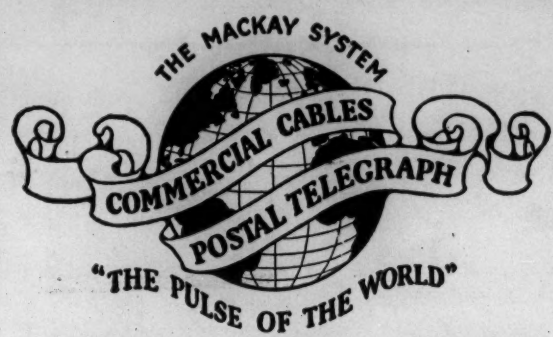
Albert

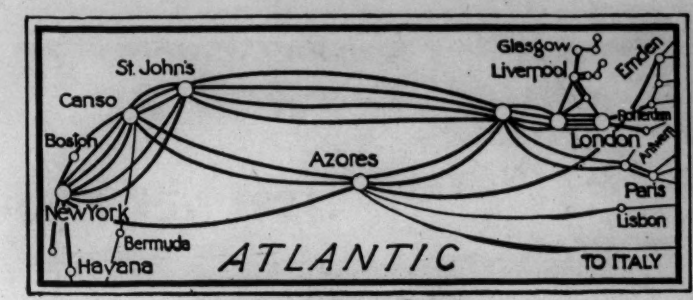
Hemingway 600

COMMERCIAL CABLES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (LANDLINE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES)







RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUB. 0180
100 STATE ST., BOSTON

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

84ja

JUNE 29 1928

ANSWER BY COMMERCIAL CABLES

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

JUN 29 1928

Ans. _____

C
W
Cl

BNY65PAC214

N
TIETSIN 8 455PM

HEMINGWAY FERNSTALK BOSTON

AYBUK SEUKJ YNAPT SBUCF YARUL BIXOG BLAZB XIVOM

TIEN

Arrangements must now be made in order to open women nurse training school this autumn. How much is available. Please telegraph definite answer immediately.

TIEN

Dr. Hemingway informed

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

AMERICA — THE WORLD

LCO	DEFERRED
NLT	CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END LETTER

18—42173A

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1928 AUG 26 AM 11 59

Hemingway

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LCO FERNSTALK 573 JAS L BARTON D D

BOSTON 14 BEACONST BOSTON MASS

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~~Dr. Cl. 10/19~~ wrong no

W.N. 2137(W)

rec'd info.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

AUG 27 1928

Ans. _____

CONFIRMATION OF TELEGRAM TELEPHONED AT

1380 M.B. CC

To. Mr Case

dlv Mon

Louis - 111 Tamarack St
Arcelia, Calif.

602

Hunter

LU HO STOCK FARM

路河牧廠

TUNGHSIEN, PEKING.

北通縣

MILK GOATS
....
PURE BRED
SAANEN & TOGGENBURG

HOGS
....
HAMPSHIRE & NATIVE
CROSSES

POULTRY
....
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
SELECTED NATIVE STOCK
BRONZE TURKEYS
PEKING DUCKS

August 25, 1924.

Henry S. Leiper,
287 Fourth Avenue,
New York City, U. S. A.

Dear Hank,

I have received your second form letter bawling us out for not sending you more ammunition, and I am willing to plead guilty on both charges. The truth is that I am not very much of a publicist and can't see how this stuff can be used to great advantage, but I shall attempt to send you a bit and see what you can do with it.

The stock farm has not been a great financial success, but I do think that it has stirred up a lot of people and is getting results in that direction. We closed the year with a deficit of about $300.00 mex, but that was not considering the increased value of the stock, which I estimated at about a thousand dollars. With the big flood that we had this year I expect that we shall be in much worse shape that that as we lost a lot of walls and fifteen chien of Chinese buildings. So much for the blues.

Our goat herd has increased from ten goats donated by Moore Gordon in 1921 to a herd of over sixty and we have sold about $500.00 worth of stock besides. Our customers for the milk are mostly foreigners in Tungchou and Peking who need the milk for babies or small children, but there are a number of Chinese that are beginning to take it. This summer we have sold forty quarts a day to people here at Peitai Ho and could have sold as many more if we had it. You know what the question of pure milk means here, and we are trying to help as best we can. Students from the Academy have been in charge and every one has been remarking about their effeciency and politeness. One great improvement has been the instalation of a capping machine that fastens a waxed paper cap over the top of the bottle with a tin wire that is so fixed that it may be easily removed, but it is impossible to replace it without the machine. This makes the bottle absolutely tamperproof and we can quarantee the milk to all customers who will take the trouble to see to opening the bottle themselves. That means a possibility of unboiled milk for people who care. Just recall some of your experiences w with Chinese servants and you will soon see the value of this new feature. We are still in the hole, gold $75.00 for it, but two Chinese dairys that are trying for foreign trade have ordered machines, so we can consider that we have done

a bit of missionary work with it.

Another thing that I am bit proud of is the starting of one of our students in this business. He is a Korean, but his father has become a Chinese because of persecution. Perhaps you remember the fine, bearded deacon in the Tungchou church named Chin. The boy is his son. He has been taking agriculture in the academy and this last year came to me to discuss the possibility of starting up in the business. We formed plans and he has erected some model buildings using Chinese architecture, but conforming to the latest ideas for sanitation in dairying. He secured some foundation stock from us and I have been helping him secure some more stock from different places here in the north. He graduates this next year and expects to set up his business in Tientsin, and I feel assured of his success. I am not sure that people at home will realize the significance of this, but if they could see the conditions here they might realize how important it is to have an increasing number of people who can produce pure milk, especially among the natives as this will encourage the Chinese to use it. This might necessitate the introduction of some birthcontrol measures at a later date due to lowering the infant deathrate; but still that is in the line of progress.

We have been teaching a course of vocational agriculture in the Academy for two years, but now we trying to get some help on starting a training center for rural workers. The idea is to train teachers, preachers and social workers for work in our country fields. {Bobby did this while he was out} country fields. workers who intend to stay there, because they are trained for the work and are not waiting for a city job. The Chihli-Shansi Educational Assn. have a council on the job and we hope to have something to report soon. In all probability I shall go into such work after furlough. Some of the pictures that I enclose are of the students at work on their projects. We had real success this year with some of the projects. Three boys raised pigs from our foreign stock and one of them cleared five dollars with which he bought another pig to raise for the Chinese New Year this winter. Another boy is raising one of these pigs with a native pig to see how it gets along in competition on real Chinese fare. They will not be slaughtered until this winter but the latest reports were that the pig with the foreign blood was gaining from three to five pounds more a month than the native pig. Some of the boys raised chickens, but as they were practically wiped out by a cantagious disease they all lost quite heavily. It was a successful experiment, however, in showing how splendidly they could stand the loss, as three out of the five bought more stock and have been working at it this summer.

Our class in poultry husbandry has been working at a model for a poultry house that will include all the essential features of the best ideas on such houses and yet will conform to the possibilities of an ordinary farmer. We have made a very good house this last year that is large enough for ten birds(the average number per family in the country) that cost only $1.30 Mex. We are now trying to show that such a house will be worth more than that cost in the additional returns for the man who will build one.

We have been doing experiments with the Chinese method of incubating eggs(see pictures) and have found that for large numbers of eggs - say several thousand - their method is quite as successful and much cheaper, than the use of foreign machines. For small hatches the small American machine is very valuable and better than the hen as the lice are terrible when native hens are used for setting. We are now working at breeding up experiments with native poultry and doing some selecting of native stock to establish a pure strain of high laying ability. The pictures show some of the native stock

some of the American stock that we are using to grade up the native stock, and the best native hen that we have found so far. We are using her blood to concentrate in our pure breed native strain. We are not yet ready to let this stock go, but have demand for more eggs and chix than we can possibly supply. People are thoroughly interested in our work.

Our Pigs are a little slower but have done very well. This is the first year that they have paid for themselves, but I think that they will show a profit next year, if we do not consider the loss from the flood. We have had only one boar of foreign stock that was given to us by C.E. Bunn of Peoria Ill, He is a fine big animal now and we have 3/4 crosses from him that will be ready for butchering this fall. Our pork has such a reputation among the foreign comunity in Peking that after we sold two hogs to the German butcher there he advertized all of his pork as Tungchou product and made a good run until we heard of it and made him stop it. We have been selling breeding stock to a number of places too, one of them was to the magistrate of Wang Ping Hsien out near Haitien where one of the officials formerly with Governor Yen of Shansi is putting on a model hsien project. I am sorry that we cannot offer them real pure bred stock, but as we have only the boar that is pure, we give them the best of the 3/4 pure stock that we have. It is rumored that we may get one or two sows of the Hampshire breed out this winter, which will fix us up right,

One more thing that I might add is that we have started a Milch Goat Registry Association which now has twenty members and has registered about 200 goats. Of course these are not all pure bred animals, but a large share of them are and all have been sired by pure bred stock. The Association is pushing the milch goat industry as the best source of milk supply for North China. We feel that the expense and the danger of from disease with cattle puts them out of the question for the ordinary Chinese and even the ordinary missionary. We secured two bucks from a firm in LosAngeles two years ago with the idea of improving our stock, but unfortunately were "goldbricked" by a man who was mean enough to unload inferior stock at a good price on a missionary project. We were out a total of $350.00 gold besides their keep and the time lost for two years. Several appeals have been made to the firm, but no reply up to date. This last year thru the good offices of Prof. Wolferz of Yenching we were able to secure two fine bucks from Switzerland and with them hope to show some fine improvement in the stock here in the next few years.

Now I don't know how much of this stuff is usable, but if it isn't don't ask me again, for it's all I know how to write. I am sorry that I have not some better pictures, for I know that I can get some better ones of the things that I am trying to show, but these are all that I have now,

Just a personal word - We have been at the old stand here at East Cliff and have had a fine summer. Maude with Jean and Bobby are in the best of health and we are expecting to go back to Tungchu this week. We all join together in best wishes to you and your family and hope that you are as full of "Wim and wigor" as we are right now.

Sincerely and cordially yours,

J. A. Hunter

603

LU HO STOCK FARM

路河牧廠

MILK GOATS
....
PURE BRED
SAANEN & TOGGENBURG

HOGS
....
HAMPSHIRE & NATIVE
CROSSES

POULTRY
....
S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS
SELECTED NATIVE STOCK
BRONZE TURKEYS
PEKING DUCKS

TUNGHSIEN, PEKING.
北通縣

Rec'd NOV 3 1924

September 26, 1294.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell,

It has been some time since I received your letter asking for pictures of the Stock Farm. I have not forgotten it, nor thrown it in the wastebasket, but have been collecting some pictures, which I enclose. I realize that there are not a great many and that some of them are not very good, but I am not a very good photographer, so it is an effort to take pictures and many of the results are not useable.

These pictures do not give a good idea of what are stock farm is like, but I do not know how to take one that will show it up properly. You can from some of the pictures get the idea, however. We try as far as we can to use the native stock and equippment. When we see a chance to improve with something foreign and can obtain it we do so and if the result is good, use it and tell our people about it. We have been at it for only three years so that our results do not show up in any very large way just yet, but we have a good foundation.

If you care to present some definite direct appeal, we should like to have help in paying for the milkbottle capper that we have secured from the States. The story is this;- Our first enterprise in agriculture was the keeping of milk goats and selling the milk to the Rockerfeller Hospital in Peking and to various families where milk was needed for babies and small children. Goats milk has exceptional value for such. The milk supply in the Orient is a very serious problem as you no doubt know, for foreign cattle are few and sanitary daries are the exception. In delivering our milk we have to depend on native help, and it must be delivered through the kitchens, naturally. It has become a custom among servants here that they must take some "squeeze" from everything that the mistress buys. Sometimes this is given by the store keeper, but if not it is taken out of the goods or the goods are so altered that the mistress orders from another store in self defense. Naturally we do not give any "squeeze" and consequently we have often had complaints about our milk when we feel sure that it left us in good condition,

To prevent this sort of blackmail and fraud(for quite often part of the milk is taken out and water substituted, which if unboiled would be a serious source of infection) we secured a machine which clamps an oiled paper cap over the mouth of the bottle and prevents any dirt getting into the milk and also is tamper-proof. The cap cannot be removed without detection, so anyone who cares enough to examine the bottle when it arrives may be assured of pure milk.

This capper cost us $151.00 (gold $75.00) set down out here and we borrowed the money to pay for it. Any amount of help will be appreciated.

The floods of this last summer hurt us almost as much as anyone elsen around here, except that we are not dependant on our crops for our living. It means, however, that the Stock Farm will go badly in debt by the end of the year. We hope to cut it down and maybe come out even by selling off some stock which we cannot afford to feed during the winter.

I hope that these pictures prove to be of some use to you and assure you that I will try to be more thoughtful of you and the "Herald" in the future.

Cordially yours,

Jas. S. Hunter

P.S. I sent Hank Lieber a "write up" and some pictures some time ago. They were somewhat like this bunch, but if he hasn't thrown them away, you might ask him to let you look them over! J.S.H.

604

Mrs Hunter Ch

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
PAOTINGFU, CHINA.

September 14, 1928.

Dear Helen & Rob:

Our summer at Peitaiho was delightful. It was different in so many ways from what we have experienced before. The trip there I have told you about and of some of the happenings. The men including Jim who got out off from the world over night, left after a three week's stay. For some time after no one arrived except some U. S. Naval Officers who came over from Chin Wang Tao in a launch to investigate conditions and to tell us that they would not protect us tho they would evacuate us to Chin Wang Tao if we would consent to go. We all felt perfectly safe and declined gracious ly to leave. You remember our Consul had asked us to go to Tientsin when we left Tunghsien. When Rear Edmiral Slakely & Captain Doyle called - I told them that we might as well live at Peitaiho and take a chance as to go to hot dusty Tientsin and die of dysentery or some other disease. Moreover we had no place to go in Tientsin and couldn't possibly afford to live in hotels.

They called several times and I'm sure that in case of real danger they would have taken us off in those dreadful gun boats. No one of us wanted protection other than that.

It was a gala day when the Kailan Mining administration Tug brought the first ship load of passengers over from Chin Wang Tao. When the tug whistle resounded over the place, pandemorium struck the air and immediately the ways and by-ways were crowded with rickshas, carts, men carrying poles for "tai ing" baggage all in a mad rush to be the first to the landing place. What a sad looking group of passengers! Sampans went out to meet the tug. As they tossed and pitched back to shore the onlookers searched the faces of the sea sick group to see if at last their friends had arrived. I had found a spot up on a rock and had box seat from which I could see everyting. When the sampans were given the final push which made them rush on the sandy beach with a thud, women who hadn't cared much what happened before took a new interest in life and on glancing up and seeing a fine looking foreign man standing in water next her boat with arms extended they handed over their babies, and then managed to stand and be carried pick-apack to shore. Some were too sick to care what happened to their baggage, others were so angry that in pure desperation they would jump off the boat into the water and try to rustle their own baggage. The voyage up from Tientsin hadn't been pleasant. It had rained and those who had deck passage only, were rather uncomfortable. Their baggage too had got wet. In transferring it the coolies had pitched things from the boat to the tug indescrimatingly trunks, baby carrages, type writers, kitchen utensils, beds, - all received the same type of treatment. That was one experience and fortunately the worst I think. Some people had beautiful trips.

In July four of our relatives came over from Japan to spend the summer with us. Jim was the principal of a summer school that was held here in Tunghsien, so they came up here first, saw our work and life, the sights of Peking etc, and after a weeks time left for Tientsin to wait for a boat to take them to Peitaiho.

On Saturday afternoon I received a letter from Jim saying they were leaving Tientsin on Monday. From Tuesday on I did practically nothing but scan the horizon for incoming boats. Every tug I saw coming I grabbed my hat and started in pursuit. For four days I spent the greater part of my time

going from East Cliff to Rocky Point. On Saturday I gave it up. They arrived Sunday morning for breakfast. Fortunately Miss Lum was with them and she know Chinese and besides lived next door to us. It had taken them two days to come. The boat had been delayed in Tientsin.

Jim came along next after his Summer School and retreat were over. He and three other men tried to go up on a Sand boat. The first night they went down the river at Tientsin and out to the bar where they anchored because it was too rough to go on. At midnight they were forced to go back up the river. The next night the same thing happened. Whenthe men found that in two days time they hadn't got anywhere they got off the boat and were determined to walk to Paitaiho if necessary. Railroad Communications were cut off for six miles. They took rickshas as far as they could and when they came to the place were the track was in repair they saw an armored car. It belonged to Chang Tsung Chang but was commanded by Russian Officers. The men asked if there was any possible chance of riding as far north as they were going. They were invited on, berths were made up for them, meals were served, cigarettes, wines, bear, vodka were theirs if they cared to indulge. Beautiful Russian music caused them to forget their unpleasant memories of the sand boat, and electric fans kept them cool. The interpreter for the Russian General spoke beautiful Chinese and so they conversed. The car brought them directly to Peitaiho beach - the last part of the journey made in real comfort. Three of these men were American Boarders. They arrived just as we had finished eating our picnic supper which came as a close to our Mission Meeting of the day. When Jim announced that he had incited the General and his interpreter for lunch the following day and also the men who were on the trip with him and their wives, my head swam for we already had nine in our family. Our relatives were invited out for lunch so we had a luncheon party for ten. The Interpreter - Colonel Saigilden came but the General had been called to Chin Wang Tao that morning and wasn't able to come. We were sorry to have missed the dignified imposing Russian General who had been so very kind to our busbands.

Three days after our relatives left we started for home. When we awoke the morning of our last busy day it was raining. Fortunately it cleared up about noon so that we were able to get over to our station without other mishaps than having to walk the three miles, carrying hand baggage part of the way. Just as we got off the train at Chin Wang Tao the rain came. Sheets and slithers of it! We crouched and crouded under cover of a building until the rain slacked a bit then we crossed the tracks jumping over puddles as we went and climbed into an open coal car which was to take us to the Wharf. Rain and more rain! The baggage was finally put on with us and away we went to the boat. The Amour was a coal boat commanded by Norwegian Officers but under the management of the British Mining Company. Coal was being loaded on when we arrived shoveled into baskets and then these baskets were carried by two men to the boat. We had expected to leave that night but because of the heavy rain the men couldn't load coal so we didn't leave until twelve the following day.

We had deck passage and carried our own food. The deck was covered with coal dust and it rained in on us until the awning was put down. In the morning our cots stood in three inches of water. The coolies came in

and swept it down to one end of the boat to a man who shovelled it over board. One more night on board and then we were in Tientsin. We missed the Peking train so had to find some place to stay. We went to a hotel but bound that it would cost us six dollars for a room so we went to a place where light lunches and ice creams were served. We asked if we could wash up a bit before having breakfast. Once inside the wash room I stripped, Jean and put her in the lavatory. With a brush and Palmolive soap I scrubbed her until the last traces of the coat were gone, then dressed her in clean clothes and she was ready for the day. In the meantime Jim was taking care of Bobs. He didn't get the scrubbing but with the parts that show clean and a clean suit and socks on he too look presentable. You see for two nights we had slept in our clothes!

The afternoon train took us to Peking and to our Mission Compound where we found hot baths and clean beds. What luzuries! The next day we were home.

So endeth the summer's wanderings. We all came back in the best of health and having gained and having mahogany colored skins. We are ready for a year's work but that is for another letter. We leave for that year's work in Paotingfu the last of the month.

We more to Paotingfu for a year's work next week.

Love to you all,

Maude.

Dear Helen:

Isn't this a shock? For many months I have planned to write to you but just haven't done it. Now you receive a deluge. Perhaps living in a Country station will make me reform in more ways than one. Here's hoping.

M.

605

Cla

Oct. 8, 1928.

Dear Helen & Rob.

We meant to take a picture of our family the morning we left Tunghsien but in the hurly-burly of getting all of our things loaded on to the Yenching bus which we had chartered, and getting in ourselves no one thought of a Kodak.

We had sent our big trunks on before but we still had a steamer trunk, a large box of kitchen utensils, an ice cream freezer, a roll of rugs, a typewriter, a victrola, rolls of bedding, suit cases and bags, two crates of chickens and our German Police Dog, "Pucky".

What to do about servants was a question. If we left ours in Tunghsien they would have no work, and since we had had them for six years and want them next year we brought them along. The coolie's wife and three children, and the boy's wife came too. By doubling up each grown up holding a child, and Jim holding fast to Pucky, away we started. It had rained two days before and so we were saved the clouds of dust thru which I had passed on a previous trip to Peking.

You see our Tunghsien trains were being used by the military so the bus was our only means of conve ance.

We had two blow-outs on the way. The driver sputtered a good bit after the first saying we had too heavy a load but if you had seen the tire and the number of times it had been patched you would have smiled. He had patches but no glue. Fortunately we had a tube of bicycle glue in our party and it stopped the sputters as well as the leaks temporarily.

We had gone but a little way after the first blow-out when we hit something along the side of the road which broke one of our windows a bit. I thought the driver had got too near to a tree. After our second blow-out while we were waiting for the glue to dry a rickshaw drew up beside us. Then I realized what we had hit. A farmer was taking a basket of ducks to market. He was probably anticipating buying some supplies in the city and carrying them home. His carrying pole which had stuck out a couple of feet from the back of the rickshaw had been broken off. He gave our driver one disgusting glance and pointed to his pole. Our driver returned the compliment as far as looks was concerned and pointed to our window. Then the argument was on! A comparison of costs seemed to be the determining factor in persuading the farmer to again settle himself and his ducks in the rickshaw and proceed city-wards.

We had visions of being asked to open all of our luggage at the custom's house before going thru the walled gate in Peking. One look convinced them of the truth that we were a family-moving to Paotingfu.

Jim took the servants and the luggage to be checked, right down to the station. He came back for supper after which we all went to bed. At eleven a telephone call from the cook asked Jim to come down at once - the engine which had been broken was repaired: at least the two-thirty P.M. train was contemplating leaving at eleven. Alas it left at four A.M. The servants and

their little kiddies were riding in an open coal car and it was cold too.

We had two days in Peking which we spent in dental appointments, shopping and being entertained.

It was hard to leave Tunghsien and Peking and our friends there. In a way our leaving was a checking-up on friendships. Mr. and Mrs. P'eng came to "sung" us the day we left. They brought me a beautiful new apricot colored Mandarin coat. They make new ones now in almost exact replica of the old ones. While we were having tea at the Crosses we were discussing leaving Tunghsien. I said I disliked to go and leave the Chinese friends whom I loved and with whom I was becoming more intimate. Mr. P'eng said, "Yes, but you will make new friends in Paotingfu - you both have the qualities which make friends." This year will tell. That I believe is the test of our success as missionaries.

The night before we left home the Lu Ho teachers and their wives invited the foreigners connected with Lu Ho to a farewell feast for us. Thirty some different dishes I suppose we had and most of them we thought luxious.

Our trip down was most pleasant. We came on an express train which left Peking at six and got here at ten-fifteen. Mr. Robinson met us at the train and took us to waiting rickshas. Our road lead us outside the city but along the wall. It was a beautiful moonlight night and things looked at their best. We passed a Government University and Tsao K'un's park which used to be a lonely place before it was turned over to be used as soldier's barracks. It was near this park that Mr. Robinson rode on ahead on his bicycle to tell the guard who we were and where we were going. Later four soldiers walking abreast thrust their bayonets at us and commanded us to stop. We again gave the password and were allowed to go on.

Mrs. Robinson was waiting for us. The front porch light gave us an electric light thrill. Coming in on them as we did reminded me of the days when mother's friends used to come and spend some time with her. The next morning the children awoke us up bright and early. What a running around of bare feet! When there were so many things to see why take the time to dress. The Robinsons have three children Harold ten, James eight, and Elizabeth five. Not once have I heard our children say that they wanted to return to Tunghsien. Jean came running in the other day with something wrapped up in paper. She went to her daddy first and whispered that she had a secret. I heard him tell her to show mother. It was a dead mouse that she was preparing for burial.

The day after we came we moved over to our home. We had the floors painted in the living and dining rooms and we are still waiting to let them get thoroly dry before we move in.

We arrived here Thursday night. Monday we began school. I teach Elizabeth and Jean Phonetics and Reading the first period in the morning while bobby had History and Geography with James. So we go - Mrs. Robinson and I are working together beautifully. After I had finished the boys music lessons Thursday I happend to remark that I was going home to wask my hair. Mary said she wanted to but she had no hot soft water. Later I took the hot water over there, she supplied the cold and we gave one another a shampoo. Last night the Robinsons invited the Chinese leaders here to their home to meet us. It was a

very happy occasion. We sang hymns first, then had some talks, more music and ended up with tea, cakes, and games. We are now looking forward to our year's work here.

Across our city is the Presbyterian compound. There are nineteen grown ups there in comparison to our seven here. We have been invited over there the last two Saturday afternoons for tennis and tea. Our English church service alternates between their compound and ours.

I'll try and keep my next letter shorter but there was much to tell this time.

Lovingly,

Maude

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Claflin Hall
Wellesley, Mass.
Mar. 16, 1922.

Dr. William E. Strong,
14 Beacon St.
Boston

My dear Dr. Strong:-
At the request of my uncle, Rev. Jas. H. Ingram of Trenton, I am writing to inquire about the rules and procedure in getting to China, as he is considering the trip.

My uncle is naturally very interested in missions,

I sincerely hope this will not inconvenience you.

My parents are very poor, and have suggested that I visit the Board Rooms again, but I find my time very limited in Senior Year. I hope however to go in before I leave this vicinity.

Thanking you for your trouble I am, Yours truly,

Isabel Ingram.

and is planning to, to take in the General Assembly at Des Moines, and the World Christian Conference in Shanghai.

If you would be so kind as to send him an approximate cost of the trip, and your usual itinerary, would be very much thrilled.

My uncle's address is
1135 Greenwood Ave.
Trenton, N. J.

Isabelle Ingram

Wellesley Mass. Mar 16. 22

RECD APR 27 1922

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Claflin Hall
Wellesley
Apr. 26.

Dr. W. E. Strong
14 Beacon St
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Strong:-
A cablegram forwarded from the Board rooms this morning, from my father suggests my returning to China this Spring with

asking you if you could help me get passage and transport in case I do decide to go.

I do not know how hard it is to get accommodations at this time of year but I would be satisfied with anything available.

I should hear from the college authorities by Friday - Apr. 28, and will let you know as soon as possible.

Thanking you for your trouble I am, Yours sincerely, Isabel Ingram

my uncle, Rev. George H. Ingram of Trenton, about whom I wrote to you several weeks ago. As my uncle sails from San Francisco on the S.S. China (I think) on May 30, it would mean my leaving School early. Permission to do this has not yet been given but I hesitated to wait any longer before

Isabelle Ingram
— Apr 26 '22
Wellesley.

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REC'D APR 27 1922

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Wellesley, Mass.
Apr. 26, 1922

Mr. Herbert Case
14 Bruce St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Case:—

Your letter was received this morning and I have forwarded the cablegram to my uncle, Rev. George H. Ingram who lives at 1135 Greenwood Ave. in

his intentions.

I will not know until the end of the week if it will be possible for me to get away. But I am writing Dr. Strong to ask if he can help me get passage and passport in case I am able to leave.

Yours sincerely,

Isabel Ingram.

Trenton, N. J.

My uncle is planning to sail for China, from San Francisco on May 30. His decision was very sudden, and evidently my parents thought this a good opportunity for me to return with him. They had just received word from him about

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Isabell Ingram

Wellesley

Apr 26. '22

Vincent 608
500-1-27

X

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Massachusetts,
October 29, 1927

REV. HAROLD G. VINCENT
287 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

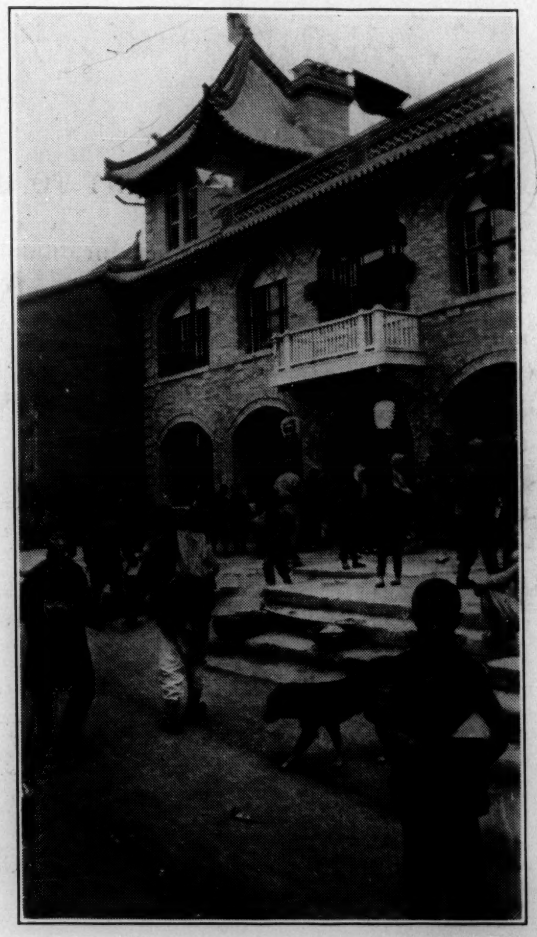
(No. China)

PLEASE MEET MISS GRACE JEVNE ARRIVING OCTOBER THIRTYONE ON AMERICAN BANKER

H.E.B.Case

Prepaid 39¢

THE CRANE COMMUNITY MISSION
HOUSE IN ACTION



The center of information, recreation and regeneration in a famous city of Old China.

The work of Rev. and Mrs. Wm. R. Leete
6 Barnett St.
New Haven, Conn.

FURLOUGH BULLETIN, No. 2

February 10, 1921

WHAT WE HOPE SOME OF OUR FRIENDS WANT TO DO

ERECT AN AUDITORIUM for Civic, Educational and Evangelistic Meetings for the Fenchow Community of 80,000 souls. Cost, $5,500.

GIVE $1,500 FOR A DELCO LIGHTING SYSTEM for the CRANE MEMORIAL and the above.

PROVIDE A MOVING PICTURE EQUIPMENT.

HELP TRAIN A CITY MISSION STAFF educating appointees in Peking at $100 each per year.

PRESENT 10,000 CHILDREN WITH A PLAYGROUND AND KINDERGARTEN. ($1,000 only.)

PUT $400 INTO CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.

ADD TO THE EQUIPMENT and CHARTS in the Crane Memorial.

CONTRIBUTE TO THE NEW FENCHOW HOSPITAL still destitute of ward equipment.

HOUSE THE BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL WITH $4,000. (Its running expenses are already endowed. It has 30 students.)

THE AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

THE CITY WORK DEPARTMENT:
THE CRANE MEMORIAL COMMUNITY HOUSE
THE PICTURE-POSTAL SUNDAY SCHOOLS
THE FENCHOW BIBLE TRAINING SCHOOL
THE GENTRY MAGAZINE
IN CHARGE OF REV. AND MRS. WM. R. LEETE

Letter

February 6, 1923.

Dr. Cornelius H. Patton,
Home Department, American Board,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Patton,

What a privilege it has been to come back to China with the Board's Graflex camera in one hand. I have felt guilty many times because I have not earlier sent you any evidences of my appreciation and use of the camera. Enclosed you will find a series of prints for the Board's files. They are not by any means prints of all the pictures I have taken with the camera, they are simply a first installment, others will rapidly follow. At last I have my equipment arranged for developing and printing and will soon have sent you prints of all the pictures I have taken.

I took the camera on my trip with Brewer Eddy in northe Shensi and have sent him copies of most of the exposures on that trip. I will send you others for he will want to keep his for personal use. With regard to the expense of this photographic work you may credit me simply with the amounts necessary to replace the exposures I have already made and send the new film packs to me at Fenchow. I shall need them for obtaining new pictures just as soon as you can get them to me. The camera uses Kodak Film Pack No. 518 ($3\frac{1}{4}$ x $4\frac{1}{4}$) as per enclosed slip.

With regard to the use of the pictures, I am writing short explanations to go with each; most of these will be found on the back of the prints but where longer explanations are necessary I am pasting a slip on the back of the prints. Please let me know if you want any special write-ups or articles to cover these prints and I shall endeavor to meet your request promptly. You will find some points covered by the Annual Report which I have just sent to Secretary Strong. Please let me know too if there are any special subjects of which you care to have me get photographs.

The year that is just opening bids fair to be the greatest year in the history of the Station. Everything is booming here and we now have a pretty good sized work to do the booming. Since my return I have been astonished at the great number of new churches springing up all over our field. It is a tremendous challenge,-the meeting of the demand of so many thousnads for the gospel. At the same time we are trying to do work of respectable quality and work of this kind cannot be done over night. The 130 men in the Bible Training School and the 170 boys in the Middle School are receiving instruction of a far better quality than any schools that the government system provides. One of the biggest disappointments to me is to find that the government ~~systems~~ schools which

CITY MISSION PLANT
FENCHOW SHANSI
CHINA

have grown so rapidly of late, and many of which are taught by provincial normal school graduates, have shoddy instruction and poor management. The student movement of Shansi is largely a movement of lawlessness and lack of responsibility. The teachers in the government system cater to it and fear it instead of guiding and controlling it. This is because the government system does not give to its teachers that moral training which is fundamental to successful school work. Many are inclined to think that with all its normal training the present generation of teachers is far inferior to the generation which has just been ushered out, simply because with all its antiquated methods the old generation had the good of the student at heart and knew how to give the students at least a modicum of moral instruction.

One of our movements in the Community House at Fenchow has for its purpose the reaching of the government school teacher and providing him with the moral ideals which the government system has failed to inculcate. This is a most difficult task, for almost everyone in the government system has an attitude of self-defense and ill-will toward the church. They feel that the church schools are their rivals instead of their helpers. If in the next year we can change this attitude merely, we will have accomplished a great deal. One of the most encouraging indications of future success was the announcement of the head of the department of education here that he favored the opening of a public library in the Community House. We are now bending every effort to obtain the funds and equipment for this work. $150 (gold) will see this work fairly established; the same amount is enough to provide a librarian's salary for the current year. We plan that this library will also extend to our out-stations the privilege of drawing books by mail. Where is the friend that will see this thru? Perhaps you know just the one to whom this work would appeal.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

William Rockwell Leete.

Enclosures: 19 Prints (@ $.03 per print)

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Rec'd DEC 16 1924

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15 Kang Wei Lu, Hopei,
Tientsin, China.
Nov. 11th. 1924.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, Editor,
Missionary Herald,
14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Dear Enoch,

Herewith I beg to enclose a rather poor translation of an article which has just appeared in "The Truth", a progressive Christian Weekly issued by the best group of Christian thinkers in Peking. It shows the best thought upon the present problem which the rise of Feng Yü-hsiang has given the Church. Is the Church going to back Feng? Does the Church approve what Feng is doing? Is Feng standing for righteousness and the rule of God in China? These are questions which are not confined to readers at home, but are being asked with insistance among groups of Christians all thru China.

As you will see, the enclosed article does not answer all of these questions directly; but it implies a negative answer tomost. The position taken is that of one who does not in the first place believe in war. Most of the thinking Chinese Christian leaders donot, by the way, believe in war; but go the extent of saying that all war is and must be anti-Christian in its spirit and fruits.

Another point that figures in the thought of Christian leaders is the question of Feng's own uprightness of character. It is said, even among Xn. people that he has been the recipient of bribes from Chang Tso-lin. I, personally greatly doubt it. But at any rate his moral justification for going back upon his commander and treacherously seizing Peking is hard to seek. His newly appointed ~~Prime~~ Minister of Foreign Affairs, C.T.Wang, also known as a Christian, supports Feng's action by criticising Wu Pei-fu's failure to properly provision has troups and animals (they say thousands of the latter were not fed at all), and to take care of the wounded. Feng's accusation is that Wu and Pres. Ts'ao plunged the country into war, <u>without proper preparation</u>. The inference being that with proper preparation Feng would have backed Wu loyally! Of course a war at this time of threatened famine and governmental weakness is a special outrage against the sense of the Chinese people. But everyone is asking, Why didn't Feng protest before the war ever started?

A third reason which I see for the failure of Christian opinion to back Feng is that many doubt that Feng has the native ability to handle the situation he has brought about. He is in bad company: with Chang, the profligate and tool of Japan, and with Tuan Chi-jei, the old fox and selfish politician. Just now they are have a triumveral meeting here in Tientsin. We are all anxious and skeptical over the outcome.

A fourth reason why Christians are unwilling to stand for Feng is because in the past they have so often been fooled. Some are becoming very pessimistic. In other parts of China men have declared themselves for the people, only to prove thoroughly selfish in the end. The constant fooling of popular hopes is a most disheartening element in the whole far-eastern situation.

On the otherhand I must bear this testimony in Feng's behalf, that his soldiers are far and away the best in China: the best behaved, the most industrious, the cleanest, the most reliable. Whenthey entered Tientsin the other day, after a bloodless victory over Wu's faithless troops, we were all mighty glad to see them, and felt that the possibilities of looting, etc. had at last passed by us. They surely have the confidence of the people. Shop-keepers and common people all call them good men. I enclose a snap-shot or two of the way they looked as they entered the city in a matter of fact and unostentatious way on October 31st.

I hope that you will be able to use some parts of the enclosed paper in the Missionary Herald, for whatever the attitude of the Herald itself may be to the questions involved, it is the right of the people in the home churches to get at the facts abroad, and to know how their brethren in the missionary countries feel on the great problems of the day.

With the very best personal good wishes to you as always, Enoch, I am ever

Most heartily yours,

Bill. (W. N. Lutz)

Rec'd SEP 22 1924

15 Kang Wei Lu, Hopei,
Tientsin, China.
August 16th. 1924.

My dear Lewis -

Your circular letter of June addressed to all the missionaries of the Board has just been shown to me, and I want to assure you that I will do what I can to meet my obligations to the "Missionary Herald." I hope to soon be able to send in an article on "The Christian Influence of the Tientsin Police Force" (or China's New Police), and perhaps I can send in some items of missionary news from Tientsin. In the meantime I am mailing a bunch of clippings from recent Tientsin papers. These include a few sheets of halftones showing flood conditions around the city. At present the stuffed rivers are in places within a few inches of the top of the high dykes wh. have been thrown up since the floods began in July. Strong winds or another downpour would carry the dykes away. The Hsiku property, sold only this February, is protected by a dyke five feet higher than the land. If it breaks, the old compound will be under water as in 1917, and it will be impossible to open the schools while the Bellows and Stanley's will have to move goodness know where. As it is, we feel the children of those families ought not to be exposed to the fever & damp which the Hsiku situation involves. We are exceedingly thankful that the sale of the property has been made, and that the flood of this year came late enough so that it can have no affect on the sale agreement. Since no houses suitable for the Hsiku households could be found in Hopei, however, it has been necessary to rent back the buildings sold in Hsiku! so we are now there as tenants instead of owners. We are earnestly hoping the Board will vote us the new homes in Hopei without further delay.

I am shortly returning to Tientsin to begin our second year of work there. All my films and prints are there so I cannot enclose with this many prints which I should like to, but will send you some soon.

One other feature of "the Herald" interests me, and that is the editorials - especially that by "W. E. S." in the July number. If the position taken in it is the official position of the Board, I shall be disappointed. I feel that it is far too reactionary for this day and generation in any country, and really unamerican tho' it seems to be pro-government. What is the government but the will of the people? and how is that will to be educated and ascertained except the minority in many cases protest, sacrifice and agitate. And yet your editorial says that a man who does these things, who finds an abuse to be corrected and advocates a new course in our dealings with another nation, "should abandon his United States citizenship"! I hope you will permit in your columns some of the protests which are sure to come in in reply to this editorial.

We all of us appreciate the new "Herald" and its new vision and new life. We want to support it in every way. Let me know if there is ever any special service I can perform. In the mean time I will try to do what I can. With heartiest personal regards,

Sincerely Bill. Leete

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American Board Mission,

Hopei, Tientsin, China.

January 26th. 1927.

EDITORIAL DEPT.

FEB 18 1927

REF'D TO.

ANS.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
Editorial Department, Missionary Herald,
14 Beacon St., Boston.

My dear Enoch,

From time to time you have sent me requests for write-ups of the work I am trying to do in Tientsin. So far I have proven a pretty poor source for "Herald" material. I wish it had not been so. Even now, the copy I am sending on to you is far from what it should be to be of real value to you. It may be that you will find some parts of it, however, that can be used, or you might even want to work the whole over into something attractive.

I am enclosing with this article a very good picture taken in the Model Factory which members of our Society have organized. We want to push this work and get a new type of manager into this business in Tientsin. I hope many students will take up this form of business and make it really beneficial to poor boys. The boys in the picture are working in a well-lighted room, with sunshine on them as they work. They are well paid and also receive instruction in reading. We should like to get orders for oriental rugs from friends at home, since the market is all shot to pieces by conditions in China. We can put out rugs at $1.00 per square foot, F.O.B. Do you want to put in an add for us? Orders should specify the predominating colors wanted, and motif of figures desired.

I have noted with no little surprize the letter of Miss Dorothy Cole to the Christian Century, printed in the Dec.16 issue of that paper, page 1556. Does it represent the American Board officially? If not, why does it bear the signature of the Editorial Department? If it does represent the attitude of the Offices, I want to register a very definite protest. Miss Cole takes for granted that more training and specialization means less zeal, consecration and devoted living. If it did there might be some reason for her protest against the appeal for specialists in the foreign field. I can only say that I wish I were ten times more the specialist I am, and that everyone on the field were a specialist. It is a shame to our enterprize that we can't get real educationists to run our mission schools, and specialists in religious education to organize our Sunday Schools and Station Classes. We need specialists in rural problems as never before. And we need just what the Xn.Century says, men and women who are willing and anxious to learn as well as to teach. They would gain a far wider sympathy and a wider hearing among a people like the Chinese.

We are all greatly worried these days about the atti-

tude our Government may take in the present crisis in China. We have reason to worry not so much over what the Chinese may do as over what the foreign governments may do. "A soft answer turneth away wrath", and the Chinese will not be untouched by de sympathy for them in their determination to get back their rights. Irrespective of their ability to conduct a government as American or British would, they have a right to conduct their own government and to experiment with it. They have a right to regulate their own taxes, to demand back the Concessions[x], to refuse foreign battleships to enter their rivers, and to refuse to recognize the loans and agreements of robber-generals. But foreign governments are so bound up in their own ways of doing things that they often do the very things to produce what they wish to prevent. The papers are full of reports of America and Britain preparing soldiers and marines to rush to China's ports. If they were one-half as zealous to put through such bills as the Porter Bill now before our legislatures they would do infinitely more to protect all their national interests in China. But to send out a lot of soldiers who at once take an unsympathetic attitude, is only to court a still bigger uprising against the foreigner.

We are much concerned about the welfare of our colleagues in Fukien. But the real time to help them is past. Had our Government stood out for the elemental rights of the Chinese at the Peking Conference, every American in China would be treated like a god. If we will stand out now, we need not spend a cent on military ventures. However, when a country is in revolution those of us who choose to live in it must take whatever comes our way, and remember that the populace suffer much worse than we do. To make a god of our governments at a time like this is to lose our religion. Today's paper has come out with the following caption:

" CHRISTIANS OF WU HAN ON SIDE OF NATIONALISM
Manifesto Declares No Rift Exists Between Them and Patriotism.

Foreign Missionaries who "Love Their Countries More Than They Love Christ" Must Go Home. "

Under this caption follows an article which should by all means appear in the "Herald", that is the manifesto of the Christians of the Yangtze provinces. I am therefore clipping it out for you, though it is quite possible that it has already appeared in full in America

These are stirring times out here, and we are glad to be where we can lend a helping hand to those who are struggling for better days, tho there seems at times that we can do very little at best. Yet it really counts a great deal if one can lead others to continually think along fundamental lines, at a time when it is the easiest thing to do anything but work.

We are all in serious financial danger for the days ahead, especially in my type of work. Local funds are exhausted and mission funds are not available for my work, which is supposed to find its support locally! I may have to stop my work most anytime unless funds come from America from special friends who can tide me over this time of need. We anticipate no danger to ourselves at all, and find everyone most friendly and cordial.

With much love to you personally I remain

Your friend,

Bill. (R Leete)

[x] Or a joint administration of them.

Student Christian Endeavor in Hopei, Tientsin, China.

In the spring of 1924, when the year of Bible-study groups and socials was coming to its close, members of the various Bible-classes held in the Law College, the Fishery School and the Railway High, decided to form a common society. For membership in the Society only one thing, - aside from good character,- was to be asked: that the candidate engage in some kind of voluntary Christian work. From the start the Society was to be a working group.

Its first meeting was attended by sixty members of the various Bible groups. By a vote of five to one, they decided that the most urgent piece of Christian social service they could render would be a Free School for children of the poor. Such a school was at once organized, and since that time until now it has been run, financed and taught by members of the Society. Although not a cent has been spent for teachers' salaries, the school has run summer and winter for three years, and a pupil of its first graduating class passed the best examination into our mission Grammar School last September. The instruction has been given by the members of the Society outside of their school hours.

In the spring of 1925, when it seemed that the Free School was a sure success, a new opportunity for Christian service came our way. A boy from a nearby rug factory called to tell us his tale of woe: fourteen or fifteen hours of work a day, no wages, wretched food, little clothing, a bed on the floor, filthy over-crowding, no fun, no holidays, not even water to wash in,- and a three year's apprenticeship. He said he and the other workers wanted medical care, recreation, and a chance to learn to read. When the students offered to teach them, he said the managers would object because it might take time from their work.

It was finally decided that the only way of approach to help the wretched rug workers would be medical service. If the members of the Society could increase the working capacity of the boys, the managers would perhaps allow them to help them. A doctor was found,- an eye specialist from the P.U.M.C. of Peking, and he offered his services free. The members formed themselves into relays to visit the factory and put medicine in the eyes needing treatment. Over fifty percent of the workers were found to have trachoma, and rubbings had to be given three times a week, besides the zinc sulphate drops three times a day! It was a secere tax upon the devotion, but the work dropped during the heat of summer was resumed in the fall and a nurse hired for a month or two, until the members themselves could learn to give the trachoma rubbings. Within a year the doctor prohounced over twenty workers cured of trachoma, not counting cases of minor eye diseases. One bad case of entropion was sent to Peking and successfully operated on. This especially won the confidence of the factory manager, who began to take a real interest in his workmen and developed a friendship for the students. More clothing, better food and shorter hours have been given the workers, with occasional movie shows and field days on feastivals.

One reason why so taxing a piece of work could be successfully carried through was the Emergency School which the Society had organized in the Fall of 1924. The war north of Tientsin, between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin has caused the schools to close. Many of our members were stranded in Tientsin and wished to continue their

studies. The the cooperation of the Y.M.C.A., teachers were invited for the following courses which ran two months: Bookkeeping, Banking, English Composition, Bible-study, Practical Sociology, and Conversation al English. Most of those who stayed through this course became the mainstays of our work.

Again in the fall of 1925, a still more serious break in the regular work of the government schools was made by war,- this time from November to April. Again the Society came to the rescue and not only organized an Emergency School in its tumbledown little quarters at the back of the Mission premises, but organized all sorts of relief work. Nursing assistance was given at one of the military hospitals which had been left destitute by the fortunes of war. The wounded were relieve now and then with movie shows in their wards, and many letters home wer written for them. At the same time the even more unfortunate refugees from the country round about,- largely women and children,- who had become a charge on the philanthropies of the rich, were likewise entertained in the evenings, and during the day some were taught to read. It was these few months of close study and cooperation among the leaders of the Society which made the large development of the past year possible.

The leader of the Law College members graduated in 1925 and was asked to become a special student secretary in association with me. His work was conspicuously successful and made the quarters of the Society a real social center. Another prominent, Mr.Lien, graduated in 1926, and was also asked to continue with the Society with the purpose of starting another center so as to enlist more students in Christian activity. At this second center a daily clinic for the poor was opened on the 15th of October 1926. A Mr.Yüeh has taken on the entire support of the Clinic as a memorial to his daughter. He engaged a nurse from Techow on regular salary, and the Society enlisted the interest of four doctors who have attended the daily clinic without charge. Two of these doctors were formerly of our Board,- Dr.C. A.Siler and Dr.Clara Nutting. Free treatments were also given to all students, whether of Mission or Government Schools, Thus thru the Student Work Department an attempt is being made to solve the problem of our Board's medical work in Hopei. During the first three months of its work, this little dispensary has given treatment to 275 different patients, with an average of three treatments to a patient! Largely through the interest of the donor of the dispensary, the Society has at last been able to leave the leaky, tattered little quarters on the Mission grounds and take possession of an enviable site on the main avenue of Hopei, near the junction of the Peking turnpike. Though a tax on the income of the Society, the new place is essential to the enlargement of the Free School, Dispensary, and Popular Education Classes.

The Popular Education movement is probably the most fundamental of all the movements now on foot to save the Chinese nation. In November the Society sent two of its members to Peking to spend a week at the headquarters of the Movement in Peking. They returned to Tientsin bringing one of the secretaries with them, and set up a series of lectures and discussions attended by over eighty students from six different schools. The Society then asked a third graduate to become its Educational Secretary on a very nominal salary. Six classes have now finished their first month of study, and have been duly examined. A fourth graduate is also offering his services as a special secretary to investigate the conditions of poverty and distress in Hopei. The policy of the Student Work is to enlist as many secretaries as possi-

ble,- always on a nominal salary -, So as to give as many of the members of the Society as possible and opportunity to go farther in the experience of aiding those in need, and to really understnad the needs of Chinese society. Whatever may be their later work, these secretaries can never lose their ardor for the welfare of the masses.

It is also hoped that ere long many members of the Society will return home to establish work similar to that which they have carried on here,- though modified by different conditions. As soon as members do this the Society will give them every possible support, and will doubtless form teams to conduct lecture programs, preach, and study work among village conditions.

Conditions in Tientsin are unusual and not typical of China, which is largely rural. But while students are in Tientsin they must become interested in meeting conditions in Tientsin, if later they are to interest themselves in meeting village conditions. While here they must discover that they can do much to alleviate Tientsin conditions, if they are to feel when they return home that they can do anything for their home conditions. What the student life of China needs as graduation from school throws it into contact with almost impossibel problems is the self-confidence and zeal which only ae complishment in social service can give. If as an undergraduate he has really done something to solve a certain social problem, the student will not at once throw up his hands (as so many do now) when they meet the thousand and one difficult problems of reconstruction. Students should at least learn where they may turn for advice and help in meeting their new problems.

Another hope that we have is that many boys may be attracted to medical service as a life work. The Society is trying to show its members how great the need is, and how great also is the service that one man can render. The medical schools in China are few, but the students in them still fewer. One wonders what will ever become of a society that makes so little provision for its physical health as to send so few of its sons into the study of scientific medicine.

Our Society wants to promote Mass Education as a life work. It will take China a generation to become literate. This is a prerequisite for any real democracy. The Mass Education Movement needs as many bright, aggressive young men as it can find for its work

The Church in China greatly needs men both willing and able to cope with social problems. It needs men who look forward to a reconstruction and progress in which they themselves are an active element. It needs men who are not doctrinaire, not theorists and organizers primarily; butwho are able to understand the thought and life of the common man, and are convinced that the surest and swiftest method of solving life's problems and making life happier is the influence of a personal life wholly consecrated to the highest Ideal. Until the leaders of the Church know how to serve according to the highest ideal, and get under the problems that are oppressing society and weighing on men's minds, the Church will have little attraction for the average man, and little to offer to society.. It is our prayer that from the ranks of the Hopei Student Endeavor Society many may find their way into the ranks of church leadership.

D. R. Lieto.

February 18, 1927.

Rev. W. R. Leete,
11 Eleventh St.,
Tientsin, China.

My dear Mr. Leete:

Because of a great pressure of work and several meetings which he must attend, Dr. Bell has asked me to acknowledge your letter of January 26th and to thank you for the clippings, article and pictures which you enclosed. He is always very grateful for material of this sort, and is particularly eager just now for all information possible from China. The clippings which you send are most interesting, and Dr. Bell is wishing that they had been received just a little earlier, so that this information might have appeared in the March number of the HERALD, which is just now coming off the press.

I wonder if you have not somewhat misunderstood my letter to the Christian Century. I thought I made it clear that I believed most thoroughly in adequate training, but that I questioned whether a man who had been conspicuously successful in some other country and under other conditions, could spend a brief time in a foreign country and take the place of the man who, with adequate training and purpose of consecration, spent many years in service for and growing knowledge of a needy people.

The Christian Century editorial was interpreted by many people in this country to mean that the "regular missionary" had passed his day of usefulness, that missions as such are a waste of money, and that what might be termed "traveling lecturers" will soon be more influential and worth while. Letters came to the Editorial Department asking that we "answer" the editorial and give a "reason" for the continuance of missions. Dr. Bell asked me to write the letter, and it was sent with his entire approval. He followed it with a somewhat similar editorial in the January HERALD, which you have probably seen.

It was not my intention that the letter be more than an expression of my personal opinion, and it was a great surprise to me when the editors tacked on "Editorial Department, A.B.C.F.M." My first reaction was to ask for a correction, but the men here were satisfied with what I had said and preferred to have it stand as it appeared. If, however, what I have said is contrary to the belief of the missionaries themselves, then I am exceedingly sorry that I broke into print on the subject. I have been hoping that the Century might have many letters from missionaries, in interior cities as well as ports, for I do not believe that many of them feel that an occasional short term missionary is soon to cover all needful missionary work, even if he is a well known specialist. But you are a missionary and I am not, and if I have wrongly stated the case I am grateful for your correction. I hope others will be sending in their reactions, for this is an important subject in this country at present.

The pictures which you sent are so good that I think you are likely to see them in the HERALD at some not distant date. I know Dr. Bell is saying "Keep up the good work".

Sincerely yours,

EFB:DC

Return to
Miss Cushing

A Joy-ride in Tientsin.

Christmas folder
615

Tientsin, China,

January 28th., 1928.

Dear Children:

This last week has been China's Christmas, Fourth-of-July, etc. all in one, and the children of all the city are going about the streets in new red dresses and fine blue gowns. They have beautiful embroidered new shoes of cloth, and the girls have their hair adorned with bright paper flowers or dazzling caps of tinsil,- if they aren't too poor. They have whistles, toy-drums and cymbals, and tops that spinand whistle in the air (called diabolos). At home they eat all the meat dumplings their tiny stomachs can hold, and lots of malt candy too. All they lack is a proper place to play and run, for their homes are very tiny and the streets full of people.

Even the poor boys and girls are happy on New Year's, though they shiver in the cold. Their fathers and mothers alwa get them something new, or else they run around to see the fun others are having. The boys that work in the factories are wild with delight and run all around the city, because these five days are the only ones in all the 365 when they can leave their stuffy work-rooms. On the streets they see Punch-and-Judy shows, shops full of beautiful paper lanterns, acrobats, magicians, and in the theatres are noisy plays where gorgeously dressed generals fight with long spears and swords. But unfortunately no matter where they go there are always places to gamble and do many things that are even worse; so Chinese New Years is not all as good for either the poor or rich as we wish it were.

Two days ago it was snowing and very cold, so that the factory boys could not go out for a good time. One of them came to see me and ask what they could do. He said everyone in his factory was gambling and he couldn't get them to stop because there was nothing else they could do. For some time I couldn't think of anything either, until I remembered that they had never seen my clog-dancing jumping-jack and had never enjoyed shooting with an American air-rifle. So I pulled on my over-shoes, big coat and fur-gloves and started off for an afternoon at the rug factory. Yes, and besides I took along two big packages of oranges and apples to use as prizes in the shooting contests. It was great fun, and soon all the boys were eagerly contesting for the prizes instead of throwing dice.

The next day was to be the last of the five holidays, and we decided to get the truck of a Chinese friend and all go for a sleigh ride all around town,- by auto! At nine o'clock the next morning when I looked in at the factory door they were all eating as fast as they could the steaming bowls of noodles and rice flavored with licorice and sweat oil, and said they'd be ready as soon as I got back with the truck. Fifteen rolly-poly boys in their thick quilted clothing piled in and sat close in the bottom of the open truck and off we started:- not very fast because it was cold and besides they wanted to see everything: the rivers crowded with long boats, each with its little cabin in the stern from which smoke cheerily went up as the family of the boatman had their breakfast; the big ocean steamers being loaded with huge sacks full of beans, or bales of cotton; the pretty shops

hung with red lanterns and gold and silver ones in the shapes of bugs and darning-needles, frogs and fish; and the people riding in jinrickshaws,- streams of them,- or officials rushing by in their fine new"Packards"or"Dodges"!

We all got out at the park in the Italian city to see the beautiful fountain, now snow-covered, and the green-house and gardens around which rose the towers of the Italian houses. Then we crossed the fine new steel bridge and found ourselves on the business street of the French city with its store-windows of toys and candies, groceries and books. We passed the grand banks in the British city with their great granite pillars and polished brass doors; and on a side street we stopped and bought four pounds of peanuts and put them where everyone could eat all he wanted. We passed the fine hall in the center of the British city, called Gordon Hall, after Gen.Gordon who laid out the plan of the British city long ago and was later killed in Egypt. Because he did so much for the Chinese, he has been called"Chinese Gordon" and his life is very interesting for any boy to read. We saw the American barracks where there are thousands of our soldiers, the strange British and American houses and yards, and the homes of ex-Pres. Li Yuan-hung and other famous Chinese who like to live in western style.

Then we started back, for it ~~was~~ had been a pretty cold ride, and in the Japanese city we bought each boy a stick of candied fruit and nuts, called a hooler. By holding one end of the stick you can pull the fruit off the other end with your mouth and not get your fingers sticky at all: the sticks are nearly a foot long! and taste, Oh, so good. As we neared home about noon the chauffeur took us through a very narrow street all hung with Chinese banners and signs. Here it looked the gayest of all, for every shop had a new sign and the doors were pasted at each side with bright red broad strips of paper on which great mottoes were written on heavy black ink. The top and bottom ends of these strips were pasted with bright gold blocks of paper, and certainly looked grand!.. . Some of the grander store-fronts had storks and deer and lions and tigers,- statues all brightly painted, and others had windows full of furs and tiger-skins, or beautiful silks and satins. But we were so cold we hurried by and were soon back at the little factory again, where all of us rolled out of the truck as best we could and stretched our stiff legs and arms, and ran inside to get warm and have dinner. The truck went back but they urged me to stay with them. I was sorry I had to say good-bye to them and go home for my own dinner.

But now the New Year days are over, and my little friends in the Rug Factory are back at work again,- making some of the beautiful rugs that are so prized in America. But oh, how they have to work. A few months ago they didn't have to work so hard: but now the soldiers are trying to get money from them and are taxing their rugs, and they have to work from six in the morning till late every night to get enough money to pay the taxes. How often their eyes ache, and their backs ache, and their heads ache, before each days fifteen hours are over! But perhaps they will sometimes think of all they saw, and the fun they had on New Year's,- and the movies and games they played every night at the mission - and they can talk and joke about it. Sometimes too they'll be allowed to have movies again in their shop.

Wm. R. Leete.

American Board Mission,

Hopei, Tientsin, China,

March 26th., 1929.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, D.D., Editor,

The Missionary Herald,

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITORIAL DEPT
APR 22 1929
REF'D TO
ANS.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I have read with interest and sympathy your general letter to the stations of the Board dates January 16th. It is my hope to respond to your request for propaganda material in the near future. There is no doubt that China was ever in greater need of the gospel than in the year 1929. Whether the churches and missions as at present organized can meet that need is another question, which I presume you do not wish to be touched upon! Perhaps that is the question in the minds of so many people at home. Still, until we can find a better way there seems no reason why we should not continue do the best we can with what we have.

My object in writing just now, however, is to put into your hands some material which, I think, will meet a real need among the readers of the "Herald", as well as among people generally in the United States. Too little is known of Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Most statements about him come from prejudiced sources, pro and con. But the enclosed sketch of his life is made by a Tientsin editor who has real historical training and is quite objective in his treatment. He has given me his consent to my sending the material to you and will allow you to use it in "The Herald" either in part or in review (for it obviously is far too long for your columns), but with the provision that acknowledgements be given, that is that it

appear with his name: W.V.Pennell, of the Peking and Tientsin Times.

The paper was originally prepared for the students of Hopei, and was given under the auspices of our Young Men's Endeavor Society at the anniversary of Sun Yat Sen's birthday, Oct. 15, 1928. It was one of a series of lectures on Great Reformers, the last of which was Jesus the Reformer, which ran all last fall. These meetings come every Saturday evening and the room is generally filled with from 50 to 60 in attendance. The Endeavor Society is the center which heads up my work among the government schools of Hopei. As most of the Tientsin government schools above high school grade (There are 6 large ones), are in Hopei, our work among them is of great importance. This is a field for which the Board is definitely responsible, as the Y.M.C.A. is confining its activities to other parts of the city.

You will be interested to learn that our Student Society has contributed several important workers and one prominent leader to the local Kuomintang organization: that through the Society a prominent citizen of Hopei has opened a free dispensary in its quarters, served by doctors, foreign and Chinese, who give their services without remuneration, and giving 8,334 treatments in 1927, and 7,600 in 1928. I shall hope to send in the complete story of this work before we leave for furlough this June.

Hoping that you will find the enclosed material of interest, if not of use, I remain,

Cordially yours,

W. R. Lutz.

P.S. I note that you have commented on the Hopei Student Work on page 395 of the 1928 Herald.

W.RL.

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OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., July 16, 1929

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HENRY E. LEIPER, M. A.
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
TIENTSIN, CHINA

At this point Eleanor appears on the scene to admonish me not to ramble on indefinitely; so after a few words more by way of suggesting that March was not an empty month, I'll turn to the main topic of interest.

The first week in March Mac and I made a flying trip to Peking in the Cadillac over one week end. I had to attend a meeting of the executive committee of the Student Summer Conference in Wo Pu Hsu, and Mac went along for the trip. We found the roads for the most part in fair condition and took only about four hours for the run up, reaching Peking just at noon and in time for both my meeting and the grand funeral of an old militarist, Chang Kwei Ti. I was glad that Mac got the chance to see such a sight as that funeral, tho I will not take time to tell about it here. One groans over the hundreds of thousands of dollars that are wasted on such performances in this land of distressing poverty; and one wonders how long the people will stand for it.

On our return trip from Peking we broke the motor record for the run making it in less time than the express trains on the railroad. Just three hours and fifteen minutes: and considering that I once did that trip in 44 hours (winning the booby prize) that is pretty good. Anybody who can show me a car to beat the Cadillac for dependability, speed and comfort will have my profound respect!

Now for the Conference.

First of all some of you will not know without my telling you what it was and why. It was the eleventh World Conference of the W.C.S.F. and the first of the series to be held after the war - with the exception of a limited session held in Switzerland a couple of years ago. The Student Federation, of which John R. Mott is the organizer and moving spirit, embraces all the Christian Student Movements of the world, being much wider an organization than even the Y. M. C. A. The world conferences are held every few years to strengthen the ties between the various national organizations and to contribute to the problem of bringing the Christians of all nations into such a union that they can make their force tell for Church unity, and for world peace. The conference has been repeatedly invited to China, but this is the first time that a meeting has been held in this country and it was a great thing for the Christian Movement here to have it actually come at last. Practically all of the plans and arrangements were made and carried out by the Chinese Secretaries of the China International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. And the thing was superbly done, too: so that Dr. Mott said he could truthfully characterize this conference as the most perfectly planned and executed of any so far held.

The place of meeting was the American Indemnity College at Tsing Hua eight miles from Peking. That college, as some of you know, was founded at the suggestion of Dr. Arthur Smith, of our Mission, and thru the interest of Mr. Roosevelt following the return to China of half of the Boxer Indemnity. In it boys are trained to take the Government Scholarships on the same funds in American Colleges. It has a large staff of American Professors and is magnificently equipped with buildings quite the equal of some of the best found on any American University Campus. The auditorium, which has been built since we lived in Peking, is a beauty, and seats easily 1500.

The delegates embraced representatives from 36 countries, professors, students, members of national directorates of student movements etc. For China the representation was much larger, so that almost all of the educational institutions of China were represented to some extent among her 700 delegates. The World Committee had a meeting the week preceding the general conference, and on that world committee are a large number of our old friends: Dave Porter, Ralph Harlow, Charlie Hurrey, Dr. Wilder (founder and now head of the Student Volunteer Movement). Kan

Federation Conference

Latourette (whose visit to Amherst in my freshman year was more of less responsible for my decision to volunteer for service in China.) and a number of others known to some of you thru connections with the various Christian movements.

In connection with the conference I offered my services to superintend the living accomodations for the group of delegates from over-seas, and to use my car for taking speakers and others back and forth to and from Peking etc. I went to Peking in the Cadillac four days before the opening of the general conference and spent those days in the work of getting ready for the delegates. Three of us directed the activities of some 140 laborers around the college in moving beds, chairs, furniture and other things. I took with me from Tientsin 200 army blankets which I got thru the kindness of Col. Martin who is in command of the 15th U. S. Infantry here: and we got some more from the marine corps and the Japanese Legation Guard in Peking. (The British refused to help in any way but the Chinese, Japanese, and American authorities did all in their power to assist.) We put the delegates in a large new hall built for a science building and equipped with laboratories with running water etc. It was really an ideal building for the purpose and we soon transformed the laboratories into dormitories which were quite comfortable and convenient. The students and professors of Tsing Hua helped generously and continuously, and the boy scout brigade there showed as fine a spirit of helpfulness as you could expect to find anywhere.

Jack Childs, which whom I worked in connection with the Kansas City Student Volunteer Convention in 1913, was the head secretary in charge of arrangements for foreign guests, and we put in some days that reminded us both of times in K. C. But finally all was ready for the arrival of the special trains with the delegates. They were met by the boys of the college and given a warm reception which soon made them feel at home. On account of the civil war excitement which is abroad here in North China at the present time, the boys had to give up the fireworks which had been prepared. The military authorities said that they were afraid troops quartered in the neighborhood would think that there was an attack in progress and get out of hand!

Mr. Mott asked me to take the music after a session or two when it appeared that it was not going well under Chinese direction: but for various reasons it seemed to me best to ask him to excuse me and to let the Chinese go ahead. They wanted to show that they could do it, and on the whole they did pretty well. The song leader was Jimmy Yen, who is a fraternity brother of mine and a Yale graduate. The piano was played by the wife of the acting president of the College, Mrs. Wang Quincy, who is quite an accomplished musician.

In my building we had about 30 nations represented and it was as interesting a group as any I have ever seen. In the room in which I myself settled down we had representatives of Greece, Poland, Italy, France, Indo-China, Norway, Holland, Scotland, China, Hawaii, the U. S., and one or two other countries. Among these was Bishop Roots, Dr. Gay (of Italy), and some other well known people.

My runs back and forth to Peking were numerous and on each trip I had most interesting companions, but in spite of these trips I managed to be present at most of the meetings in Tsing Hua. Let me give you some of the "tone color" of a few of those trips. One night friend Bishop Roots wanted to go to Peking late. I had found a very attractive undergraduate delegate from Mt. Holyoke who came from Omaha and knew a lot of my friends, and she had remarked that she would love to see Peking by moonlight. So I invited her to go along. We made the 12 miles to the Wagon Lits Hotel in about 25 minutes and had just time to go the four miles from the Hotel to the West Gate of the city before time for the gates to close. In times like these when everybody

in timid and thinks that war is going to start in a few days the gates of Peking are closed promptly at eleven o'clock and other than special consular passes are useless until dawn the following morning. I wanted to show Miss Kennedy the wonderful sight of the Forbidden City in the moonlight, when the glistening yellow tiles shine in the pale light and the mystic shadows on the old moats speak of ages past, so in spite of the double extra row of gates which were about ready to shut, we went thru the Forbidden City. When we had passed thru the "North Sea" by the Winter Palace and come out on the North side of the Coal Hill we found our way blocked by the big red gates which had just swung shut. The side gates for foot passengers were still open and the big locks on the central gate had not yet been closed as we could see plainly. I called to the soldiers on guard and asked them to open the gate. Nothing doing! Then I offered them a reward for opening the gate. Nothing doing! Then I said "I'll open it myself, it isn't locked !" To my surprise they said: "Go ahead, that's all right, but we have no authority to open the gates." So I got out and with plenty of puffing got the big gates pushed open. After I had driven through, the soldiers called out: "Aren't you going to shut the gates?" I asked them why they couldn't shut them. Again they replied : "Wo mon pu kwan" -"we can't do that!" So, since they had been so good as to let me thru, I got out and closed them. That's a Chinese way of doing things, and it leaves everybody happy! We got thru the outer gates just in time, and then could take our time loafing the rest of the way to Tsing Hua, as I had notified the guards at the college gates that I would be back late.

The drive from Peking to Tsing Hua is the most beautiful one in this part of the world, and really compares favorably with some favorite drives of mine in America. The road is the one which leads to the Summer Palace, and is lined with a splendid lot of old trees. On both sides of it are beautiful groves and burying grounds, with odd temples, Indian pagodas, artificial gardens, and occasionally princely parks and palaces - many in a state of picturesque ruin. In the distance loom the Western Hills, and at a distance of five or six miles from Peking, one comes into view of the Jade Fountain, and the Summer Palace dreaming on the foothills. It is an enchanting ride and I don't imagine a young college girl from American scenes for the first time in China could like it much better than I do even tho I have seen it off and on for four years.

One afternoon the whole conference was divided into walking parties and started out toward the Summer Palace? a matter of three miles from Tsing Hua (pronounce that Ching Hua) along a road which is most interesting and passes, among other things, the site of the new Peking Union University - Yen Ching - the new buildings for which are soon to be erected. Dr. and Mrs. Mott, and Dr. and Mrs. Michaelis (Dr. M. was formerly Chancellor of the German Empire. He is a very earnest Christian man and is head of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. in Germany and an old friend of Dr. Mott's. He was head of the German delegation at the conference.) would hardly want to take the walk, so I asked them to go with me in the car and they said they would be delighted. Do you home folks remember the little iron chair that I used to have in my cars at home ? How would you like to see the Ex-Chancellor of Germany sitting on it ? He chose it because he could see better from it and he gave the ladies the whole back seat to themselves.

At the Summer Palace, which I have described to you in earlier letters, we were entertained by the government officials at tea and music was provided. I acted as guide for my guests at their request and didn't offer any objections. It was a beautiful day and the view from the top of the hill on which the many buildings of the palace lie was wonderfully fine.

Another afternoon the whole conference went by special train over the Peking-Kalgan Railroad to the Great Wall at Nankow Pass. I took the Mott-

Michaelis party in the car as far as the railroad and was with them a part of the time on the way there and at the wall itself. It was a very remarkable thing to see 700 or 800 delegates from all over China and the world sliding and climbing over the ancient bulwark of the North. It is safe to say that no such representative group has ever been there at one time before.

Part of the time that day I was with Ruth Muskrat, the Cherokee Indian delegate from Oklahoma. She was born and brought up near our old home in Park Hill and she was much interested to hear that my Dad has a record of service for her tribe in the very part of the country from which she comes. She is a University of Kansas undergraduate and a very lovely young lady with a good head on her shoulders. When she got together with the delegates from some of the other oppressed peoples - Korea, India, the Philippines (sic) and so on - she made a talk which made us Americans feel pretty sick. The story of her race and its experiences at the hands of our nation, when told quietly and almost dispassionately as she told it, makes us think hard about some of the things we say about Japan in Korea or England in India. You would not like it any better than I did if you could see the way some of the delegates drank in that tale; but you couldn't blame them either for wanting to hear it from the point of view of one of the suffering race. She knew the town of Welling - named by Dad's request for dear Aunt Sadie - and told me a good deal about it.

The following afternoon the President gave a reception for the delegates in the Palace at the heart of the Forbidden City. The delegates went by special train from Tsing Hua, and as previously, I acted as chariot driver and guide for the Mott-Michaelis party, taking them from Tsing Hua direct to Peking. We went early to attend a special luncheon at one of the most famous Chinese restaurants given by some of the young Peking Christian leaders. After the luncheon, at which a great many interesting people were present, we went on to the Palace. My party was received by a special officer from the President, and while the larger group walked around the lake which nearly surrounds the palace, we were taken across in a private launch. It was a queer old boat of ancient design, propelled by two uniformed boatmen with long poles. At the Presidential Palace we listened to a speech of welcome by the President, and to a reply by Dr. Mott. Following that came a general social hour with tea and refreshments. I was invited with Dr. Mott and Dr. Michaelis, and the ladies of the party - the two Mrs. M's - to a special room where the Emperors used to receive their guests. We talked a little, looked around a lot, and then went on to examine other parts of the palace and grounds, especially the ancient picture gallery in which are the portraits of Chinese rulers for many centuries. Dr. Michaelis told me that he was much disappointed at the lack of order and precision about the Presidential household. I imagine it was quite a contrast to the Court of the Kaiser! He objected to the architecture of one of the modern buildings which we saw, and I told him with sorrow (?) that it was not Chinese, but was built by a German architect for the Empress Dowager. (That's not a joke. It's true.) Everything in this amazing land is sloppy and helter-skelter, even affairs of state. While the President was giving his address, coolies in bedraggled uniforms were running around back of the crowd with watering cans and old water kettles full of tea, and the servants of the Palace who were not busy preparing the refreshments were peering at the "furiners" from every door and window where they could get a good view.

Dr. Mott made good use of his opportunity and preached quite a sermon to old President Hsu. I don't know what the old gentleman thought about it. He didn't say!

I have not said much about the meetings of the conference. They were wonderfully inspiring, and I could write pages telling about various addresses and discussions. Even tho' I have had plenty of chances to get

"fed up" on conferences, I found this one peculiarly stimulating. If you will bear with me while I do so, I want to tell you about some of the outstanding impressions of the days we met there together from the ends of the earth.

There was a very strong current of opinion on the subject of war, and many of the delegates wanted the Conference to take an absolute out-and-out stand against all war. The leaders of this movement were English Quakers, Indian students, and one strong leader from Korea. There were many lively discussions in the forums which were a distinguishing feature of the conference; and the question of a Christian and his relation to his country, to war, and to other nations was thoroughly discussed. It was interesting to note that the oppressed peoples were all absolutely against armed force (I mean all of the delegates from India, Korea, the Philippines, China - there was a division on the subject among the Chinese -, French Indo-China, and Siberia.) The delegates from the dominant nations were not ready to condemn all force. There was no definite action taken on the pacifist issue; but some very strong resolutions with regard to war showed how deeply the delegates felt on this question. There was a wonderful spirit of fellowship shown thru all the conference, and it did one good to see the French and German, Chinese and Japanese delegations going off together for long talks which were to issue in better understandings, in new confidence, and in resolute undertakings for the creation of better international relations. The leading French delegate, a remarkably strong woman of great intellectual and personal power told Mrs. Mott at the end of the conference that she "just loved Dr. and Mrs. Michaelis." And it was not a light and empty remark you may be sure.

Cross and I were particularly gratified to find that our Chinese friends who had so much discounted what we had to say about the young Christians of Japan, came into close and friendly relations with the Japanese delegates and won for themselves a new vision of what Christ can mean in the healing of the wounds of the nations.

There was a strong current of opinion making for unity. In that conference were students from practically every great Protestant Communion, from the Church of England, from the Russian, the Greek, and the Roman Catholic Churches. (Indeed several who ought to know have told me that they believe there was never a more widely representative Christian conference held.) Yet there was no interest in the minds of these delegates in creeds and theologies. Every one felt that the fundamentals of the Christian faith lie too deep for intellectual expression or definition. It was a great deepening and widening of spiritual vision which came to delegates as they were led in prayer by men from other Communions. The most beautiful and teaching prayer of the conference was made by a member of the Russian Orthodox Church. Thru all of the fellowship of the great gathering there ran a friendly, brotherly, joyous spirit of co-operation which made me feel as few things ever have the limitless possibilities of Christianity as a healing and unifying force among the nations. It is not easy to write about: I wish you could have been there to experience the thrill and contagion of it.

A very important element in the thought of the conference was the question of social and industrial relations. Several of the forums were concerned with such problems, and the exchange of ideas by the delegates was very illuminating and suggestive. It showed too how much alike the problems of all peoples are at the present time.

I attended a forum which discussed the presentation of Christianity to students. It was led by Dr. Tui, General secretary of the Y. M. C. A.

here in China. It was striking to note how much of the discussion came from Chinese delegates. In almost every case the speaking delegate would present his or her ideas in good English and then put them into Chinese. The World character of the conference showed of course in the languages used. At one time or another French, German, Russian and Swedish were used on the platform with English translations in the hands of the delegates an an interpreter putting the speech into Chinese as it went along. Everything was put into Chinese for the benefit of the Chinese delegates many of whom were not very proficient in English. Some of the work in interpretation was most remarkable. For instance, one of the Chinese interpreters could handle French, German, and English with equal facility.

Unless you have had experience in bilingual conferences you might think that it would make an address very uninteresting to have it given paragraph by paragraph with interpretation. For those who know both of the languages spoken it is very interesting; and for those who do not the interval while the unknown tongue is heard gives an excellent opportunity for note taking and for thought about what is being said. An experienced speaker who is used to working with an interpreter can make a very effective presentation in spite of the difficulties involved.

But I was speaking of some of the themes of the conference. Two others of those which were particularly impressive were these: Christianity and Culture, by a noted French professor - who spoke in French; and Christianity and Science, by another Frenchman. Both of these were very timely themes and created a great deal of interest. They were not followed with as much lively discussion as some of the other themes: as the mood of the delegates was not speculative. The general attitude was a thorough acceptance of Christianity together with an intense desire to find ways in which to apply it to the most pressing problems of life today.

At the request of the students of the College, Dr. Michaelis spoke one evening after the regular conference session on Germany. He told in a most impressive manner of his experiences as food administrator for civil Germany. It was a revelation to many to hear a man of such evident sincerity and humility of spirit speak of the horrors of the times when from his point of view his people were facing starvation and he was responsible for getting food to them. That address, along with others of a similar character from representatives of other nations did a good deal to deepen the feeling of aversion to war which marked the conference. People like French and Germans, Chinese and Japanese find it hard to think of themselves as loving their national enemies; but when they meet face to face in an atmosphere of Christian brotherliness the bitter feelings of the past fade away and new confidence and faith in the essential oneness of mankind finds expression in new friendships which leap across the barriers of race.

Mac and Eleanor both aver that this letter is already too long; and so I'll stop right here and continue from this point next time. When that will be I don't know!

An American mail is just in and I miss some of the letters I thot it might bring from some of you folks who write once in a while. Don't forget us, please, and remember that we want to know what you are doing and thinking. You never heard me complain about letters from any of you being too long. Do your worst! You can't make me mad.

Affectionately,

Alleen

Letter 72 | American Board Mission | Twentysecond
M. C. Journal | Tientsin-China | April 1922

PERMANENT LETTERS M.C.
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
TIENTSIN, CHINA

Dear Home-landers:

By their timely intervention and eloquent pleading on your behalf Mac and Eleanor stopped letter #71 before it was finished: so that is the reason that this follows so close after. They are both away from my study at present, so I fear no interruption !

On rereading what I have written about the Conference I see that there are some important things which I have not mentioned - and just because it was such an important event and many of you are so much interested in it, I will add a few more comments in this letter.

I have failed to mention what was perhaps the most striking impression of the whole great series of meetings: I mean the central and commanding place which Christ has in the thought of the Christian students of every land. They are not interested in theories about Him, and they are impatient of anyone or anything that tends to lose sight of his central personality. The Oriental students especially emphasized their impatience with the Western Church and Western Christianity generally because of the layers and layers of theological interpretation and credalism in which the living humanity and startling reality of the mind of Christ has been wrapped.

Over against the Conference impressions one must place impressions of the new Anti-Christian - or more accurately - anti-religious movement here in China. There are a number of things which need to be told if you are to understand it as it really is: and no doubt there have been many misleading articles in the papers at home on this head. The first thing to be said is that the students of China - just as the students in America - are easily led by a few strong minds. They are the greatest "anti" crowd that ever happened. It is not easy to get them stirred up <u>for</u> something: but it is very easy to get them howling <u>against</u> something. The energies which were put into the campaigns of recent years against Japan are seeking outlet now that campaigning against Japan is suspended while China watches to see what the Island Empire will do with regard to her many fine promises about Shantung. The minds of some of the leading students of various great university centers were stirred up last year by John Dewey and Bertrand Russel to fight against superstition and the abuses of religion. These men claim - with no small measure of justification - that much of the religion of China - Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism, as well as Christianity - is superstition. Given a little start, it did not take much to set the minds of a lot of restless students in various centers all agog on the subject of this great international Christian conference. They got hold of all sorts of rumors and wild stories about what was going to be done in the gathering: and back of them many feel that there are the agents of bolshevism. So there started in Peking and spread thruout the country a movment of protest. The students of Tsing Hua who had invited the conference to their institution, were bombarded on every side with letters, telegrams and student representatives all urging them to strike against the coming of the dangerous representatives of capitalism and religious oppression from the lands of the West and from Japan. Books, pamphlets, and newspapers were printed and widely circulated in the attempt to stir up popular feeling against the Conference and all religious affairs generally - especially Christian undertakings. A few misguided men of national reputation, including the head of the Government University in Peking, joined the "Anti-Christian" society. But for the most part the society enrolled only those who were grossly ignorant of what Christianity is and what it seeks to do. Much of its literature is rotten and its attacks on Christianity fail

to win the sympathy of the bulk of the non-Christian students because of their obvious unfairness. There have been published protests against it on the part of student groups who profess no direct interest in any religion. And the hopes and expectations of its founders have but feebly materialized thus far. Certainly the movement did nothing to hurt the Tsing Hua Conference: if indeed it did not help by reason of the amount of interest it stirred up throughout the country. But opinions vary greatly. One of my Chinese friends, T. T. Lew, who is an old Union Seminary classmate of mine, now Dean of the School of Theology at Yen Ching - Peking Christian University, says that it is but the beginning of a movement which he expects will spread widely and be very serious before it has finished growing. He expects that within ten years no Christian can hold office in the government or teach in a government institution. But his is an extreme view and is not shared by many - either Chinese or foreigners.

Many of the Chinese delegates who came to the conference were told that their lives would be in danger: but not many of them took these threats seriously, and as far as I know, the hairs of the heads of all of them remain untouched. Here in Tientsin there has not been much success in the "anti" campaign. Great masses of the students are quite intelligent enough to see that on the medical and educational side, at least, Christianity has helped China. They are more or less indifferent to religion, and generally tend to believe in religious freedom. It remains to be seen, however, how much our classes and other work with students will be effected.

Officially, China did everything possible to welcome the conference and fadilitate its work. The Ministry of Communications granted a rail rate of ½ to ¼ 3rd Class fare - which was very generous, to say the least. The President and ex-President both held receptions for the delegates, the President of the Chambers of Commerce of all China wrote a most cordial letter to the press welcoming the conference and others in high office did the same: so that on the whole the "anti" campaign cannot be said to have made itself felt to any great extent.

There is a feature of the campaign which interests me greatly: it is this. The present attacks of the opposition are as wild and unfair and sweeping as many of the attacks of Christian propogandists in the old days when it was the thing to denounce and belittle all non-Christian faiths. To a certain expent Christianity is simply reaping what it has sown in ignorant and prejudiced opposition to Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism and all their works. My hope and expectation is that as time goes on the leaders of this type of propoganda will become more moderate, and will even take the position which Christians of the more modern school take toward non-Christian faiths. That is, they will seek that which is good in what they do not agree with, and in time be willing and anxious to agree on as many points as possible. There is this to be said, however, - the attack is made in most cases by those who are against <u>all</u> religion. They think that the leaders of thought in the West have thrown over religion and that China must do the same.

What is needed to show them that great scientific minds in the West are not by any means all on the side of materialism, is a visit from some man as eminent as Dewey or Russel - but yet a representative of the religious cast of mind. I went with Dr. Mott the other day to call on the former Minister of Education, Dr. Yen, and Mr. Pan, who, with Dr. Chang Po Ling, have been responsible for the building up of Nan Kai School and College, as well as for much of the national reform in education. Dr. Mott is much interested in helping them to find some such man, who could be invited to China to lecture as these other men I have mentioned have done. I hope very much that it can

be accomplished.

One incident of the anti-religion campaign which I don't want to forget to tell you is connected with the seemingly Bolshevik end of the scheme. My friend Mr. Toop, representative here of the great British and Foreign Bible Society showed me the other day an innocent looking copy of the New Testament the binding of which had been loosened carefully and replaced after an apocryphal book had been added. The book in question was a typical Russian Bolshevik publication condemning all existing social systems and calling upon the workers of the world to unite and rise to battle for the proletariat. There is no way of telling where the additions to Scripture were made or how many of them have unwittingly been given out by the Bible Society.

If there were not more important things to relate I would tell you about a musical evening which I enjoyed in Tsing Hua at the home of a fraternity brother of mine named Malone. Among those who took part were Mac Poteat and Orin MaGill. Poteat and I roomed together one year at Northfield when he acted as assistant organist and I had the job. McGill was in Maryville when I was there and I remember hearing him sing many times at meetings of the Y. M. C. A. He has the lot adjoining us in Pei Tai Ho now. Another of the musicians there that evening was Miss Olive who is a wonderful singer. She used to sing with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and could have gone into grand opera had she not wanted to become a missionary instead. She is doing wonders with her voice here in China and helping to build up a real music department there in Tsing Hua College. I'll mention only one more of that party - Miss Clemmens, a niece of Mark Twain. If you have learned what life out here in China is like, you will know before this time that it is not hard to get such a group together almost any time: but every now and then it does strike one as quite amazing.

The conference ended on a Sunday and the following day all of the foreign delegates were asked to go by special train to Tientsin for the reception at the Ex-President's mansion. My duties in Tsing Hua and Peking, inconnection with clearing up after the meetings, made it impossible for me to go. Eleanor went, however, and I will let her tell you about it when she writes.

I finished my work on that Monday, spent the evening helping to distribute the returning delegates when they arrived from Tientsin and wanted to go to their various places of entertainment in Peking, and early the next morning set out for home. It was all that I could do to get through some of the sandy roads on the way up, and as there had been a number of high winds during my stay in Peking, I was not altogether easy in my mind about the return trip. I had gone up all alone and I did not want to come back that way. Ralph Harlow of Turkey wanted to come with me but he had to speak at a College Luncheon that day and I had to come anyway. I finally got the head of the motor department of the China American Trading Company - one of the finest motor men in North China and a great friend of mine - to take the trip just for fun. We set out at dawn - or soon after -and had so little difficulty with the sand - which was still wet from a light rain a day or two earlier - that we got to Tientsin before the morning train from Peking. Only four hours and fifteen minutes elapsed between the time of our start and the time of our arrival. For the first time since I have owned it, I rode in the back of the Cadillac to see what it was like. My companion, Lindberg, is one of the few people whose driving I feel willing to trust under all conditions, and I let him drive half of the time. It was a great lark and quite an unusual experience for me.

I had time after my return home to dig into the letters that had piled up on my desk and to get some of them out of the way before the

deputation from the World Committee designated for "follow up" work in Tientsin arrived. We had Nikitin from Russia, Allen Swartz's first teacher of Russian in Petrograd; Galland from South America, a Swiss who knows our friend Ed Robert; Miss George from the Y. W. in America; Ralph Harlow from Smyrna; and Miss Myha Das from India; as well as Miss Muskrat, the Cherokee girl from Oklahoma. On the night of their arrival I met them and helped with the car to get them to the Y. M. C. A. where they were entertained at dinner. In addition to these who were delegated to stop over in Tientsin for three or four days, there were a number of others who spent only one night here. All together it was quite a representative group, and the Missionary Association and representatives of all the Chinese groups here connected with Christian work joined in the festivities.

We entertained Harlow, Dr. (Miss) Conrad, dean of women at Ohio State University, and an American undergraduate, Miss Lydia Johnson - who comes from St. Paul and knows Howard Williams and told us interesting things about his Church and his work generally.

The following day Dr. and Mrs. Mott came to us for one day, and we made it a day of rest for them, keeping everybody away so that they could have a complete vacation from the strenuous doings of the conference. They had accepted our invitation to spend their entire time in Tientsin with us; but the Y. M. C. A. people were very anxious to have them, naturally, and so we gave them up for two days, altho as a matter of fact I was with them almost constantly, using the car to get them about from place to place.

One evening we were entertained at dinner by the Civil Governor and the President of the National Chambers of Commerce of China. One afternoon we called on ex-President Li, and on two afternoons there were mass meetings of students in the great hall of the Canton Guild up in the heart of the old Chinese City.

It was all very interesting and of course the part I liked best was the opportunity afforded to visit with Dr. and Mrs. Mott. Carol had a fine time with the latter, and asked her almost as soon as she got a chance to tell a story about some time when she was a bad little girl. Mrs. Mott told the story, but it was about when Mr. Mott was a bad little boy. We did not hear the story direct, but Carol informed us that he trind to steal some maple sugar and fell into the asparagus. When we thought that could not be correct she thought it might have been the cauliflower. Mrs. Mott informed me afterwards that it was the flour bin. Carol had never heard of that and so the confusion in her mind was natural !

Following the departure for Shanghai of all of these good folk things began to get pretty thick in this part of the world and they are getting thicker all the time. As I have told you before, we have all expected some sort of civil war this spring. Now it seems to be on for sure. The train which took the Conference delegates to Shanghai was about the last to pull out of here before the rails were torn up a few miles south of Tientsin. Chang Tso Lin, "king" of the North (officially High Inspector General of the Three Eastern Provinces) has sent down some 70 trainloads of his troops into Chihli Province and has taken up positions opposing General Wu Pei Fu who has been a very successful and popular military leader in this Province and down along the Yangtze. As you may know, there has been a great division over the matter of the selection of a Premier - which means the control of the Peking government. General Wu drove out the old Anfu party two years ago and he is looked upon as the defender of the Republic by most of the people. The general belief is that General Chang wants to make himself dictator of the nation, possibly President, some say Emperor. Others think that he wants to restore the boy Emperor now

living in Peking. At any rate he means to try to defeat Wu. The armies of the latter have come from the South along the Peking Hankow Railroad toward Peking, and also toward Tientsin. Chang has sent his forces thru here and has gotten between the advancing forces of Wu and both Peking and Tientsin, so that we are now wholly in his power as a city.

As usual at the first threat of fighting, the Chinese are terribly excited and everything is up in the air. Night and day the wealthy Chinese are moving their things by cart, motor, truck, rikishaw, and boat into the Foreign Concessions. The poor people in the country, already being set upon by the hoards of lawless troops who requisition everything in sight, are rushing toward Peking and Tientsin for safety. The fear - based on countless sad experiences in the past - is that the armies will fight a bit, then become demoralized and turn to looting every city near at hand.

The wealthy who leave their homes on Chinese territory to take refuge under the foreign flags in the Concessions are much concerned to have foreigners live in their houses. One of our neighbors, who has a very large place here with more than forty rooms is begging us to take his house free and run up the American flag over it! Of course I don't need to say that we have not done it. All of the grand talk about how much the Chinese want extra-territoriality abolished sounds very interesting - to say the least - in view of what they do the minute there is any danger from the lawless armies which infest the land.

We are not alarmed for ourselves, and there is no reason why we should be. If looting does occur I will send all of the family to some friend's house in the Concessions. We will have some troops here from the American Military Post in Tientsin, and the only danger will be from stray bullets - which can easily be avoided if we stay low enough!

But it is a very serious matter for the Chinese - especially the country people whose homes are located where the military operations are taking place. We have a lot of refugees moving into this compound tonight, under cover of darkness. And we shall probably have a good many more. The same situation arose two years ago, but the fighting then was not on such a large scale as seems more probable this time, and there was no looting in Tientsin or Peking, altho Tungchow was burned and everything worth taking there was removed, as you may remember.

We hope that the news in the papers at home will not alarm you - for by this time you must know that it is not very trustworthy. There is not the least anti-foreign character to this fuss, and there is no fear that there will be as things stand now.

Just what the inwardness of it all is no one can say for sure. I see that the London Times thinks the hand of Japan is in it, and so do most of us. Chang Tso Lin has been flirting with them a good deal and he is said to have made some agreement with the Canton government. His public statements , on which no one puts any reliance, are to the effect that he wishes to unify the country. He will not fight unless attacked by General Wu. As a matter of fact, his troops do not seem to have come expecting real fighting, and already some of them have taken to their heels down near the "front". They are a pack of cowards anyway, hirelings all, and there is no motive for their fighting their fellows in the Wu armies. They usually fight by firing into the air and then running to the nearest town where there is any chance of plunder from shops and wealthy homes.

Tonight it is raining. If it rains hard for two days that will be the end of the "war" for Chinese one and all hate the rain and quit everything as soon as it begins to fall. We'll hope there will be plenty for more reasons than one. Here's where I stop -

Affectionately,

Letter 73 American Board Mission May 4th. 620
N. C. Journal Hopei, Tientsin 1922.

Dear Home Landers;

I wish I know your state of mind as you come to read this, and I wish I could be sure that you would none of you be alarmed for us in view of the reports which you must be reading in the papers at home. At any rate let me say at the outset that we are utterly sure that we are in no danger and that there will be none worth talking about in connection with this present military blow-up here. If I know you are not going to be worried by what I write, I can have a lot of fun telling of the wild and racy doings around here since my last letter.

All work for everybody in Tientsin seems to have been off for a week or more now, and all that people think talk or do is connected with the "war". With the troops trains thundering thru the town all day and night and the sound of the big (?) guns in the wind now and then - not to mention the poor wretched wounded who keep pouring into Hopei from the trains leaving the front - there is plenty going on to keep the gossips and rumor-hounds going.

I told you in my last letter that the Chinese from this part of the city were making tracks for the Foreign Concessions with all of their valuables. That process kept up until there were very few left save the very poor and the watchmen of the well-to-do. Foreign warships have been steaming for Tientsin, and two of them have arrived at the "bund" . (The docks in China ports are always called "bunds".) All of the foreigners have been limbering up their guns and there has been feverish activity among all of the military stationed here. The telephone and the telegraph have been hot with all sorts of wild rumors and some very large proportion of the community, I regret to state, has been completely "taken in" by the general panic in the air.

You may think me anything you like, but I cannot help saying that aside from the suffering of the wounded and the privations of the poor Chinese who are driven from their homes, there is little in the situation that strikes any but a humorous response in me. It is a situation which you cannot possibly appreciate unless you know China and the very unique and original way the Chinese have of making war. To be sure, every observer has been surprised during this past week of fighting to note that there is a good deal of actual combat going on - to which the four or five thousand wounded pitifully witness - but even so, there is much of the operatic about the whole affair.

Here we are in a city only a few miles from the battle front. The "enemy" has partial control of the town and martial law has been in effect for some days. The troop trains go thru night and day and the wounded keep coming in - yet the people go about espousing one cause or the other and asking their friends which side they are for just as if it were a baseball game that is going on. I am a foreigner and have not been invited to inspect troop trains - but I go to the station day or night, get on passing troop trains and talk with the troops. No one ever thinks of stopping me. Ballou went down to the front the other day and actually held up a troop train for half an hour because he wanted to ride in it and they did not want him to. He got on and off several times. Each time he got off the train started: each time he got on it stopped. He was alone and unarmed, but none of the soldiers did anything but argue with him, and he finally got off and let the train go because he was sorry for them they were so distressed - not knowing what to do ! Imagine that happening any where else in the world if you can! And it was within sight of the front line fighting which was going on at the time.

The front is over sixty miles long. On part of it there is considerable heavy artillery - real stuff. At some points the troops have

dug in. They are said to be troops who were in France as laborers and learned the arts of modern war from afar. On each side there are a number of air planes and bombing has taken place at a numberof points. Today we saw one of the planes pass over us here twice, and if one looks at the right time they can be seen daily.

Part of the excitement here is due to the fact that Chang Tso Lin brought in a number of his troops disguised as police and posted them in a big building about two hundred yards from our house. Some of our friends decided that the first duty of these troops would be to muss us all up: and so there were numberless telephone messages coming to us advising us to get out. We went and talked with the troops, looked them over and decided to trust our own interpretation of their presence-which was that they were here as a body-guard for Chang Tso Lin in case he decided to come to Tientsin.

According to all treaty stipulations, no troops are allowed in the city: and altho this rule is frequently broken on a small scale, it has only once been badly infringed. That was during the revolution in 1911. The French and British Consuls protested against the violation of the agreement this time and the troops were withdrawn.

Chang Tso Lin has been defeated - the decisive battle seems to have been fought yesterday - and the retreat began last night. There was wild excitement in the city and since everybody feared what would happen at Central Station when the troops began to come in, we thought we could do nothing better than to go there and look around a bit. Ballou and I went up in the Cadillac, which now proudly flies an American flag made by Eleanor's trusty"needles" in the Haiku Industry - Betsy Ross never turned out anything better looking than their products rushed out during the past few days - . We found things there excited but certainly not dangerous. We went about among the troops and talked with the wounded and others. The only mysterious affair that we witnessed was the arrival of a great many loads of guns from the city here, and carts of ammunition. These guns were taken at the Civil Governor's Yamen near our house here when his body-guard was disarmed by the city police yesterday. We could not find out where the guns were going; but we got an idea that they were to be used as a reserve by the Tientsin police in case of trouble.

It is hard to tell my tale consecutively. I must turn back now and recount some of the doings of last week. I was having a fine time on Saturday evening cleaning and adjusting some things on my car: and as some of you may guess I was glad accordingly. When I was sitting in my nice concrete pit under the car in the midst of a most enjoyable mechanical ensamble, an urgent telephone message came from the American Consulate, asking me to come down at once. I got dressed and washed and reported at the office there in a little while. I was sorry to find that the Consul wanted us to move the women and children into the Concessions. Naturally he feels a heavy responsibility for all Americans and we know that he must "play safe" even when there is only remote danger.

Eleanor and Thelma did not want to move into town and since we were perfectly certain that there was no great danger, they remained here until Tuesday. That night the Consul called up and "ordered" them in: we managed to calm his fears so that he was willing to have them wait until the next day. Then we went down to the Russian Concession and settled the kids and their mothers there at the homes of the MacCann's and the Chandlers. We had a real reason for wanting the women to stay here. It was for the sake of the Chinese women and children who have come to us for refuge and who would be panic struck if they saw our women folk going away. But out of respect for the consul and a desire to set his mind at ease, we moved our two households in part - "we" here referring to Ballou and myself. One of the girls has been

here all of the time however, and at the present time it is Eleanor's turn. One night there happened to be a fire not far from us and the reports that got started from that conflagration prove what Paul said about the tongue to be wholly true. We understand that our house has been burned and that several other terrible things have happened to us. But we don't seem to feel the effects very definitely yet !

We were awakened early this morning by a telephone call from the consulate saying that there was a general rout of Chang Tso Lin's troops and that they were falling back as rapidly as possible on Tientsin in wild disorder. We were advised to flee to town. So we fled (?) to the railroad station to have a look-see and what we saw was very far from alarming. It was most interesting. We spent an hour wandering around among the trains that congested the station, talking with the men and finding out all we could about the state of affairs. The troops were tired and hungry and all they wanted was food which they got as soon as they reached the station here. There was excellent order and contrary to all expectations no effort on the part of the troops to leave the trains. Of course we cannot say what will happen tonight under cover of darkness and with an increasingly congested railroad discharging its load after load of troops here.

The scene of the decisive battles and defeats so far is the North-Western theatre of the war. If there is also defeat and retreat in the South that will mean a large influx of troops from along the Tientsin-Pukow line. Central Station, where these lines converge, is within sight of our house, and so you can see that we are in a good place to see what happens.

The U. S. Cruiser "Huron" has just sent up a detachment of marines to strengthen the defence troops here in town, and everything is ready for an emergency which the old timers practically all declare will not come. The alarmists reason this way. Most of the Chinese armies have looted after defeat; this army is now defeated and will therefore soon begin to loot. (They forget that it has rarely been true that an army in China has been well-paid. In this case Chang Tso Lin seems to have experimented to see what could be done with a well paid army.) The wealth of North China is concentrated in the Concessions in Tientsin. The ex-German, ex- Austrian, and ex-Russian Concessions are no longer strictly speaking under any kind of extraterritorial rights. Therefore the armies will make for these places and collect what they can from the homes and shops. In the case of our part of the city: When the soldiers find out that the homes and shops have been emptied of their contents, they will be angered and burn the place. In order to make a mess of things in the Russian Concession they will blow up the Standard Oil tanks, the oil from which will flow across the river and set fire to the British, French and Japanese Concessions. This is a sample of the line of talk the frightened people are regaling themselves with. There seem to be excellent reasons for discounting most of it.

We feel perfectly calm for several reasons. In the first place we are fairly certain that the troops are under control even in retreat and that they will not attempt much looting in Tientsin. Should they loot, according to all past experience in similar troubles, they will leave foreign property strictly alone. The non-military Chinese have no arms whatsoever. Therefore if the looters like they can go anywhere without danger and take what they want. (This is supposing that the police force does nothing to prevent it.) But they know that foreigners are always provided with arms. In case they come here, we have plenty of guns and 1500 rounds of ammunition. We do not want to use them for anything but noise; but we don't propose to have all the women and children defenceless. You would be amused to hear what means we took to let

the community know that we were prepared to defend the place in case of need (which might arise from local sources as well as from outside troops in case of serious disturbance in the city). We debated the question of having rifle practice in the compound: but we knew it would not do as the firing of a single shot would produce panic in this whole section of the city. So we decided on a review! We went ostensibly to get permission from the police to have target practice: tho' of course we knew that such permission would not be granted. I put on my army uniform, Ballou and several of our Chinese friends joined me: and in our pockets we placed numberous automatic pistols - while each had some sort of a rifle. We just walked thru several neighboring streets and then came home again: but our purpose was accomplished.

Eleanor, Ballou and I have just returned from a general scouting party thru this part of town. We went to the station and looked to see what we could see. We talked with some of the retreating troopers and gathered the impression that things were very well in hand. Some prisoners came thru and it was highly amusing to hear the conversation around their cars. Some of the people on the platform were for one army and some were for the other and they did not hesitate to announce their sympathies. No one who did not know the signs could tell which soldiers were which. They wear the same uniform, but their improvised sleeve bands differ. The Chang Tso Lin crowd wear blue and yellow; the Wu Pei Fu crowd wear red. It is more or less like the piping times in England during the wars of the roses.

According to the reports from down town this afternoon there is a lot of fighting going on out here: but we have failed to discover it at the points from which it is reported. There is a stream of carts on the streets in each direction. Those going toward the Concessions bear refugees with all manner of boxes and rolls: those going toward the Central Station are loaded with bundles of copper coins. Such a lot of work as it is to move them! We found that each bundle contained about $30 in coppers. They are part of the supply which Chang brought down from Mukden in 13 coal cars. He took them off of the cars and deposited them in a bank down in the Chinese City. Now that he is on the run he is taking them back with him. It was worth nothing to that bank to take them in for a few days, I venture; but the carters are reaping a fine harvest for their work, as Chang is paying as he goes. The carters, rikishaw men, and house owners in the Concessions are the folks that have gotten the most out of this whole performance. The former two classes have had steady work for military and civil hire: the latter have rented every square inch of available space at terribly high rates to the flood of refugees.

This morning some of our neighbors came in and asked for permission to bring their women and children into the compound tonight. We have had plenty of regular Church members for some time as inhabitants of the compound - but these new ones are outsiders who are getting more and more frightened. One old lady came in just about lunch time and pounded on the front door. When I got there I found that she was a nicely dressed middle aged person with a strong Southern accent. She was so Southern, in fact, that I could not understand her. I called in one of the servants and he likewise failed to "get" her remarks. We finally made out that she wanted us to write out a sign stating that her house was a "mission hall" and to loan her an American flag. She could not seem to see any reason why that could not easily be done!

The fighting yesterday which brought things to a decisive point was real fighting without any mistake. The reports are that over 2000 of Chang's troops alone were killed at Fung Tai, near Peking. We have no way of knowing how accurate that report is. Certainly there were

plenty of wounded coming to Hopei here from the railroad last night.

It all is so useless and fruitless that it is sickening when looked at seriously. There is no ideal, no purpose, no motive in the minds of any of the fighters. They are not dying for anything, nor suffering for anything. Much of the death and suffering of the Great War now seems to have been for nothing: but at least those who fought had some convictions and those who sent them to the battle had high ideals for them. There isn't even much of any talk of such things in this case: the Chang Tso Lin claims that he is unifying the country, and Wu claims that he is defending the Republic. Many think there is some truth in the latter claim, but nobody puts much faith in the former.

The kiddies are having a fine lark down at the McCann house. Carol has just been talking to Eleanor and me on the phone and she is greatly pleased with the Russian Park which is near at hand. It is a lovely place for them to be and they are getting a change while Eleanor is getting a rest. Their amah is with them and our cook and one man servant have gone to assist the McCann servants with the extra members of the household there. *They did not manifest any regret at being told that we wanted them to go there, for they feel much more at ease in a Foreign Concession than they do anywhere else. It is pathetic and absurd to see how this poor country deals its armies and its military leaders. The only safe place for anybody from Ex-President of China down to the least peasant farmer is under some Foreign flag. Even the hated banner of the Island Empire looks good to the Chinese here now - at least they show great speed in getting into the Japanese Concession, poor devils.

* The "they" in this paragraph refers to the servants and not to the kids !

The other night, at the order of the Consul, I went to a steamer at the bund here and pulled off Stanley who was about to start for the China Christian Conference in Shanghai. I was surprised to find on board a lot of the delegates whom I had seen at Tsing Hua. They had been in Mukden, Harbin and other places and were on their way south to get a steamer home. The war excitement had provided them with plenty of diversion and of course they took it more seriously than most of us do. They seemed relieved to think that they were getting out of it!

The whole business will seriously interfere with the Conference and it is a great pity, for that assembly will be an important one.

I just mentioned Tsing Hua where the Conference of Students was held recently. That place is now deserted by the faculty and students and military camps surround it. All of the school and colleges here are closed - with the exception of Nan Kai - and my classes and other activities with the students are at a stand still.

Today's news has one item which I must add even if it is not connected with anything I have written. The gates of Peking are shut to keep all of the retreating soldiers out: but last night a bunch of them thought they would get in and so they took a locomotive and rammed one of the railroad gates! Talk about going into a city in a wooden horse! China is up to date and tries the iron horse instead. The engine rammed the gates all right: but the police inside were ready with their guns and made such good use of them that the looters were glad to avail themselves of the exit provided by their trusty(?) steed. We have no walls to be rammed here - but there are armed police near the railroad station and along the tracks. What they will do in case of other rambunctious troops we cannot be althogether sure. Their head, Yang I Teh, made the sad mistake of forsaking neutrality a few days ago when he thought that Chang Tso-Lin would win, and declared himself a supporter of Chang. Now he must be faced with a difficult situation, and I'll bet he wishes to high heaven that he had sided with Wu Pei Fu. It is always considered good policy in this country to wait until the battle is decided be-

not making much noise about which side you are on. Some of my student friends asked me recently where I stood and I told them that as far as I understood the situation I was for Wu Pei Fu. They asked me why I did not wear some red arm bands to show my sympathies. I told them that it was not my country and I did not think it my place to take sides publicly. I asked them why they did not wear some such marks. They laughed uncomfortably and did not reply: but what they were thinking was - how do we know which side will win'. Such a criticism is a hard one to make for one who has a great affection for China; but unfortunately it is only too true.

The students have much to say and many public demonstrations to make over matters far away and general - like questions of international decisions at Washington. But in a case as urgent and immediate as so-called civil war they take great pains not to show themselves until it is over.

To judge from my deeds, I suppose some of my friends might think today that I was for Chang Tso Lin. On the way down town I found traffic at an important bridge blocked because one of the heavy carts loaded with the coppers I have told you about had gotten stuck. The mule and the men hauling it could not get it over the sill of the bridge. So with a few remarks to the hundreds of on-lookers about the subject of lending a helping hand now and then, I got out of my car and helped them. Immediately I did so, several volunteers came forward and a Chinese police took my arm and tried to persuade me that it was not at all necessary for a foreign gentleman to soil his hands with such labor. The incident provided a sort of outlet for the wrought up feelings of the crowd and they enjoyed a great laugh over it. I suppose they were laughing at me: but I am sure I didn't object in the least if it gave them any joy.

This letter has already grown far too long: and tho I might add a good deal more I will stop now. For the love of mike don't worry about us and don't get excited over the things you read in the papers. Most of the news out here is gathered by people who don't talk Chinese and who think a friendly argument is a fight to the death. For a case in point let me note what happened this morning. When we went to the station to see what was doing we met one of our American friends from down town. He was greatly excited and said that there was a riot and fight going on in the station. He was leaving in great haste when we arrived. We went on in and found that there was a little jostling going on because of the fact that the hungry soldiers wanted to get off the cars and attack the piles of bread waiting for them on the platform. Their officers fired into the air to attract attention and to enforce their commands. That was all. When I got home I got word from the American Consulate that a fight was in progress at the Central Station. My excited friend had been there to report. I put several large crimps in his exciting report and phoned a few other people who had gotten all "het up" to tell them what the facts were. One more incident and I really will stop. We heard this afternoon that there had been wires strung all around the Japanese Concession and that these were being charged to shock Chang Tso Lin's shock troops when they attacked to night. All that was happening was a repair to some telephone wires. Q. E. D.

Come on in the water's fine!

Yours affectionately,

Henry

May 1922

敬啓者雍劍秋君令尊

醴泉先生旅世七十五年先奉佛教後於本年四月得蒙

基督救恩領受聖洗今於本年四月十二即舊歷三月十六日子時離世歸

主謹訂於本月十三即舊歷四月十七日午時殯葬預於上午十一時敬請

宗主弟兄姊妹在英租界南馬廠道雍宅本廳開會追悼並謝

主恩伏乞屆時

光臨不勝禱盼特此佈達並頌

13th 11 o'clock

台祺

陳芝厚 王琴齋 宋久

謹啟

民國十一年五月五日

Note this series

(This is a personal invitation to a funeral)

H.S.L.

REC'D JUN 12 1922

Henry Smith Leiper, M. A.,
American Board Mission,
Tientsin, China.

May
Twelfth
1 9 2 2

Dear Enoch;

It is good to read your "open letter" to us missionaries in the April "Herald"- and we thank you for the warm personal interest which prompts it. It serves as a final spur to start my typewriter on a letter which I have long purposed writing to you.

This last issue of the magazine adds justification for a little criticism that has moved within me several times of late. It hurts us out here to see the beautiful Chinese characters almost always printed upside down in publications from 14 Beacon Street. Can't you coopt some friendly laundryman or nearby Chinese student to help on page proof where Chinese characters are used ? Not many Chinese eyes rest on these pages, as it happens, but I don't like to think of the inevitable reaction in the mind behind the eyes when they come upon such a page as #125 in the April issue. Here is the name of God displayed in a position of dishonor.

If no Chinese is at hand to help, any one who will give an evening to a brief study of the makeup of typical Chinese characters can learn enough to be able to tell when the characters are right side up. As a little suggestion along that line I may say here that almost always you will be safe if you note whether the lines used in a given character spread at all. If they spread or tend to spread - and some of the lines in almost every character do - the wider opening between the lines in the bottom of the character. I am enclosing a letter in Chinese and have indicated what I mean in one marked column.

It is a matter of great amusement to us when we see English"as she is wrote" by ignorant Chinese: but our feelings are hard to describe when we see Chinese characters in American papers - and they are to be observed in increasing numbers in advertisements etc - presented in every arrangement but the correct one.

Eleanor announces to me that I must stop writing letters of criticism to Boston ! Her feeling is that most of my few letters to the Board have been of that kind - and in a measure it is true: mainly because the lack of any connection with any Church leaves us without any good excuse for frequent letters about our work. But knowing most of you in the office as I am fortunate in knowing you, I don't loose any sleep worrying for fear you will think me a cronic kicker.

In this connection, I might say that I write a journal letter to my family and friends which now reaches more than seventy five people. Only parts of it would be of any use to you and sometimes it is long and hard reading: but if you care to have it I would be glad to send you a copy regularly - for your columns, shears, or wastebasket.

Henry Smith Leiper, M. A.,
American Board Mission,
Tientsin, China.

Herewith I will enclose two recent letters about the war which has just swept over this part of China and is still muddling along up to the North of us a hundred miles or so away.

Herewith, likewise, I think I will enclose a few paragraphs about the war which may be of more use to you than anything in my longer letters.

Speaking of letters reminds me of that absorbingly interesting one you publish from David Livingstone. It is delightful to know that more are in store: they will be widely copied I am sure and bring just notice to your magazine - as well as accomplishing other good things. It will be a great surprise to most Americans - as it was to me - to know that a brother of Livingstone was educated in America and lived his life there as a minister.

Last summer when I was in Japan as a Commissioner from the North China Mission, I had the privilege of attending a meeting of the Japan Mission - and finding it most interesting, I had occasion once more to regret the fact that I could not attend the meeting in 1918 when you were there. It does not seem very long ago since I walked down the streets in Kobe with you!

A few weeks ago we had a great and inspiring meeting in Peking of the World Student Christian Federation. I was lucky in being a delegate - and it took me back to old days in Northfield, for a lot of the old crowd were there, as you know. The holding of such a gathering in China at this time was a most happy and fortunate idea; and its influence will be felt far and wide. There was tremendous eagerness on the part of students to get in and our local Christians and their non-Christian friends went to great lengths in seeking admission, The movement which was started against it by certain students in Peking has not amounted to much, and in one way it has been an advantage to the Christian movements by calling attention to their existence and their outreach.

Ralph Harlow was here with us for a day or so - and you can imagine how much we enjoyed that. Also the Motts. Neil McMillan, Charlie Hurrey, Dave Porter and others of that same group have looked in on us to our great delight. There is such a constant stream of visitors from America here that it would be hard to feel far off and out of touch if one wanted to! Now comes word from Brewer that he will be here in the Fall. That is certainly good news. We wish you were coming too.

My touch with the student life here is most interesting and stimulating. I am still working hard at the language which I have had to neglect somewhat for two years on account of numberous other demands. But in spite of language short-comings I have constant opportunities to talk with large and small groups of students and to help along the good work.

Henry Smith Leiper, M. A.,
American Board Mission,
Tientsin, China.

I have large Bible Classes in the Government Normal School, the Railways School, the Law College, and elsewhere. Together with the Student Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. I am constantly in touch with various city-wide social and religious movements, which are of increasing importance in such a growing business and educational center as Tientsin.

We have recently had the privilege of building the first new building on the new compound in Hopei - and now we live here where contact with the educated and influential class of Chinese is so much easier than in Hsiku - the old Compound. Before we had been in our new home two months, we had entertained over 300 Chinese for at least tea - and many of them for a meal. I have a sort of open house every week, and sometimes feel that the results of it are promising. Quite often the number of those coming makes it impossible to do more than entertain in a very general way: but even that is a gain in friendliness and mutual understanding.

The new editor of the Congregationalist's fine. In saying this I reflect in no way on the former "Lord of the Pen" (literal for editor in Chinese). Grandfather Henry Martyn Smith used to be editor and publisher of the "Advance" and so I am interested for more than one reason in the Congregationalist. You must greatly enjoy contact with a man of such broad experience, such active mind and genial spirit as Mr. Gilroy.

The hour grows late and this letter is already far too long and rambling. I've just touched on some of the things I know we would "gas" about if you were able to sit down here before my study fire tonight. You are too busy to write personal letters, I know, but if you ever feel so inclined, I hope you will drop us a line and tell us something about yourself.

With affectionate greetings,

I am yours,

Henry Smith Leiper

Harry

Rec'd AUG 14 1923

Letter of 1 p2

Edelman 623

JEFFERSON ACADEMY
TUNGHSIEN, PEKING, CHINA
校學中河潞縣通北
OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

HARRY S. MARTIN, PRINCIPAL
CH'EN CH'ANG YU, ASSISTANT PRINCIPAL
CHANG FANG T'IEN, BUSINESS MGR.
ROBERT B. SHAW, SECRETARY

July 18, 1923.

My dear People,-

In his last letter Professor Lyman says, "Please tell us the state of things politically at your next writing". This may express the desire of many of you so I shall try to get some sort of answer on its way. Let me warn you at the outset, however, that what I say to-day may not be true to-morrow and by the time this reaches you an altogether different situation may have arisen. I realize that China has been in the limelight the past few months because of the wrecking of the Peking "Blue Express" and the work of the bandits in carrying off some rather important personages. I realize, too, that the world seems on the point of forcing China to make some effort to set her house in order, that the good will and patience of the nations will not last forever unless they see some signs of constructive endeavor.

The other day I heard Dr. C. T. Wang say in an address given in Peking, "We have no President, we have no Premier, we have no Cabinet, we have nothing, and yet the people seem to be going on their way about as usual". That sums up the situation in our part of the country pretty well. There is no government and yet the people are fairly well governed. But in other sections the citizens are feeling cruelly this lack of central and authoritative rule.

You have read in the papers so much about the Lincheng outrage that I shall not go into details. The "Blue Express", as the new train between Peking and Shanghai is called, is a beautiful made-in-America train and the pride of the Chinese. The region through which it was passing at the time it was held up was on the border land between Shantung and Kiangsi and has been known as a robber nest for years. Tuchün T'ien, the military governor of Shantung, who has figured so much in the papers recently has a son in our school. Though he is enlightened enough to recognize the advantages we have to offer (!) yet he is thoroughly the old type of politician and governor. Two years ago during the famine I went to see him to inquire what could be done with robber bands on the border line between Shantung and Chihli provinces. He replied there was little to be done because if he sent his soldiers to clear up the section and they should cross the Chihli line it would cause the Chihli governor to lose face! The Chihli governor, be it known, was the Ts'ao Kün who is making such a mad race for the presidency.

You know the outcome of the negotiations for the relief of the prisoners. They have received their freedom but at what a price! Vast sums of money have been paid over to the bandits and hundreds of the robbers have been enlisted into the regular army of the Republic with back pay and a surplus for future emergencies. I am quite sure you see what a deterring influence this severe punishment will have upon other robber bands who are thirsting for loot!

You don't understand? Neither do we. But the foreigners had to be released for fear of foreign complications and there was no other way to insure their getting out safe and sound. The whole incident is an example of the pass to which the state of affairs has come in China.

And now what of Peking and political movements there? You remember that a little more than a year ago Li Yuan-hung at the urgent invitation of Gen. Wu Pei-fu came to Peking to resume the presidency after the war with Chang Tso-lin. Everyone recognizes that Li is a good man but not a strong executive. He stood for such reforms as the abolishment of the Tuchün (military governorship) system and disbandment of troops. But he had no strong army behind him and lacked the backing of those who had. Ts'ao Kün, since the defeat of the Mukden party, the overlord of the tu-chüns, has been using every means to get into the presidents's office. His party, known as the Tientsin clique, has resorted to intrigue and bribery on a large scale. But they could do nothing with Li in office. Since he would not resign the only thing to do was to force him out. This they have succeeded in doing but their methods have proved a boomerang which they had not counted upon. They do not dare go further now for fear the Legations will not recognize a new president so illegally hoisted to power, and there the matter stands. There is no premier, the two or three remaining members of the cabinet are trying to function but without authority, parliament cannot secure a quorum and would do nothing if it could, the constitution remains undrafted, men like Wellington Koo do not dare assume office. Dr. Ch'uan said the other day, "You say the situation is going from bad to worse, I say it is going from worse to worst".

General Feng Yü Hsiang has been severely criticised for the part he played in forcing President Li out of ~~xxx~~ Peking. He is keenly sensitive to the criticism and from what we can see from the outside deserves some measure of rebuke. But we must remember that he is under Tsao Kun and must obey his behests or come to an open break with him. That he evidently does not think it wise to do. Brigadier Gen. Chang Chih-chiang, next in command to General Feng, is stationed here in Tunghsien. He does not like to talk about the state of things politically. All he will say is that the cabinet is in charge. The whole affair is not one to inspire conversation or optimism.

And what of the future? Who dares prophesy? Many are advocating some form of foreign intervention but the doctors disagree as to what kind it shall be. The use of force seems out of the question. The wisest suggestion in my opinion is the calling of a national conference with foreign advisers in which the whole matter might be threshed out. But who can call such a conference and where would the real authority lie after decisions were made? One cannot help wondering what bearing the present conditions here will have upon the carrying out the provisions of the Washington Conference. The great weakness of the Chinese comes out in their attempts at popular government, namely, deficiency in administrative ability and lack of loyalty to a cause and to each other. Development of these qualities with the education of public opinion is a requisite

for good government in China. That means education which requires time but which must not be delayed, and it means the spirit that Christianity can give. These are general palliatives but they are fundamental. We hope the present impasse may be the darkness that precedes the dawn. And while waiting for the dawn we thoroughly believe that the work you are helping us to do is what will bring the daylight.

It was well that we did not have to follow this event with an elaborate commencement. We keep our highest class boys for another year in order that they may become the third year of the Senior high school. We did have exercises for the Junior middle school boys when fifty-nine received diplomas. School closed June 22nd.

We had a good spring term. There were 273 students enrolled. There were all sorts of athletic games and meets. We won the Peking track meet with a large score and won second place in the North China meet. This is the third time that our boys have won the second place which means that the Chihli governor's cup will remain permanently with Jefferson Academy. We have the distinction of having the fastest runner in China in our school at the present time.

Rose and the children are in Peitaiho where they went nearly a month ago. I am staying behind to get up some accounts but hope to get away for a few weeks soon. The children greatly enjoy the swimming and the out-of-door life at the sea shore. If our plans carry Lyman will have but one more summer with us before he starts for America so we wish to make the most of the two that remain. Lyman's drawing, a Tungchou pagodo, decorates the cover of the American high school annual this year.

I have just been over to help celebrate Dr. Arthur H. Smith's 78th birth-day. He is well and hearty and as full of jokes and pranks as ever. It is a great joy to see him and Mrs. Smith in their new house. They take delight in making it as comfortable and attractive as possible. Just now Dr. Smith is rejoicing over his tomato patch. I wish you could see it, for it is quite remarkable. Mrs. Smith is constant in her devotion to the hospital patients. Dr. Smith does writing and speaking and keeps busy at other uplifting tasks. We are fortunate in having them with us these years.

We are having a rain, the first really good rain of the season. This puts us in good spirits.

With love and greetings,

Cordially,

Harry S. Martin.

624

Mrs Bell

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

NORTH CHINA MISSION.

(ASSOCIATED WITH UNITED MISSION TREASURERS.)

TELEPHONE 1049, S. O.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"FERNSTALK, TIENTSIN"

CODES { MISSIONS. C. I. M. BENTLEY'S.

53 RACECOURSE ROAD,
TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Mrs Bell

FILE NO.

September 26, 1923

OCT 27 1923

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon St., Boston Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Mr. Bell:

I was very glad indeed to receive your letter of August 16th; despite the fact that our time is usually full, a little job like this affords an opportunity for relaxation. You were quite right in saying that I had been too long to appreciate the distinctness of what we see everyday, however, it happened that the day your letter arrived Mr. McLean newly appointed to Fenchow also arrived on a visit to Tientsin before taking up language study. I used him to help selecting a number of pictures from which I hope you may be able to obtain something that will be of use.

With your letter in hand I will be on the look out for ~~for~~ anything that I think would be of service to you. There is much that one might write you in regard to affairs here in China, but politics and government are in such a condition that one cannot ~~have~~ make any intelligent forecast of what is going to happen. What poor old China needs now more than anything else is some able leader with the love of righteousness and the love of his country in his heart who will put personal ambitions and personal interest in the background and work for those things which will restore China to her place among nations. Her worst enemies are to be found among those who are controlling the country's destiny at the present time, however, one must not lose faith or hope, because we believe that there is yet to dawn a day in which this land will take her place among the nations of the earth, and command the respect which she is able to call forth.

We have been appalled by the castastrophe which has befallen Japan; terrible it is beyond our conception, but we believe that Japan will come out of it perhaps stronger than she was before at least from the moral point of view. With cordial regards,

Yours faithfully,

James H. McCann

James H. McCann,
Mission Treasurer.

P.S. The photographs will go forward under separate cover within a few days.

JHM/PFC

McConnaughey 1918

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

625

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 9 1927 R 8 PM 11 50

CB988 38 NL.CLAREMONT CALIF 8

REV JAMES L BARTON.
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

Ans.

IF IN YOUR JUDGEMENT IT IS NECESSARY FOR THE SAFETY OF GRACE MCCONNAUGHEY THAT SHE LEAVE CHINA PLEASE CABLE TO HER TWO HUNDRED FOR EXPENSES AND I WILL ON BEING NOTIFIED FORWARD THE SAME TO YOU HER MOTHER.

LUCETTA MCCONNAUGHEY.

Pilgrim Place

April 9, 27 626

Mrs. Lucetta McConnaughey
Pilgrim Place
Claremont, Calif.

CABLEGRAM TODAY SAYS GRACE MARY MCCLURE MRS PYE LUCIEN DOCTOR WATSON IN FENCHOW. OTHERS GONE TO COAST. WE ARE CABLING GROUP IN FENCHOW TAKE NO UNNECESSARY RISKS ADVISING WITHDRAWAL. ADDRESS FORTY RUE PETAIN TIENTSIN. BOARD IS PROVIDING FUNDS AS NEEDED. HOPE FOR SPECIAL GIFTS FROM CHURCHES TO MEET EMERGENCY.

Eula B. Lee

Prepaid $1.20

627

Form 1206A

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
TELEGRAM	
DAY LETTER	
NIGHT MESSAGE	
NIGHT LETTER	X

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NO.	CASH OR CHG
CHECK	
TIME FILED	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Night Letter June 3, 1927

Winfield A. McLean
1416 Alaska Bldg.
Seattle, Wash.

Letter received by Secretary Strong May twentythird carried to Omaha Meetings for consultations Returning next week can write more fully Prudential Committee voting furlough allowance six months Advise use of entire summer to recuperate health and hold self ready ~~in readiness~~ to return China late fall if conditions warrant Welcome to homeland

Mark H. Ward

McLean 628

Form 1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED 1927 JUNE 2 PM 7 39
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

NB851 42 NL.SEATTLE WASH 2

STRONG AMERICAN BOARD.
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

JUN 3 1927

Ans.

AS YET HAVE RECEIVED NO REPLY TO MY LETTER TO YOU MAY SIXTEENTH STOP WOULD APPRECIATE NIGHTLETTER REPLY WITH YOUR SUGGESTION IN ORDER THAT WE MAY SETTLE OUR SUMMER PLANS AND GIVE DEFINITE WORD ON REFUSAL WE HAVE ON A SUMMER COTTAGE.

WINFIELD MCLEAN.

(a)

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unrepeated message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unrepeated message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this company as follows:

1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unrepeated-message rate beyond the sum of five hundred dollars; nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, *unless specially valued;* nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.
2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.
3. The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.
4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him for such delivery at a reasonable price.
5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.
6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the company for transmission.
7. It is agreed that in any action by the company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.
8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.
9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

CLASSES OF SERVICE

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Day Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as ing and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely, and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rates for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be

Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

629

14FY ER 106NL 8 EXTRA

DETROIT MICH AUG 17 1920

RM 07

JAMES L BARTON

D D AM B C F M 14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS

WOULD IT BE ASKING TO MUCH OF THE AM BOARD TO TRY AND GET SOME LATE INFORMATION IN REGARDS MISS MICKEYS CONDITION WHEREABOUTS AND FUTURE PLANS WE HAVE RECEIVED NO INFORMATION LATER THAN YOURS OF JULY 10TH NO DETAILS WHAT EVER DONT YOU THINK HER PARENTS ENTITLED TO A LITTLE CONSIDERATION HER FATHER HAS BEEN AN INVALID FOR THREE YEARS YOU CAN IMAGINE WHAT THIS SUSPENSE HAS BEEN TO HIM I WANT DEFINITE INFORMATION AS TO HER PRESENT CONDITIONS PROSPECT OF RECOVERY AND PROBABLE CHANCE OF SOMETIME RETURNING HOME PLEASE GIVE THIS YOUR EARLIEST ATTENTION

630

MRS F S MICKEY

211 PURITAN AVE HIGHLAND PARK MICH

S395NYCT 1155PM AUG 23 20

631

TIENTSIN 7

FERNSTALK

BOSTONMASS

XIXEFOAWAL DETROIT GLYSMIXGOL KUFTYGANGR

MICKEY

Please telegraph following to Miss Mickey's father in Detroit: Daughter now convalescent and has left hospital. Cannot leave until October.

Mickey

TRANSMITS AND DELIVERS THE WITHIN MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

THIS COMPANY may decline to forward any message, though it has been accepted for transmission, but in case of so doing, shall refund to the sender the amount paid for its transmission.

THIS COMPANY WILL NOT ASSUME ANY RESPONSIBILITY IN RESPECT TO ANY MESSAGE BEYOND THE TERMINUS OF ITS OWN LINES.

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should WRITE IT LEGIBLY and order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the sending station for comparison. For such repeating, an additional charge of one-quarter the regular rate will be made.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face hereof, and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any unrepeated message beyond the amount of that portion of the charge which may or shall accrue to this Company out of the amount received from the sender for this Company and the other companies by whose lines such message may pass to reach its destination; and that this Company shall not be liable for mistakes in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, or mis-delivery, of any repeated message beyond fifty times the extra sum received by this Company from the sender for repeating such message over its own lines.

This Company is hereby made the agent of the sender without liability to forward any message by the lines of any other company to reach its destination.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; and, if any message is sent to such office by one of this Company's messengers, he acts as the agent of the sender for the purpose of delivering the message and any notice or instructions regarding it to the Company's agent in its said office, if sent by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as the agent of the sender, and is authorized to assent to these conditions on behalf of the sender.

This Company shall not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the filing of the message.

This Company shall not be liable in any case for delays arising from interruptions to the working of its lines, nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

This is an UNREPEATED message and is transmitted and delivered by request of the sender under the conditions named above.

The above terms and conditions shall be binding upon the receiver as well as the sender of this message.

No employee of this Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES C. ADAMS, VICE-PRESIDENT. EDWARD REYNOLDS, VICE-PREST. AND GENERAL MANAGER. CHARLES P. BRUCH, VICE-PRESIDENT.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH

Paotingfu, CHINA

632

June 1, 1925.

Dear Friends at Home,

I had such an interesting country trip recently, I am going to risk another general letter concocted from my home-diary letter written at that time. I'll try and make it brief.

Easter Sunday.

Ts'ao Chuang- 180 li from Paotingfu

Yesterday Mrs. Sun, the Bible woman, and I(clad in my Chinese clothes) started off for a ten-day trip. At noon we reached Hsin Hsing where we stayed with the Liangs, a very poor Christian family. Not once from the time we arrived until night did the huge crowd - the hugest I've encountered - leave. They jammed the room before we could put our things down, and there they stayed while we cleaned up. (I don't like this lack of privacy - it's most unpleasant; but It's one of the things we must often endure). When I talked to the people in the afternoon, the crowd couldn't all pack into the courtyard, so many had to sit on the roofs of the four buildings surrounding the yard. Never, never can I describe my feelings as I face such a crowd, most of whom have only the faintest idea what you mean if you start talking about God, and less if you mention prayer. Sometimes we only have an hour in a village, and may never be there again. I assure you, you get down to essentials, and you don't find yourself giving any discourse on Predestination, for instance. If we "get over" the idea of a Loving God, we are doing well.

Nine hundred women and girls in this village, and only two have been off to school. It's awful.

Some of the questions such a crowd ask me are rich: "Do you have night and day in your country?" "Have you a father and a mother?" (Several women even pinched me, to see if I was real, I suppose) "Don't your feet hurt with those funny places in your shoes (the arches)?"(The nerve of bound footed women!) etc. etc.

By sundown I felt as if I must do something wild. Just then I discovered two boys with small rubber balls, and I prevailed upon them to go out and play ball with me. I wish you could have seen the sight,- all the men and boys massed in one spot, and me about fifty feet away, - the target for these two balls. (All the villages, I'm sure, was out to see this queer woman who could throw a ball!) But I got away from talking to the crowd, you see, and had some exercise which quite set me up for the long evening meeting.

This morning we came on to another village, Ts'ao Chuang, Crowds here too. I never before saw an Easter Service like the one which I have just been leading. Hundreds of crude country folks, practically all farmers; and thousands of children with oh such unhappy faces - old beyond their years. (It always seems anyway as if there are thousands of children in the audience!) Oh, as those faces look up to you, how you long to lead them to know Jesus of Nazareth, who can change their lives.

For two solid hours after the big meeting, Mr. Sun taught the children hymns. (You see the crowds don't leave after a meeting, - the meetings are continuous.) Then I thought it was about time I took my turn again, but what should I do? Only one day in that village, and the audience was already tired with meetings. What else would help to give them an idea of the joyful life Jesus came to bring? I decided on games; and what fun we had! The way they all brightened up, - you'd hardly recognize them for the same children! Poor youngsters, many had never before in all their lives known what the word play meant. Oh, I'd given most anything if I could take about ten of them whose brightness judging their pep in the games - I'd be willing to bet on, and give them a chance in school. And there were old women playing too, - two of them so nearly blind they couldn't see the bean bag when it was thrown to them. But what difference did that make? They laughed until the tears ran down their cheeks. My, I get more of a kick out of seeing these poor people have such a good time than out of almost anything I have ever done. Another meeting this evening. A unique Easter, wouldn't you say?

The next Sunday.
Wang'Lu, 220 li from Paofu

Monday two of the fine church members took us in their ox cart - our usual mode of travel on this trip - to the next village, P'ang Ts'un. It was such a surprise to find myself in the home of one of Dud's farmer students in Peking,- a fellow by the name of Yang. But my heart almost stool still when I saw his wife. She looked forty, though I discovered she is only thirty - two whereas he is twenty-six. She has very prominent, projecting teeth; her hair was a mess; her ears and neck were dirty; she is very stupid even in domestic matters, - in other words, a most ignorant, stupid country woman, - a woman with whom Yang couldn't possibly have anything in common. He was married to her when he was thirteen or fourteen. In this district

the wives are nearly always five or six years older than their husbands. -- the boys being married thus early to older girls so that the mothers - in-law may have a servant, I suppose, This week I even heard of two ten-year-old boys who are married to girls of twenty-three and twenty-four; and one man told me of a boy he knew who was married at the age of eight. It really was a caution to hear one woman tell how when she was married, her husband couldn't reach a cup on the top of the table! and how she had to dress him in the morning! And the homes are as fearfully unhappy as you would expect them to be. But to return to Yang, - I've heard of course about our students having these ignorant older country women for wives, but this is the first time I have known the parties concerned,-and it certainly "got" me when I realized how black life must look to Yang, for he has seen so much of our Christian homes. Mrs. Sun says that big as he is, he has cried and cried about it. The other thing which "got" me was the wonder of Yang's rising to the position which he has. Little did I realize when I was in Peking and Tunghsien that nearly everyone of the boys and girls in our schools were the exceptionally privileged ones out of thousands out here in the country to attain to such heights.

Wednesday, a funny thing happened. As we were leaving a village where Mrs. Sun and I had been talking to a large crowd for nearly six hours, I happened to run a few steps. The folks nearly"lost an eye"! Then nothing would do, but I must run some more. I tried in vain to get some of the kids to race with me. Hence alone I ran up and down the road, like a circus horse, - much to the amusement and wonder of the crowd. Finally the men prevailed upon the man teacher in the village, - a modern young fellow for the country, to come out and race with me. If you ever could have seen the two of us speeding down the road! Can you conceive of a woman doing such a thing in China - i. e. in old China, which of course the country is? But the terrible part of it was,- he beat me - awful blow to my pride. I was only too glad to show the people what a girl with unbound feet can do, but still I hope I haven't spoiled for any of you the picture which you have of missionaries in China.

That same day we stopped at a theater in a nearby village, - the yearly country fair of the country side,-thousands present. You can't imagine the sensation I caused. In a few seconds I was surrounded by such a crowd we couldn't move. So think of me attracting a bigger crowd than the main show! Of course I felt like a fool, but on this particular occasion I could hardly keep from roaring outloud as I saw the people rushing from far and near to catch a glimpse of the wild looking creature from a foreign land. And the way their jaws dropped, and their eyes fairly popped when they beheld me can't be described in words.

Thursday we went on thirty li to Ch'i Chi, a town which the floods swept over last year, destroying all crops. Many of the families haven't anything to eat except the leaves from the trees. The worst part of it is that they can't even afford any salt to give the leaves a slightly appetizing flavor. The trees, - by no means plentiful- from which they get the leaves are tall elm trees. It was a horrible sight to see the little children, and sometimes even women, trying to balance themselves high up on those frail branches, as they attempted to strip them of their leaves. How they ever got up there I don't know! Ch'i Chi was by no means the only villages which we found in this condition.

It was at Ch'i Chi a woman carrying a baby with small pox came into the chapel, and sat down beside me. Of course one must expect this in the country, but it did startle me a bit.

We have been going from village to village in country carts. They have just a wooden floor,- no springs of course, - huge strong wheels - no other kind could stand up against the deep ruts in these roads,. Frequently there is no matting over the top,- and my, it's getting hot under this oriental sun! For the motor, we have an ox or a mule. The best part of the rides these spring days is the dust. The loess formation here in North China produces deep, thick dust. There have been no rains since last summer, and there is no grass. Hence, can you imagine the results when the wind blows, as it has for four days this week? No, you can't, for you have never seen anyone in America so filthy from dust as we are after each cart ride.

The next village was Shih Chuang. We stayed at the home of the Ch'engs,- a typical country home: mud-brick walls, long ago covered with soot; a k'ang (the brick platform which they sit on in the daytime and sleep on at night); paper windows; a dirt floor; dust everywhere. But never again will I say a word about the Chinese being dirty. I remember one day I scrubbed my face before breakfast, and then while sitting on the k'ang for my breakfast (of Chinese food of course) so much dirt from the courtyard was blown through the cracks in the paper windows at my back that Mrs. Sun told me I needed to wash my face! Poor people, what an attempt they make to be clean! The dirt floor has to be swept every morning, andthe one table wiped off many times a day. But oh, the spirit of this home - a Christian home- two daughters off school- one home in thousands. As usual at this village there were crowds, meetings, games etc.

But I must skip a few villages and hurry on the Fu Ts'ai. We reached there at noon yesterday. All the Christians from the surrounding villages had been waiting for us all the morning; and such a welcome as they gave us.

Oh I love a meeting like this with a room full of Christians. There just is all the difference in the world between such a meeting and one with a heathen crowd. I can't help but have the feeling that they are my Christian brothers and sisters - a thrilling feeling in a heathen land, I assure you. After the meeting; some of the men said, "Oh Mu Chiao Shih, please teach us some new hymns". Well I did that little stunt for four solid hours without stopping. It was touching to see those husky farmers working their heads off over hymns for this length of time, and having the time of their lives over a thing we've always taken for granted. These will be the hymns they'll sing constantly until Mr. or Mrs. Sun get there months hence to teach them some more. Don't mention beauty of music of course, for there were as many tunes some of the time as there were people in the room; but happiness - I never saw people happier. I don't see how anyone in America could have such good time as I had that afternoon!

In the evening I watched a Thousand-Character Class. Before I go on, I must stop and explain this. Mr. James Yen, who has degrees from Yale and several other colleges, had selected out of the 30,000 or more Chinese characters the thousand most commonly used one. These he has arranged in a very attractive set of text books, called the "People's Thousand Character Lessons". It is expected that if an average pupil gives from one to two hours a day for three months he can master the entire thousand characters. Mr. Yen and his associates have organized the Mass Education Movement which seeks to enlist all illiterates in the "People's School", as they call the school which teaches the Thousand Characters. (You remember eighty percent of China's 400,000,000 people can not read or write!) Already this movement has met with marked success. In a year and a half, for instance, Chefoo had celebrated three commencements with a total number of nearly 4,000 graduates. The slogan was "To make Chefoo literate with five years". There have been similar campaigns in other cities also. Truly a most encouraging movement, I feel.

Now if I can only make you see this class at Fu Ts'ai, a typical class.

Place: A dark room, - mud walls, dirt floor,- barnlike beams above,- packed with people sitting on narrow benches.

Characters: Little boys from nine years up; young men; older men,- all evidently just in from the fields,-a few with queues; a few girls between eight and twenty-five, four older women, the two oldest being sixty and seventy-four (who by the way have passed their exams to date). It is a great achievement to have women in a class with men. They were able to do it here because it was perfectly appropriate to have the wife and niece of Mr. Kao, the teacher, come into the class; and they just brought their friends along. There are practically no women in the country who know how to read themselves so it's impossible to find women teachers for women's classes.

Time: 9 P. M. The men and boys don't get in from the fields and finish eating in time to begin any earlier.

Scene: Mr. Kao taps his desk. They rise and sing with roof-raising vim the People's School song. The studying begins. There is one small lamp hanging from the beam in the center of the room, and another on the table in fromt. All the students except those right under the light keep moving around until they get into a position where a faint light falls on their books, - some are standing, - some hold their books high in the air; nearly every one is turned in some queer position. (I couldn't help but think of Abraham Lincoln!) Not a soul does anything but study "for dear life" until eleven o'clock, when school closed; - and they go to the fields at five the next morning! Oh, have I given you any idea of what these Thousand Character classes are meaning to people, many of whom are well along in years, who had lost all hope of ever being able to read?

This Fu Ts'ai class is the only one I have mentioned, but we have seen them at nearly every village where we've stayed over night. I really think they have thrilled me more than anything else which I have seen on this trip. There are thirty-one classes here in this district (county) alone, and this year in our entire Paotingfu country fields we have had over 5500 people in classes, though many

have not been able to take the whole course. We feel this is a very encouraging beginning on the problem of illiteracy, obviously one of our greastest problems.

Oh, one other thing I want to tell, and I'll stop. Last night Mrs. Sun told me a bit of what she went through when her feet were bound. She was ten years old at the time, and they hurt so that for one year she always had to keep them outsidethe quilts at night, for as she said, "If I froze them, it helped to numb the pain." She says she doesn't remember her mother ever beating her for anything except that during that first year, she used to beat her to compel her to walk. Mrs. Sun said it hurt so, it seemed as though she couldn't walk, but of course that was the way to deaden her feet. Her feet were unbound when she went off to school at the age of seventeen; and she showed me her feet, - a most unusual thing for a woman to do. Of course her feet are much better than those which are still bound,-but still, - oh dear - all the toes except the big one, - which is never bound, - are still turned under, - dead, flabby things; and the arches were badly broken so that the foot was doubled up-the heel almost touching the toes.

When you read that there are no more children in China with bound feet, don't believe it. Why, just on this trip I've seen, I suppose, thousands of little girls with bound feet. I asked some of the girls why they had their feet bound when there was a law against it. "Oh," they said, "the law hasn't reached here yet."

You understand that almost none of the conditions I've described in this letter would be true of city people, - the students, - officials etc. But after all, seventy-five percent of the population of China lives in the country. And don't forget please to pray for the nearly 5,000,000 people in our country field that has an area quite a bit larger than the state of New Jersey.

Home, Paotingfu.
A few days later.

We visited several more villages and yesterday I reached Home- Home; a compound with an attempt at grass; and trees, really of a lot of them all together; and lilac bushes in bloom. Can it possibly be the same world? And a house tightly built of brick with glass windows which have casings. Why, it's all so clean! What, oh what, have we done to deserve such luxury?

Esther J. Moody

gram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

633

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 18 1927

BB45 MJH 13

GRINNELL IOWA 17 200P

REV WILLIAM E STRONG

Ans. 5/18 c

14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS

DO YOU ADVISE GRINNELL SEND MOORE THIS SUMMER TERM SERVICE

CONSULT BIRGE WIRE

C H PATTON

516P

Boston, Mass., May 18, 1927

634

Rev. C.H. Patton

c/o Rev. P.A.Johnson,

Grinnell, Iowa.

STRONG AT HARTFORD COMMENCEMENT BIRGE SAYS MOORES PAPERS GOOD AND EXPECTS THEIR APPROVAL BY CABINET FRIDAY. NORTH CHINA HAS CABLED REQUESTING RETURN ALL MISSIONARIES WHOSE FURLOUGHS EXPIRE THIS YEAR. WE THINK PRESENT CONDITIONS CHINA SEEM TO WARRANT MOORES GOING

H.E.B.Case

Boston, Mass., July 8, 1927

635

LCO MATTHEWS
FERNSTALK TIENTSIN

SHALL GRINNELL SEND MOORE

Prepaid $4.80

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

RECEIVED AT 100 State Street, Boston
Phone Hubbard 7940

Signal after the number of words—"Blue" indicates (Day Letter) "N. L." (Night Letter) or "Nite" (Night Telegram)

TELEGRAMS TO ALL AMERICA

THE MACKAY SYSTEM — POSTAL TELEGRAPH — COMMERCIAL CABLES — "THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

CABLEGRAMS TO ALL THE WORLD

DELIVERY NO. 636

BOSTON DATE TIME

STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

27 JUL 21 AM 10 13

NE61 8 CABLE

1927 JUL 21 AM 10 07

DATE TIME

TIENTSIN

LCO FERNSTALK 197

BOSTON

ADVISE GRINNELL MOORE COME

MATTHEWS.

Dr. Chas L. Boston, U.S.

Telegraphed to Mr Wehrhan, Grinnell

July 21 27

637

Mr. Nelson W. Wehrhan

Grinnell College

Grinnell, Iowa

CABLE RECEIVED FROM TIENTSIN FROM REVEREND HAROLD MATTHEWS QUOTE ADVISE GRINNELL MOORE COME UNQUOTE

H.E.B.Case

American Board

72¢ prepaid

Boston, Mass., August 22, 1927 638

LCO Fernstalk
TIENTSIN

MATTHEWS MOORE ARRIVING KOBE SEPTEMBER FIVE.

Prepaid ~~$4.00~~ 4.50

C

YENCHING SCHOOL OF CHINESE STUDIES

PEKING, CHINA

May 1. 1927

Miss Dorothy P. Cushing
News Editor
14 Beacon Street.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Miss Cushing:

Your kind letter of Dec. 15 last has not been forgotten although I must apologize for my apparent negligence. The last three months have been very rushed and often filled with anxious days. I remembered your request in making an extra carbon, and am enclosing

✓1. copy of letter to Holyoke Feb 5
✓2. " " Mr Cross's report on conditions in Shansi
✓3. " " my report on Agriculture as a Factor in Modern Missions
✓4. " " letter to Holyoke April 16
✓5 " " Tientsin statement
✓6 " " letter to Holyoke April 27.

I am very sorry that this material was not sent to you more promptly but when you have time to glance through it, you will understand somewhat how filled the days have been.

In my last two letters to Holyoke I have felt compelled to point out that I cannot agree with the position many missionaries have taken on political issues. Apart from every other consideration, I am daily more persuaded that we as Christian 'ambassadors' have a unique contribution to make in this land of China, a contribution that ~~only~~ the missionaries can make more than anyone else namely, the supreme task of winning the people of China to know Christ and His way of living. This is so urgently needed that it is tragic to think that such a large share of mission energy and thought in the past two years has gone into attempting to right the political situation as affecting international relations. I feel this because China needs at heart a regenerated citizenship that will so reflect itself on her national life that the country as a

nation can enter upon a new era. Without a Christlike personality embodied in a sufficiently large number of her population, to enable this same spirit to find a place in her government, new treaties would be of little avail.

The whole question arises from a different approach toward the same ideal. Those who so ardently advocate immediate radical changes in international relations with China would make a better China through external controls, while not a small group of us feel that our largest contribution can be made in quietly cultivating the Christlike character in winning men to know and understand God, in the faith that this will ultimately reflect itself in the national life of the country. Thus I have attempted to portray this faith to the Holyoke friends who are our partners in this enterprise.

As I write, peaceful Shansi is in upset times. We are all ordered out. Only Dr. Watson is there. I am sending you under separate cover his letters. His last letter tells that he has been advised to leave for a few days.

We are standing by ready to return to our work if possible. The Yenching School of Chinese Studies (Language School) is closing at the end of May for 16 months due to disturbed conditions. I expect we will spend a while in Tangchow while we wait to see if our hopes can materialize in returning to Fenchow. In the meantime our safe address at all times is in care of Mr A.C. Grimes. 53 Rangoonne Road. Tientsin.

Remember us kindly to Dr Eddy and the other members of the Board Rooms whom we have had the pleasure of meeting.

These are difficult days — but we're not lost faith, rather have a greater faith for a better day. Thank you for the prayers which we know are made for the work out here at this time. I am attaching addresses of those newspapers as requested.

With cordial greetings.

Yours most sincerely Kenneth Ostlin

COPY

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
Peking, China

February 3, 1927

Dear Dr. Barton and Fred Goodsell and Frank Laubach:

Will you excuse me if I write you as a group because the things I want to say are practically the same to you all - and because I have no stenographer. First of all: right hearty greetings to you all. You would be surprised to know how often I think of you men - scattered here and there on this planet - digging away at your work. I take the liberty of associating myself with you in our common work - and it is a very heartening thought.

I have been somewhat disturbed during these transition days here at the very limited, over-seasoned information that gets into American newspapers and periodicals as to the Chinese situation. How little the American public as a whole understands the environment, aspirations, and technique of this great nation in the midst of her nation-building. How much of our opinion leans back on one-sided, and sometimes garbled facts - given to us by those who understand but little - or who have interests to serve. Since so much of my information about the countries in which you live comes through those same American channels, I fear that, again, I am being given only a very imperfect picture of the facts. And yet the more I study the interrelation of nations, the more I am convinced that perhaps the strongest single guarantee of friendly and cooperative relations is an enlightened and Christian public opinion. The common people of all countries, I believe, at bottom wish to live at peace - they all wish to be free to win their fair living, marrying, educating their children, etc. and they recognize these primal urges in all peoples - so that I have the faith that if they have the essential facts their will for peace will make its voice heard in the counsellings of the statesmen.

But just there is the rub: how to get an enlightened and Christian public opinion. One realizes the magnitude of the task of educating public opinion as he remembers the vast machinery that had to be set in motion under George Creel in order to get and keep American public opinion behind the Great War. And yet that forced growth had its reactions - we are now in the midst of them. The only permanent way, it seems to me, is the slow and unpretentious work of those who have this on their hearts - pumping, in season and out, the facts to as large a public as they can reach. I don't know whether you men feel this but I feel that America is increasingly in a crucial position: creditor of the nations, a present administration to which liberal leaders in other countries - I feel this is true of many of the Chinese leaders - look to for help, but do not expect any real idealistic leadership. America is spoken of in the Chinese press as the rich man's young son. We are pretty self-sufficient - while American big business is getting an increasing hold on the finances of other countries in ways that are bound to stir up resentment. In the absence

equally strong and vocal interests of a more idealistic nature in Washington, and because of the whole American public opinion is ignorant and indifferent, their wishes in the conduct of foreign affairs have an undue influence. I know there are other more liberal groups at work, and I certainly recognize the right of business to have its fair and proportionate voice - but I feel that it is somewhat our fault if liberal influences fall short of the voice they deserve.

From my short experience in Turkey and here I have become impressed with the accuracy and balance of judgment of the missionaries - not all of them of course. Their point of view combines a real sympathy and understanding of the people with whom they work, with a warm but discriminating love of their own country. Their difference of nationality helps them to an impartial view, and their main motives to love and serve and understand give them the background with which to evaluate facts and motives. On the other hand I prize the fact that they love their own homeland - that they have a great faith in the American people, in the great ideals of our democracy - even though it so often falls short. There is a cheap sort of internationalism - that drifts too often into mere cosmopolitanism. I believe that it is easy for missionaries to fall into this - their love of the country to which they go, means for them that they must give up some of their love for their own native land. I personally like the international view that grows out of a healthy and discerning patriotism. Nevertheless our distance from home, and because we constantly see American policies through the eyes of outsiders, gives us a breadth and discrimination of view - which is necessary for the citizens of any country to have. And because we have this more objective attitude and because we do love our country, we have the obligation as citizens to speak up, in proper ways.

And so as I seek to establish a more accurate and understanding source of information, I turn to you men who seem to me to have the very qualities I speak of - wondering if you feel the same way - whether perhaps twice a year we could not send off to each other a brief resume of the conditions as we see them - the political and social movements - the problems of the building of the Christian church, etc. I wouldn't want it to be a burden, and yet how valuable such first-hand information would be. It might be that Dr. Barton would find that some of the material merited a wider circulation - through the Federal Council of Churches, the Foreign Affairs Association, our own National Council. I would like to expand our group wherever the right people were found: India, Mexico, the South American republics, Russia, Japan. Perhaps you think of men to add, if so please do. Perhaps you have long since done this sort of thing. I am sure that there are any number of people here in China better equipped to speak for China than I: Miss Luella Miner for example, whom some one characterized as the "ablest man" in our North China Mission. Is there some one in the South China Mission - for their problems, etc. are still quite distinct from ours. Could we not get an informal group of American Board "correspondents" to speak through the Missionary Herald in connection with Dr. Patton's department - and wider publicity when wise. On the whole the wider the better. I will be interested to know how you feel about this - and what other names you have to suggest.

Enclosed with this letter I am sending a little resume of the situation here as I see - after only less than three years' experience out here. So please make allowances. This may set the ball rolling. If we each every July 1 and January 1 could send to every other member of the group his own paper, it would not involve too much red tape. I trust that mails here will be reliable.

With my warmest affection to you all,

(Signed) Stephen Peabody

CC151 DPR. MOLINE ILL 7 1152A

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
14 DEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

HAVE YOU ANY RECENT WORD FROM REV PEABODY IN PEKING CHINA PEOPLE IN MOLINE ANXIOUS WIRE OUR EXPENSE ALSO KEEP US INFORMED ON ANY DEVELOPMENTS.

KLANN CITY EDITOR DISPATCH.

Boston, Mass., April 7, 1927

CITY EDITOR KLANN
THE DISPATCH
MOLINE ILLINOIS

THE AMERICAN BOARD HAS RECEIVED NO WORD FROM REV. STEPHEN PEABODY OF PEKING CHINA. CABLE RECEIVED FROM TIENTSIN INFORMS US OUR MISSIONARIES ARE LEAVING PEKING FOR TIENTSIN TO AVOID POSSIBLE FUTURE DANGER. NO IMMEDIATE CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

H.E.B.Case

Collect

643

Form 1201 S

641

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 7 1927

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date-line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

Ans. _____ 1927 APR 7 PM 1 12

CC121 DPR.MOLINE ILL 7 1152A

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.
14 DEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

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KLANN CITY EDITOR DISPATCH.

642

Boston, Mass., April 7, 1927

CITY EDITOR KLANN
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MOLINE ILLINOIS

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H.E.B.Case

Collect

EDITORIAL DEPT.
APR 16 1928
REFD TO Ai-ch'un's

Dear Dr. Bell:

Rowland Cross tells that he is sending in Miss Lin's article ("Let God Use Again" in Sept. Herald), She was one of the students who was in the party that Miss Bergman & I went along with. Perhaps you could use these articles of ours also. The enclosed pictures are small — probably not usable.

Miss Lin is a most attractive youngster — Freshman at the Yenching Women's College — her father is a Kung Li Hui pastor in Foochow, Fukien Province. She is planning to study medicine at the Peking Union Medical College after Yenching (if some discriminating bad dragon comes along long before — this parenthesis is my own). She demonstrated a real ability to speak in most appealing way — that moved folks often to tears — even my hard-hearted self. I am urging her to continue

to use this heaven-given gift. She now goes out into the country to preach Sunday afternoons.

Sincerely yours,

S. C. Peabody.

Impact

2 T'ung Fu Chia Tao
Peking
Feb. 25,

EDITORIAL DEPT
APR 16 1928
REF'D TO
ANS.

Dear Dr. Bell:

Enclosed an article from Miss Grace Boynton of Yenching to me from myself telling of our trip into the country — evangelistic tour — during Chinese New Year — together with some rather poor snaps — which I am afraid are hopeless. I don't know whether either or both of them would be any use to you.

I have sent along to you from time to time a few skits recognizing them as "grass upon the housetops, which withereth afore it groweth up, wherewith the reaper filleth not his hand." But I have received no acknowledgment that they have been received — or whether any of them can be used. I believe it might stimulate production if your office had the provincial post card of "receipt" or "disposal". We would know then, whether articles were received or not. Also some words of says advice as to what is wanted.

Cordially yours, A. C. Beatty.

Results in the Student Deputation Work.

Are there any constructive and permanent results in sending groups of students to the country for a few days during Chinese New Years? As a partial answer to this question let me sketch some of my impressions of the work done this year round about Ma T'ou. Space will limit me, to the unfortunate exclusion of many breezy incidents: as when bedding rolls went astray so that a warm-blooded man had the exclusive use of a lady's hot water bottle one blue, cold night- while she had his shaving apparatus, as partial consolation.

First the value for the students who went out: Their good spirit in wading thru the heaviest snow fall of the year, often with insufficient bedding and clothing, and in strange surroundings- together with their enthusiastic efficiency day after day, was an extremely heartening experience. The talks they gave and the conversations they had with all kinds of people demanded that they be articulate in the deeper things of life. They were no longer in a class room, quietly and critically analyzing life- often a life far beyond their experience ~~of the student who stands~~ in judgement. This was a time when they had to express their own convictions, the things that have vital meaning for them, a reason for the faith that was in them. The clinch of discovering constructive, positive values in living to share with others was an invigorating and deepening experience. With some, it consciously threw them back on resources beyond themselves. It brought balance and wholesomeness to their usual student life of absorbtion.

Also it reminded them in poignant fashion of the real conditions among most of the people of the country: their solid worth and common sense, their gallant struggle with poverty, illiteracy, disease, wars, and banditry. It placed their feet firmly on solid, good, brown, earth. It brought a new, broad respect for country people- together with a new challenge ~~of~~ for service, in the long long struggle.

But what about the people to whom they went? We can- ~~not~~ have very large results from such a spasmodic venture? ~~can we?~~ No, none of us care to over-estimate what a few days can do, when we have to look at the work in terms of tens of years. But who can deny the value of the exuberant kindliness and interest of those young people: Why, it was like a bath in life for many of the veterans in service- weary with the dust and endlessness of the long struggle. The ready appreciation of the problems, the contagious optimism, the concrete suggestions- all surely brought an encouragement and an impetus which will carry into the coming months. Already there are reports of new people interested in the church- and new plans among the older members of the church.

Finally, the larger implications of this sort of enterprise for the church as a whole: It is a vibrant burst of hope for a church which may be suffering from spiritual hardening of the arteries. Its adventure, its outgoing, its youthfulness one have a leavening influence upon any church which is drifting complacently along as a mutual aid society. It has the breeze of the open places about it! A sure cure against ecclesiastical cobwebs and stuffiness. Let the church undertake this pioneering as one of its own opportunities!

#1 Sent Vera Mrs Roaney Rosalind Aug 13

EDITORIAL DEPT.

AUG 13 1928

REF'D TO

646

2 T'ung Fu Chia
Peking, China
June 10, 1928

Dear family all:

These have ~~been great days here~~ - we have become a part of the Nationalist government - headquarters in Nanking. The red Nationalist flags with a jack of blue and white sun imposed are flying everywhere. Our compound gate is flying one. It has become the national flag. Yenhsi-shan's soldiers are in Peking - he is expected any day (He is the governor of Shansi, the so-called model province) Everyone in speaking of him remarks upon his peaceful qualities. Shansi soldiers are patrolling the streets - the city gates are now being opened a short time each day to permit food to come in - having been closed for a few days. Feng Yu-hsiang's soldiers are to the south and east of us. The Northerners are still holding Tientsin, and since, if they retreat they will not be permitted by the Japanese to enter Manchurua- there may be some scattered fighting in and about Tientsin and to the north. Here in Peking it has been the quietest turnover imaginable- a great tribute to the planning, control, and reasonableness of the Chinese on both sides. Everything seemed to work off as if by clock work. During the whole time I have not heard a shot fired- there has not been a bit of fighting in this vicinity. I have wandered all about within the city with nothing but the utmost ease and friendliness- and this even though the Japanese were apparently doing their best in little exasperating incidents to pick a scrap, to create an incident and so justify their sending large numbers of troops. But of them more later. There has been martial law of a loosesort for weeks. Last night was the first time any of our plans were interrupted: we went to a movie- to be informed by the movie people that they had been compelled to postpone since the letting out of the show at 11:30 was too late for the regulations.

Day before yesterday I went out on my bicycle to the south end of the city where Feng's and Yen's soldiers were expected to come in. I went into a shop to make an inquiry- there was not a flag of any sort to be seen. I was in there only 5 minutes and when I came out the street was literally red with flags. I went on further down to the open fair district: fortune tellers, sword swallowers, story tellers, cloth merchants, etc. I ran across a stall where about 20 men were playing Chinese chess: if the customers win they pay nothing to the professionals, if they lose they pay 10 coppers- a little over one cent. They urged me to play: after due persuasion I agreed- on condition that it was a free game- and somehow seemed to beat the old boy: he had been putting on airs with his former customer so the crowd howled with delight- just as we finished we saw off in the distance the first line of the incoming Shansi soldiers- I dashed off to see them: a dusty, tired, sweaty crowd. There was not the least ovation- not a word spoken-though people were undoubtedly glad to have the change of regime: In they came with machine guns, mountain guns, each marching soldier surrounded with a bandoleer full of the "potatoe masher" variety of hand grenade as made at TaiYuan Fu, in Shansi. Just at the same time, Anne and her Chinese teacher were seeing the ad interim Northerners leaving from the east gate- nearer our home: After ChangTso Lin had left a week ago- a Committee of Police Safety had been organized- headed by the "Elder Statesmen" and they did their difficult task in a

remarkable way: They could not be too precipitous in hastening Chang Tso Lin off- they could not even hint that it might be necessary for him to retreat- and yet they must make plans- must get some of his best disciplined troops to stay on after he left during the inter-regnum before the arrival of the Southerners. It was at that time that I had long felt that there would be looting, disorder, etc. especially by the retreating, defeated Northerners. But the Committee organized things in such a way that it seemed as though Chang were fostering the whole thing- big-hearted though compelled to retire for the time being. 1500 Northerners plus the police bridged the hiatus- and just as I was seeing the Southerners enter at the West gate- Anne was speeding the departing guest at the East gate- with no more excitement except for the flying of flags than if a Punch and Judy show were parading thru the streets. It was marvelous! The sublime restraint - even numbness of it all. One could hardly realize that the Southerners were gaining their great objective before our very eyes. No place in China has been taken by the Southerners more quietly- with more exact precision. To date their various units have geared in like well-oiled cogs. We hope there will be no personal jealousies emerging now that the military objectives have been reached- and the much bigger task of social, political reconstruction begins again.

Of course Tientsin is not yet taken- and if the Japanese refuse them return into Manchuria- they may have their backs to the wall and fight to a man: It seems rather unlikely that the Southerners will incorporate them into the Southern army- the usual method of handling defeated war prisoners. So they will have to be forcibly disarmed, and controlled in some way. Otherwise they will be a menace to the countryside- banditry, etc. The railway line between Peking and Tientsin has been cut for over a week- telegraph and telephone also cut, off and on. Several foreigners who were leaving for home- and had to catch boats went down by auto but were held up- and fired at by disorganized northern troop. We may have to stay in Peking the better part of the summer- unless the retreating troops are cleaned out a great deal faster than I anticipate. But there is no safer place on the globe than Peking- and that's no fooling!

I hope that the world in general gets the real facts about the Japanese military in this whole northern push. I want to make a clear distinction between their military and the Japanese in general because I cannot believe that they represent the real Japan. I have too many delightful Japanese friends for that. But the sinister part of it is that once the Japanese government has despatched troops to China they have almost no control over their specific activities. We are just beginning now to get more detailed accounts of the happenings at Tsinan in Shantung. Still so incomplete that I personally would not want to pass judgment- one way or the other: There were doubtless irritations on both sides- the Chinese soldiers were very likely more or less out of hand. But I have been impress with the fact that none of the other foreigners in Tsinan were molested- none resorted to military intervention; if the real and only cause for the intervention of Japanese troops had been fear for their nationals it would have been much less expensive to have removed them. Japan's note of May 18- I hope you all see that, shows to me at least that #### Shantung was

simply incidental to their real objective: a protectorate over Manchuria and Mongolia. Four or five days ago Anne was down on the wide street which separates the Legation Quarter from the Chinese city in which we live: there she saw the Japanese over on the Chinese side carrying on bayonet drill- charging with fixed bayonets toward the crowd, their leader yelling out commands wildly- then just before they got to the crowd they would stop short. Supposing one of them had stubbed his toe and fallen, sticking someone with his bayonet- or suppose some Chinese lost his head: they were all tense to the breaking point over the Tsinan incident- there is no telling what might have happened. Cross, Shaw, and I went down the next morning and called on the American Commanding officer- requesting him, if he ever had occasion, in a friendly way to express our apprehension at these provocative incidents. He thanked us but said he could do nothing. Another American called on Mr. MacMurray- with the same effect. The following day a Japanese bugle squad, after a Japanese aeroplane had come up from Tientsin and flown over Peking several timesto the incitement of us all, marched on the border of the Legation parade ground glaring their calls before a throng of Chinese who gathered to see them. Small things but provocative, irritating- never done before in ordinary drill times- and in striking contrast to the quiet and inconspicuousness of the other Legation guards. We have urged restraint upon the Chinese; that if they want to pick a scrap the very best thing is not to fall for their bait: I certainly am amazed at the control of the Chinese. Of course a part of it is the very sure knowledge that militarily they do not have a chance against the Japanese. But that certainly is not the full explanation. The feeling is strong that the bombing of the train carrying Chang Tso Lin back to Mukden was a Japanese job, though that probably will never be known.

Letter from Peabody. of Peking

Dear Dr. Bell: I don't know whether this will be of any use to you — in this or other form. Please use it as you wish. If Chandler is still there, pass it on to him please.

Peabody

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
2 T'ung Fu Chia Tao
Peking, China
September 15, 1928

Dear Mr. Moore-Bennett:-

I have recently read your article in the August "Atlantic Monthly" on "Christianity in China" with real interest. I greatly appreciated the candour with which you expressed the experience of twenty five years in China. You stated one of the problems that confront anyone, either Chinese or foreign, who is trying to do Christian work in China. I have no doubt that your article represents the feeling of a very considerable body of people. It puts as fairly between the eyes in many words how could be present at some of the most animated discussions of some of the alumnaries of Peking- as well and other places. If you would appreciate how poignant and baffling a problem our standard of living is to us. I am therefore writing to you not in spite of but because of your eloquent appeal for sympathy and help in a spirit of candour and sincerely

I acknowledge and delight in the differences of method that you describe between the Roman Catholic and Protestant missions. One is an orderly, disciplined way of [illegible] religious elements the others. We sadly acknowledge the tragic anomaly when the variations of a religion of love engage in bitter [illegible]. I have [illegible] there in [illegible] doing. We [illegible] interest [illegible] years [illegible] groups [illegible] one [illegible] God, [illegible] our differences. [illegible] background, [illegible] our differences [illegible] they were there. When men are on the march towards life, the common goal is the warm bond of union that transcends [illegible] boundaries. And so I delight to acknowledge that the Roman Catholic church is rendering its indispensible service to men to live in the spirit of Jesus; just as I believe that the many Protestant churches are rendering their indispensible service to other people of a little different background and temperament.

In regard to the second main problem which you present, I have shared the feeling that the difference between the standard of living of my Chinese colleagues and myself is so great as to be a serious handicap to my work. Incidentally this is not simply a

October 2, 1928

Rev. Stephen C. Peabody
2 T'ung Fu Chia Tao
Peking, China

Dear Mr. Peabody:

I have gotten back to the desk after many months of illness. The beginnings of this break go back for over a year, and I suppose that I ought to speak of this to you because I have been so negligent of the fine things that you have sent in from time to time to the Herald.

I have not yet caught up with all the material that accumulated during my absence, but will do so very soon. Meanwhile I hope that you will not get discouraged, but will keep on sowing the seed.

We shall have a good meeting at Bridgeport, I am sure. We go down there with high hopes and big expectations. Financially the Board has come safely through the year, even with a slight surplus. We are going to rejoice over this, even though we know that we came through largely because we cut down expenses very heavily last year and were saved this year largely through the decease of American Board friends. Living donors did not come up to expectation by many thousands of dollars. However, we shall rejoice and perhaps be able to draw on some invested funds in order to pay off the big debt. Who knows? Then we will settle down in the hope that no one will be criticizing the Board for not taking of its invested funds to make both ends meet and that in new faith and confidence churches and individuals will come forward with the necessary funds.

With warm regards, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

EFB/M

Dear Dr. Bell: I don't know whether this will be of any use to you — in this or other form. Please use it as you wish. If Chandler is still show it to him please, 648

Presbyterian

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION

2 T'ung Fu Chia Tao
Peking, China
September 13, 1926.

Dear Mr. Moore-Bennett:-

I have recently read your article in the August "Atlantic Monthly" on "Christianity in China" with real interest. I greatly appreciated the candour with which you summarized the experience of twenty five years in China. You stated one or two problems that confront anyone, either Chinese or foreign, who is trying to do Christian work in China. I have no doubt that your article refects the thought and feeling of a very considerable body of Chinese opinion. It hits us fairly between the eyes in many points. If you could be present at some of the most animated discussions of some of the missionaries of Peking- as well as of other parts of China- you would appreciate how poignant and baffling a problem our standard of living is to us. I am therefore writing to you not in the mood of controversy, but to acknowledge the pertinency of much that you have said, and to ask your constructive help in a solution of the problem. I am sure that many of us would heartily welcome your help.

I acknowledge and delight in the differences of method that you describe between the Roman Catholic and Protestant missions. One of the signs of vitality and richness of the Christian way of life is that it finds expressions in so many varieties of religious experience. Each supplements the others. We sadly acknowledge the tragic anomoly when the variations of a religion of love engage in bitter competition. But this has not been my experience. I have had the friendliest relations with several of the Catholic Fathers here. They have invited me to their home, and they have been in our home. I delight in the glorious work they have been doing. We have had many helpful conversations discussing our mutual interest: the building of the Christian Church in China. One of the deepest religious experiences I have had in China was a visit a few years ago to the Trappist Monastery in the Western Hills. I have had similarly happy fellowship with many of the other religious groups in Peking. With Confucianists, with a few Buddhists and with one Taoist- men who were also seeking for the highest life, for God, though by different paths. We had so many common aspirations, so much to share due to the varieties of our approach and background, that we simply did not have time to enumerate and flaunt our differences, though tacitly we knew that they were there. When men are on the march toward Life, the common goal is the warm bond of union that transcends all ecclesiastical boundaries. And so I delight to acknowledge that the Roman Catholic church is rendering its indispensible service in China in winning men to live in the spirit of Jesus; just as I believe that the many Protestant churches are rendering their indispensible service to other people of a little different background and temperament.

In regard to the second main problem which you present, I have shared the feeling that the difference between the standard of living of my Chinese colleagues and myself is so great as to be a serious handicap to my work. Incidentally this is not simply a

foreigner's dilemma: Some of my Chinese friends who are also in Christian work and whose salaries are more than my own agree that this is an acute problem for them too. It is perfectly true in my own case that I am living on a scale out of all proportion to that of most of my colleagues. There is a growing revolt in the minds of many of us about our "high teas", our expensive summers at PeiTai Ho, ~~and~~ the large houses that our missions assign to us, and the number of servants that we have. I believe that we feel the poignancy of this situation as greatly as anyone. And what I say is not in self-justification but simply to present the dilemma as honestly as is possible in a limited way. We are sincerely seeking for a solution that will conform to the Christian way of living, and we welcome light from any direction.

A solution that you suggest is to live in the way that the Chinese live, following the example of Pere Robert, and where that is possible it effectively cuts the Gordian knot. But I believe that it is not self-delusion to say that this is not possible for all of us. In a very real sense we ackowledge our inferiority to our Chinese colleagues in the matter of living. We do not have the phydical resistance to stand against some of the sanitary conditions that exist in the community about us. We come to China from homes where sanitation and hygiene have kept us unexposed to many of the diseases to be found here, and so we have not built up the natural resistance necessary to combat them. You, yourself, doubtless hesitate to drink the water that your neighbors do; to buy and eat unboiled food from the markets or the street peddlars. Many people are unwilling to expose their children to the tragically high infant death rate. Vastly more difficult and intangible is the matter of nervous strain. The recent report of a Shanghai doctor shows very vividly the degree of strain th which missionaries in China are exposed:- Ignorance of the language, of the customs, of the moral sanctions that guide conduct for the Chinese. Loneliness, especially in interior stations; racial misunderstandings of some of those we meet, both Chinese and foreign. The noise and congestion in the courtyards of many people would keep us from doing our best work. In the presence of these facts our homes act as shock-absorbers, places of retreat and relaxation which help us to compensate for these difficulties. This of course does not warrant luxurious homes, but it explains our hunger for beauty and attractiveness. We come to realize the very considerable mental release there is in unostentatious beauty, in our enjoyment of music, etc. And we certainly do our best to share our homes, which are loaned to us by our missions, with just as many of our friends as possible. While sincerely recognizing the distinctive service of the celebate clergy in mission work, we are convinced of the equal importance of trying to share with others thru the medium of Christian homes. We ~~ff~~ believe that they are one of the richest expressions of the Christian way of life.

Another possible solution is for those who feel this problem to go home where they can do their work with others who are on at least ~~as~~ high an economic level as themselves. Indeed this has been one of the large factors leading some of my best friends to return to their homelands. Perhaps they are right. However, althe we feel the problem too, we stay on. If the Protestant missionaries as a whole returned we would be settling this problem for ourselves. But by leaving the work here we would be evading not one but many equalling important problems for the Church in China.

Another solution is to raise the standard of living of all

to the higher level. This is what has taken place in Japan, and we are working toward that goal in our educational, agricultural, and industrial departments of the work. But we must face the fact that this will take scores of years- and in the meantime we are still faced with our dilemma. As you know we are working for the complete independence of the Chinese Church. But the suggestion that we at once raise the standard of salaries of all workers to the higher level might help them financially but it would at once place them in the difficulty with relation to other Chinese that we are in.

These are factors in the situation just as really as the evident disproportion in the standards of living. It is this dilemma for which we seek a solution, and since your article certainly implies in my mind a clear religious interest, though specifically perhaps neither Catholic nor Protestant, may I ask your help in solving the problem that we both agree is so urgent.

There are several statements in your article that seem to me give an incomplete impression. For example, you leave unqualified the statement about "the efforts of the missionaries to get rich quick". There may be such, but I know of none in my own acquaintance. Also, your statement that with the exception of a very few, "the men sent out by the Protestant Church can make no pretense to the higher education even of their own countries." Among the missionaries of my acquaintance, most are college graduates, many are graduates of advanced professional schools- many of them taking the highest scholastic honors: Rhodes scholars, honor society men and women.

Nevertheless I believe that you have stated two very real problems, and if you can help us in the solution of them you will have rendered a double service. I am sure that you will not object if I send a copy of this letter to the "Atlantic Monthly", for them to use if they see fit. I would also be very happy to include any reply you may send to me.

Cordially yours,

Stephen C. Peabody

December 27, 1928

Rev. Stephen C. Peabody
2 Tung Fu Chia Tao
Peking, China

Dear Mr. Peabody:

Many thanks for letting me share your letter of September 13 to Mr. Moore-Bennett. I am inclined to think that it is not too late now to use the letter as an article in the Missionary Herald. Every now and then somebody quotes Mr. Bennett. One minister said just the other day that Bennett's article in the Atlantic Monthly cost the American Board work through his church $3,000. Articles of that nature have set back foreign missions to an incredible degree. It is very difficult to understand it all. The phenomenon is ever present with us, however, and I don't see why a letter like this of yours would not be of very great help to thousands of our readers. Anyhow, I am going to take the matter up with our Foreign Department Council to see if they will not support me in the thought that it would make good reading right now. If it comes out, it will appear in March -- provided, of course, nothing unforeseen prevents. It is just about the best discussion of the subject that I have seen.

We are changing printers. This will enable us to save enough money to improve the stock and so make the use of pictures more effective. It will improve the type a bit and perhaps in the long run make a better looking, more attractive, more effective Herald.

Our publicity work is developing apace. It is truly remarkable how the work has grown during the last year. The other day the Prudential Committee voted to express its sympathy to the King of England. This was taken by the Associated Press, United Press, International News Bureau, and I suppose in one afternoon it got half way around the world, as well as covering the entire country here. It was given to the English press, and probably some of it got to India, if not to China. I suppose the name "American Board

of Commissioners for Foreign Missions" got just about the best advertising -- if we may use the word -- as it has had in many a year. Ordinarily, however, our publicity is more on the basis of imparting information. We send out those news items that are acceptable to the press, and in this way we get the news across as we cannot in any other way. When Mrs. Edwards died in Africa a couple of million people got the story in less than a day. It is this news element in publicity and in missionary journalism that is very attractive to me. These practical fellows see the financial value of it all, but to me the lure of it all is in connection with the spreading of the good news from the missionaries and their associates on the field.

I hope everything is going well with you and yours.

The fellows in the Rooms are getting along well, considering the fact that they are pretty well under the thumb of the women. They keep going even though they have heart failure at times. Patton is better now than he was and ought to have two or three years more under his belt. I hear, however, that he wants to retire next year. Will Strong has had his setbacks, but he, too, is much better than he was a year ago. Even though he feels that he ought to retire next year, they may persuade him to stay on a bit longer. Harold Belcher has been out a great deal during the past year. I suppose he has been off duty more than any one else. He has some baffling trouble, or else it is lack of neural reserve. He is a hard worker, as you know, and uses up whatever he has stored away. We are all hoping that he will get back into first class trim before another year is over.

As for Jim Barton, he is a Secretary Emeritus in name only. He is doing the work of three or four men even now. I don't know how many Boards of Trustees he is on, but let us say twenty-five to make certain. He is handling millions where we fellows are getting along with pennies. I suppose he likes it. Anyhow, he seems quite happy and very much better than he was some years ago. I sometimes think a fellow has to "retire" in order to get back his pep. It is like retiring an automobile. You get a new lease of life, as it were.

Well, this is some letter in length at least. I didn't set out to write so much in response to your note written on the copy of your letter to Mr. Bennett.

May this be the happiest and most useful year of your life.

Sincerely yours,

EFB/M

SM-56-7-28

650

MEMORANDUM

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

THE AMERICAN BOARD

Date December 28, 1928

For Dr. Patton
✓Dr. Strong
Mr. Chandler
Mr. Belcher
Mrs. Lee

From Mr. Bell

In re.

Here is a letter recently received from Stephen Peabody of Peking. It is a copy of a letter that he wrote to Mr. Bennett, the author of the famous Atlantic Monthly article against the Protestant foreign missionaries. Would you mind looking it over rather carefully and giving me your judgment as to the advisability of printing it in the Missionary Herald?

And may I not get your answer within a few days? If we are to use it, it ought to go into the March number. Please send back your copy, too, if you have no permanent use for it.

EB

MEMORANDUM

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, MASS.

651

THE AMERICAN BOARD

Date December 31, 1928

For Dr. Bell

From Dr. Strong

In re. Peabody's letter.

I am inclined to question the value of printing Peabody's letter in the Missionary Herald for several reasons:

1. It has already been answered by several writers; one very competent reply appeared in the Atlantic where his article was printed.

2. It seems a little tardy to put it out now. It has probably done whatever harm it could do and has been forgotten by this time.

3. Moore-Bennett, I am told is a discredited man who has no standing in China. It seems to me Peabody deals with him too seriously, accepting the higher motives for his article than I am prepared to accept.

WES.

652

retired

August 15, 1929.

Rev. Henry P. Perkins
336 Berkeley Avenue
Claremont, Calif.

Dear Mr. Perkins:

The time for the renewal of your allowance as one of the retired missionaries of the American Board is drawing near and it falls to me as Foreign Secretary in correspondence with China to write to you to inquire whether everything is going well with you and whether this allowance is meeting the needs of Mrs. Perkins and yourself. The Board feels and wishes you to feel that this relationship is not a fixed and merely formal one but that we are keenly interested in your welfare and want to do our fair share in making your years in Claremont happy ones.

I have just been looking over your letters of July 10, 1926 and of June 7 and 10, 1928. There seems to be nothing later than these two letters and Dr. Strong's reply of June 20, 1928. The letters you enclosed from Mr. Stauffacher and Dr. Ewing were returned with Dr. Strong's letter.

I hope that it is still possible to secure assistance from the Ministers Aid Fund that has enabled you to meet the obligations of this year. Please let us know your present situation quite frankly so that we may feel that we understand and are helping you.

Cordially yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield.

WCF:pmb

653

Retired

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
AUG 26 1929

536 Berkeley Ave. Claremont, Calif.
8/21/29.

Wynn C. Fairfield, D.D.
Boston.
Dear Dr. Fairfield:-

Ans. 9/4/29
9/25/29

I thank you for your cordial letter. It shall have an early and cordial reply.

It was a keen disappointment to us when having attained to full self-support we found ourselves so near to bankruptcy that we must again turn to others for the main part of our support.

Our appeal to the Ministers Aid Fund was withdrawn at the last moment as we thought we could see our way through without it.

"Our" now means-as you must know-not hers and mine but the smaller family of self-daughter and her two children.

Her husband, Mr. Ellis, is a drifter. I suppose him today to be in or near Australia where he has an old mother who until a year or two ago thought her long lost boy was dead.

Some 15 months ago he drifted out of his business in this town, leaving several debts behind, one of them to yours truly. However he keeps in touch with his wife by mail and we all hope, in varying degrees, for future betterment.

The income from my securities totals $60 to $70. The last I knew Stelle had not rented the East Cliff house.

If the Board should grant our small family for the coming year $500, I would take it with a very clear conscience.

"And he hath said unto me, My grace is sufficient for thee: for my power is made perfect in weakness."

I know a lot more about that than I did four or five years ago.

Will you not remember me to your wife.

Cordially yours,

Henry P. Perkins.

September 4, 1929.

Rev. Henry P. Perkins
536 Berkeley Avenue
Claremont, Calif.

Dear Mr. Perkins:

I was away on my vacation when I heard from some one at Mountain Rest of the passing on of Mrs. Perkins. We know how hard it is for you after these years of companionship to have Mrs. Perkins released from the brave efforts of these last years since the accident at Paotingfu. I know it was hard for her brave heart to leave you all with your problems in which she can no longer share. And yet for her we can be glad that her strong spirit is no longer hindered by the hampered body. Mrs. Fairfield joins me in heartiest sympathy to all of you.

I had not learned until this question of your retiring allowance came up of the difficulties which you were having with the son-in-law. While I cannot, of course, anticipate the action of the Prudential Committee, I very much hope that the $500 which you suggest can be granted for the coming year.

With a great deal of love and sympathy from us all,

Cordially yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield.

WCF:pmb

September 25, 1929.

Rev. Henry P. Perkins
536 Berkeley Avenue
Claremont, Calif.

Dear Mr. Perkins:

I am glad to be able to report to you that at the meeting of the Prudential Committee yesterday afternoon, the allowance for the coming year beginning on September 1 was raised to $500 as you suggested. We hope that this will make it possible for you to get along with what your daughter is able to do in the way of professional work. We have been wondering a good deal how you are managing with the housekeeping if your daughter is to be away much for work.

Cordially yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield.

WCF:pmb

File Retained

656

536 Berkeley Ave. Claremont, Calif.

10/2/'29.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
OCT 7 1929

Dr. Wynn C. Fairfield
Boston.

My very best thanks to you and the P.C. for the enlarged grant. With her two impossible children and a crippled father my daughter must not think of professional outside work.

But our further needs are going to be met by my other children or others.

In the last Tientsin paper brought over by Dr. Smith is an account of a native of S. Ssechwan who has the reputation of being 251 years old. I am promising you and the Board that long before I reach that age if I do reach it I will be able and glad to make a substantial return for the temporary assistance now extended to me.

Very cordially,

Henry P. Perkins.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
NOV 8 1929

657 L
7

536 Berkeley Ave. Nov. 2 29
Claremont, Calif

Ans. 12/3/29

Dear Dr. Fairfield:-

I do not find your letter announcing that the Board had voted to advance my grant from $300. to $500 a year. When does this advance begin? The check said today to Nov 1 was at the old rate. You need not bother to respond to this. All I ~~want~~ ask is that you see that no mistake has been made, which is probably the fact.

I have stating that Nov 1 was at the old rate

The formal opening of Yen Ching Univ'y! Here are papers with pictures & descriptions brought over by A.H.S. What a development! How easily my mind goes back to the early spring of 1902. The L.M.S. missionaries of Tientsin & Peking have gathered for Conference. "Some one told me that Mr. Perkins is suggesting that the two

missions with two or three of their teaching institutions and carry them on as a joint enterprise. If we are ever going to do this, now is the time. Let's get him over here now and see whether he really means it." Mr P. gladly went & made a very short & pucker a better talk. They appointed Mr Rees of Hsiao Chang (then in ruins) to work with Mr P. and ascertain whether they could start something. They did start something and the present Yen Ching gives its silent but far-reaching testimony that it was a something born of the Spirit.

Sincerely,

H. P. Perkins

December 4, 1929.

Rev. H. P. Perkins
536 Berkeley Avenue
Claremont, Calif.

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Your letter of November 2 which reached me on November 8 was waiting for me here on my return from a long trip to the West. Mr. Belcher has annotated that he has straightened out the payment on your retired allowance and I trust that everything is all right now.

I was very much interested in your statement with regard to the early spring of 1902 and to the suggestion that you then made that two or three of the teaching institutions of the North China Missions might be united. It must be a very great satisfaction to you to think of the cooperation as well as the splendid institution which has grown out of your farseeing suggestion twenty-seven years ago. I am very glad that you have been spared to see this day.

Cordially yours,

Wynn C. Fairfield.

WCF:pmb

Tientsin 659

1000-2-28

Phelps

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., June 30, 1928

LCO
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

PHELPS MOTHER DIED TWENTYSEVENTH BURIAL BELCHERTOWN

FLORENCE

Prepaid $5.00

660

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

A Familiar Letter to Personal Friends.

[PRINTED, NOT PUBLISHED.]

*PAO-TING-FU, CHINA, June 28, 1879.

DEAR FRIENDS:

I have long wanted to write to many of you, but the time taken for writing must be taken *from* something, and that *something* is too important to be allowed to suffer much loss, and so I have had to content myself with looking at your photographs and watching for your names in the church columns of the religious newspapers or in private letters from other persons.

The topic in which you will be mostly interested, I may presume, is the missionary work. But as you are all personal friends, I shall not confine myself to that, but write you somewhat as I would address you if talking to you together or separately.

Well, I must, for the first thing, introduce you to my comrades. They are, my wife and my sister and Rev. Wm. S. Ament, of Owosso, Mich., and his wife, who is a daughter of Prof. Penfield, of Cleveland, Ohio. We are five in all; but I trust the added interest at home and the increasing expansion of work here in China and our own pressing needs as a station are bringing new members to join us from America. Even to-day — this wet, rainy day — we are looking for a tardy mail, and hoping that Dr. Porter will send us word of some new M. D. coming to join us. Our Kalgan station is feeling a similar want, and as they are even further from medical aid than we are, we allow their claim for a doctor to be before our own. That is, we are begging the churches to send us two medical men just as soon as they can be found. Oh! how much we need one; and Oh! how much good he can do when he gets here. Last year the medical cases of two months were so many that an average for the year on that basis would have given us more than two thousand cases, and that while "we are not physicians," as we have to tell so many patients whose ills are beyond our skill, and while we only give out medicines because mere humanity compels it. My sister has a peculiar aptness in filling chasms (she calls them chinks), which would otherwise go loosely or be unfilled, and so she has, by common consent, become the apothecary of the station, mixing more medicines than she knew of in America.

In April we all went to Peking to attend the *annual meeting* of our mission. We all convene there once a year from the five stations and review the labors of the past year, and determine upon the joint plans for the coming year, and unitedly ask our careful Prudential Committee for the funds necessary for the work we lay out. This year, to our grief, Mrs. Ament could not return with us, for she needed medical treatment, and *we have no physician yet at Pao-ting-fu.* I fear we shall not see her here till cool weather. To be without a physician costs our station in this case three or four months of her labor. Meanwhile her husband is doing good work in his solitude. He is off on a country tour to the south of Pao-ting-fu — has been gone three weeks, but we look for him before the fourth is complete.

But I must tell you of our beginnings and how we came to *be* a Pao-ting-fu station, for some of you have never heard.

In 1872, Dr. Treat and myself were working at Yücho, a provincial town,

* This place is one hundred and twenty miles south southwest from Peking. Permanent address merely "Peking, North China, via Japan," if from United States.

one hundred and sixty miles or so over the mountains to the northwest of here. We had heard that there *was* a Pao-ting-fu, and that it was a large and busy city, being the capital of the province. On our way to the annual meeting of that year, we made a long detour and spent several days here. During these days we sold a great many books (Scriptures and tracts) to the large crowds who thronged us wherever we went upon the streets. At the annual meeting the mission was so much interested in our reports, that they recommended our giving more attention to this city during the following year, and so we visited it again on our return to our station, spending some time in work like to that of the first visit. In 1873, we returned again from the annual meeting to this place, and then began the continuous residence which has been maintained here ever since.

In America you would expect to reach a large city one hundred and twenty miles distant in four hours or so, but it takes us to come that distance from Peking eighteen times as long. But to get a residence, has cost a greater proportionate delay than that even. The inn-keepers of the city were afraid to receive us even for a brief stay, and we had to fall back upon our treaty rights, which enabled us to demand and compel admittance. When fixed in a good inn, we began to search for a place to purchase. Many were offered, but when it was known that the place was wanted for foreigners, nobody dared to sell. After three months, during which continuous efforts were made to buy or rent a place, we moved to a second inn, and there continued, as best we could, our look-out for a place; but more than two years passed ere any one had courage enough to give us a place, and then it was by rental. The trouble was that the Roman Catholics had attempted to secure a place in the city for a cathedral, and had been dislodged. The magistrates had persecuted the parties concerned in giving them the place, until the Roman Catholics were compelled, for the sake of their own name, and for fear of violence, to give up their purchase. Then the magistrate had issued orders, without openly publishing them, to the house agents and real estate bureau of the city, threatening them trouble if they should ever attempt to transact a bargain giving a foreigner a title to property in the city here. We have ever since lived in the house which we hired after the two and a half years alluded to, and now at length, thanks to the great bequest of Mr. Otis to the Board, our request for money to purchase a permanent place with room for expansion, has been granted, and the money is at hand. But even now we find that the old fear still prevails, and we may have to petition the viceroy before we can succeed. What the effect of such a petition might be, we cannot know. He does not like foreign influence, and was probably the source of the old threat to the land agents. But time has advanced, foreigners stand on a much better plane than they did then, and we have now our own well-earned good name in the city to back us. Another plan, which may be better, is to buy a little house and yard, even though it be at a rather exorbitant price, and let the question of retaining it and of the anticipated trouble for agents and sellers be *tested* in *corpore vili*, or on a small scale. Trouble would make a case to bring before the magistrate, and we could, in all probability, protect the persons selling, and so establish in the eyes of the people our right to buy and our power to protect. On the other hand, easy success in the purchase would scatter the fear as well, and in either case we might hope that there would soon be a readiness to sell us such another place as we want. To get a yard large enough for our needs we may have to buy several little yards and remove the divisions, making a large one.

So much for the getting here and securing the place to work from, but our time and thoughts have not been much taken up during these years with the question of residence. God can and will open up residences for his workers as fast as they really need them. "Trust in the Lord and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land and verily thou shalt be fed." God has given us

other work to do in the winning of souls. A little room on the street near our house easily fell into our hands at the first, and beginning there, we have kept up daily chapel preaching from the start.

Brother Meng has just gone out through the rain to the chapel to receive any hearers who may happen in, and to seize any opportunity he may have of preaching to them. It was just such a day as this, six years ago, that this good brother first became known to us. Dr. Treat and myself were occupying our uncomfortable quarters in the first inn mentioned. (Our present place is sandwiched between that and the second inn where we spent the two years.) The streets were running with water, and we, following Chinese custom, were keeping away from them. Our spirits, which had been full of hope and confidence, were just beginning to fag. We had not said so to each other, but he had seen it in my eyes, and I thought I had seen it in his. Six weeks of idle, curious, sometimes boisterous crowds in the streets, whenever we might go out to preach and sell books; constant nervous tension (peculiar, I have thought, to one's first years of contact with heathen); native food (in part); heated little door-yard, surrounded by solid walls; and then a continuous, heavy rain-fall and wet heat; all these, with no friends to exchange a word of sympathy or kindness. Well, we were just beginning to feel a little *blue*. It had ceased to rain that afternoon, and we were just taking our supper, when there entered our little yard a middle-aged man in white cotton clothes, such as farmers and the common people wear in summer. He came straight to our door and immediately made himself known as a man that feared God, and for some months had been praying to him day by day. He had received the truth some five years before from the Rev. Wm. C. Burns, a noble English missionary, who had already gone to his rest. One first-fruit of the Gospel in this dark place! The cloud had passed and the sun shone forth then upon our new station, and it has never set, nor will it set till the great work is done in this *parish* of three millions of souls. Brother Meng was from Tang-feng, a fair-sized market village sixty miles south of here. We have at that village now about twenty converts and a number of inquirers. This man's whole family is included in the number, as also that of his most intimate comrade, Chang, whom he brought to us the next day after that first visiting. The former is now our most efficient helper for city work, and the latter still holds the first place in the country work. He has now been preaching for nearly six months in the villages round about his home without once returning to the station here. Some of the time Brother Ament or myself have been with him, but most of the time he has been alone. These two men have been our main reliance for five and a half years. They are our "native helpers," and they have been helpers indeed. We have now a third man added to this list. He has just finished the theological course in the school at Tung-cho, and we hope much for his future.

Last year our labors in relieving the famishing in Lin-chu and the surrounding villages opened a door to some twenty or more villages. As yet we have not reaped any fruit there. I received in the spring by public vow "to the Christian congregation" thirteen persons who live in Lin-chu and the adjacent villages. It is by such a vow and to such congregations that the sixty thousand persons in India were received last year. Brother Ament, who has just been there, writes me from the country that they are not faithful in observing the Sabbath. One of them cites the example of Christians connected with the London Mission to support them in breaking the Sabbath. That Society has baptized very freely in this province, and is doing the same in Shan-tung province, probably receiving to the church in any group of inquirers twice as many as any of our number would receive. We have very much in common with the London Missionary Society as to doctrine and church government, and like their missionaries very much; but in this matter they are certainly far from our standard. Of the thirteen above referred to, two or three others sent their books back to Bro. Ament, with the request that the foreigners would not visit them again. He and Brother

Goodrich, however, did visit them, and they report some hopeful indications in their village. The whole region about Lin-chu is a very hopeless one, humanly speaking, for vice and crime prevail alarmingly there. Two or three of the villages where we distributed help, are somewhat notorious for the robbers who emanate from them. But Nazareth was unpromising too.

Last winter our attention was called to a large group of villages lying mostly between Lin-chu and Tang-feng, where live many members of a large sect or society, whose object has always been to prepare for a future life by ridding themselves of sin. Long since they broke away from idolatry, but they have clung to all sorts of human means, without attaining the divine. They are much under the lead of a few men, and have been accustomed to trust them very fully. An instance of this confidence happened a few years since when the head leader announced a spiritual communication which had been vouchsafed to him; namely, that there was to be a flood which should cover the earth seventy-two feet deep. They accepted the communication as reliable, and began to build boats for escape from the billows — three or four hundred boats seem to have been built. They even went so far as to buy the provisions supposed to be necessary, and many of them slept in their boats. Finding their faith falsely founded, they became cold and indifferent. Only after six or seven years did they come together again, and then it was to seek a new way. Under this impulse, they first went to the Roman Catholic church, and then some of them, seeing the follies of image worship, came to us. Their coming was the first intimation we had of their strange history or of their existence as a sect. This spring we began work among them in three central villages. This promises to be a very interesting labor, and it *may* become the principal country work of this station for a few years to come. These three villages are Wang-hsing-chuang, Hsi-wu-tsun and Wang-hsia. Brothers Ament and Goodrich are probably this evening at the latter place, though they may be expecting to pass the Sabbath at Tang-feng, where there is somewhat of a little church to gather for the Sabbath worship.

But I have wearied you, I fear, and must cease. A word more I must add, though. We want to put our work here upon a stronger basis. Until 1877, it was practically the work of one man, for Dr. Treat was obliged to return to America in the winter following our beginning of work, and Brother Hunt and wife, who were soon appointed to take his place, were hardly equipped with the language, when his health so completely failed that they were obliged also to return to America. Brothers Goodrich and Porter have rendered valuable help here, but it was mainly during my absence in America in 1876 and part of 1877. When I returned in the fall of 1877, our four new members accompanied me, but another year had to pass ere they could use their tongues. Last winter we became five workers instead of one, and a grand change it is. We feel it every day. But we ought to double that number immediately, for the work is already pressing. Work which we want to do has to be postponed and declined, for lack of persons to do it. Then the unfoldings of this country are abreast with those of the age. God is showing his purposes of love here in the increased interest and confidence of the people, and in the forward movement of his workers. Other missionaries have gone beyond us to the interior. How much more imperative that we then support them well, and fulfil the labor here till *our* time come for a forward move.

Are new members coming? Are they *en route?* God send his blessings to attend them. I congratulate them on their privilege, and so does every missionary in all the world. As to the privations and hardships of the missionary life, let them take counsel of God and not of Satan.

Most cordially, your brother in Christ and his gladsome labor,

ISAAC PIERSON.

Sent from A. B. C. F. M. Rooms, Boston, Sept. 6, 1879.

E. K. A.

Chapin 461

Form 1201 S

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Telegram
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acter is indicated by
a symbol in the check
or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

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1927 APR 9 PM 1 22

AMERICAN BOARD. OK
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

PLEASE WIRE MY EXPENSE ANY NEWS OF LUCIUS PORTER PEKING.

ELLEN F CHAPIN 717 CHAPIN ST BELOIT WIS.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
APR 11 1927

Ans.

West Newton

By 3150
By 3260

662

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., April 11,'27

Miss Ellen F. Chapin

717 Chapin Street

Beloit, Wisconsin

NO DIRECT WORD LUCIUS PORTER NO DANGER PERHAPS AT COAST

H.E.B.Case

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Ch

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

FEB 13 1928

Ans. 17

2929 Grove Street
Berkeley, California

Feb. 4th, 1928.

Rev. Robert E. Chandler,
Secretary,
American Board Rooms,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mr. Chandler:

I wonder how it seems to you to be working at this end of the line. No doubt, like myself, you would be glad to be over there. My latest letters give many interesting details, but on the whole -though there are many trying things - I think the outlook is very encouraging. We have little reason to fear. The Chinese leaders are measuring up well, so it seems to me, and I think all our missionaries feel the same way.

Just now I am writing you with reference to "the special" for the Pao ting fu city work. The money raised seems to have gone into the treasurer's office without being designated, so that instead of sending them two hundred and sixty-six ($266.)dollars as I supposed I had done they have only received thirty ($30) dollars. Dr. Patton has just written that the expense of that work should be put into the regular budget and there be no special for Pao ting fu. On the whole I like this better. You doubtless know that all the city work has been coördinated and put under one management, and that they have rented a fine large place on The Great South Street, in premises rented from the Ho nan Fu Guild of Pao ting fu. It is a fine place in a fine location, and eventually all city work will be in better condition for it. Of course there will be some loss locally around the old East Street center; but doubtless this will only be temporary and eventually East Street will lose nothing, or at least will share more largely in the general prosperity of the work. I think there should be a special estimate included in the appropriations which are made for the Pao ting fu city work, definitely for the East Street, so that our Chinese brethren will realize that it is not the desire of the Board that the East Street Community should be neglected. A number of people in that part of the City have already received baptism and there is a fine group of boys and girls that have taken the first and second steps. There were forty (40) girls and thrity (30) boys in the school when we came away, and as the new place is about fifteen minutes walk from the old there is no reason why they should not attend school at the South Street Center. You have visited East Street and you know the people who attended our lectures there.

2929 Grove Street
Berkeley, California

Robert E. Chandler ---2

Of course you know I do not want to hold onto the work or press my own views about it. I only want to do what I can for the people in whom Mrs. Price and myself became so deeply interested, and I have great confidence in our leaders in Pao ting fu, both missionaries and Chinese.

I hope you and Mrs. Chandler keep well and that you thoroughly enjoy your work. Do you plan to return to China soon? I hope you can do so for you are greatly needed in the work there now.

With regards to Mrs. Chandler and hoping to hear from you as soon as you have anything to report from your conference with Dr. Patton, and greetings to all in the Rooms, I remain,

Yours very truly.

Francis M. Price

P:L

February 17, 1928

Rev. Francis M. Price
2929 Grove Street
Berkeley, California

My dear Mr. Price:

It was good to hear from you. We don't feel entirely natural working on this side, but we have appreciated the opportunity to do something, and we have enjoyed the comradeship here in the Board offices very much indeed. It seems nearly as good as that in the North China Mission.

There has been no opportunity to talk with Dr. Patton since your letter came, but he had already said a good deal to me about the matter you speak of. At his request I wrote, I think, two or three weeks back to Mr. Robinson and asked that the East Street work should be put into the regular budget and handled as a part of the whole work of the station. I presume it is quite likely that this has already taken place. The news which you give me is good, and I am very glad to hear it -- that all the city work has been coordinated and put under one management and that a fine place has been rented on the South Street. Now we must depend upon them out there to evaluate the whole enterprise and carry it forward, making, of course, some changes year by year as conditions call for them.

You suggest that the Board should lay down "a special estimate in the appropriations which are made for the Paotingfu city work definitely for the East Street." I fear this is not possible at all; that is to say, the Board's appropriations go out in a lump sum. We do not appropriate even for Paotingfu Station by itself, to say nothing of the city work or any other department within Paotingfu. The division is made out there by the North China Council and by Paotingfu Association or its executive committee on the total which comes to Paotingfu. I do not think that the Prudential Committee or the Secretaries here would feel that we are in any situation to direct the progress

of the work in details like this. We can, of course, send out individual opinions where we have them, and all our missionaries now in America can do that and I know that they do so at times. Please make your strong presentation and request whatever it is to your own friends in Paotingfu. They know you there, and they appreciate what you have done on East Street, and that will mean more than anything said from here.

Mrs. Chandler and I are hoping to get back to China, though our return may be delayed a little beyond this year 1928.

With all good wishes to you both,

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Chandler

REC/M

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Ret to DP Cushing

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI

April 2, 1928

EDITORIAL DEPT
MAY 14 1928
REF'D TO
ANS.

Editorial Department,
American Board of Missions,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Friends:

Your yellow sheet has just reached me. I have a particular and special aversion to questionnaires and, therefore, I don't know quite how to fill it out. The first one I can answer.

1. Gertrude C. Pye

2. Station, Fenchow, Shansi

3. Outline of work. When one tries to put down what they do in a day, it seems very little, and yet one goes to bed at night feeling that they have earned their rest in these strenuous times in China. Just at present I am seeking to supervise our three kindergartens and trying to help train some of the teachers on the job. I have been seeking, too, to raise scholarships for our Fenchow boys who are in Yenching, Cheeloo and Nanking. At present there are nine of these. I have been seeking to keep up correspondence with some of the givers to our work, and also trying to help the leaders here when they come in. Some days one has to put in several hours trying to encourage and help folks through all sorts of discouraging and encouraging problems. I am on several committees, that seem to take a good deal of time, and yet sometimes seem to accomplish very little. I have been trying to get kindergarten stories translated for the work in our kindergarten, trying to get local materials prepared for their use, trying to get Bible stories translated into poems to use with the younger people, and help to prepare a program for the junior church work. I am teaching classes in English, and also classes in hand work. Otherwise, my jobs seem to be sort of general coolie jobs trying to see that something is done for this and that group. and teaching my small son.

Literature Com
Property Com
Religious Ed
Education Com
Church Com

Just at present we are trying to get fitted up a room in the Girls' School for the teachers so that they can have a social room in which they can gather together. There are seven teachers living in the school, and they have had no living room or place in which they could gather for games or in a group save in their bedrooms.

Last fall, in talking with some of the teachers, I realized that this was a distinct need, and so sought to raise money for it. I hope soon to have a picture that will

illustrate what we have done with thirty-five dollars gold. We found that we could not spare a separate room for this, but we are planning to arrange the teachers' dining room so that it will have a dining-living room effect.

The teachers had kept their supplies in a cupboard with a screen front. We have secured an interesting old cupboard which they say may be two hundred years old, but is in good repair. We have removed the sides of the cupboard, put in screening, so that the appearance in the room is very pleasing, and yet the necessary ventilation is given.

We are having made a long table that will serve as a living room table between meals and as a dining table at meal times. They are making two small tables that can be added to the larger table when they have guests, but normally will serve as side tables in the room. We are also having eight chairs made to go with this table.

They have found some very attractive and interesting Chinese pictures for the walls. Some old cretonne curtains left by some of the missionaries last year have added a touch of color to the windows, and the girls are beginning to take a real pride in planning for this room. They plan to make cushions and runners. I believe it will be a means of drawing the group together and giving them a good time, which will mean that they will work with better spirit together, and will also give them a place to which they can invite their friends in the school, and which they will feel is their own.

In 1923 at Easter time, because some of the church people spoke of how glaring the light was as they faced the pulpit, I made the suggestion that they use Chinese window pictures in the windows back of the pulpit, and we put in at that time some window pictures with graceful bamboos painted on them. Something over a year ago we changed those to some red pictures for the Christmas season, and just now we are replacing them with some springlike pictures before this Easter season.

During this time when we have been cut off from outside resources we have been forced in our kindergarten work to depend upon local materials, the thing, I think, we should always build from, and yet which we find with some of the trained kindergartners they are loath to do. This year I have been seeking to show them how we could use the local materials.

One of the most interesting projects which we have used has been the use of the Kafir corn, especially the inside of the stalk. The inside is pithy and offers a most interesting medium, dyed and made into interesting designs. We have used small splinters from the outside to make various toys, and just at this time we have dyed it and are making attractive flowers which we have put upon the thorny

branches of the "tzaoers" which grow on the city wall. The children are delighted with all these uses of local materials because it gives them something which they can do later.

I wish you could have seen a little boy who is too small yet for kindergarten, who had gathered up some of the posies which the kindergarten teachers had thrown out. He was selling them as a street vender and calling with great gusto, "Who will buy my flowers? Who will buy my flowers?"

Friday, in our meeting with the kindergarten teachers, Mrs. Liu, who is the best trained one we have, said that in teaching in Peking she had never felt any difficulty, but here she was always at a loss to find materials. I asked her if she remembered almost fifteen years ago, when we first began our work, how difficult it was to get children here, and how they at first could do nothing, and she said, "Yes, when you turn my head back a decade and a half, I can see how much we have improved," and I told her we must keep our heads turned forward with the hope that another decade would bring changes to Fenchow such as they had brought to Peking, so that the things that are difficulties now would be no difficulties to the teachers that come after us.

It is one of my ambitions to see established, especially in our Girls' School here, courses in hand work that will be of real and practical help to each of these girls as they go out. I think there is a real challenge to educators to consider whether our aims are the wisest and best for helping these people. When over eighty per cent of the girls never go on to high school or college, ought our courses to be bent largely for that goal or ought they to be so changed and developed as to contribute a background that will enrich and strengthen each girl who graduates from our school and who goes into her home, making her a wiser home-maker and a better mother. I believe that missions cannot be content with leaving so many unsatisfied girls by the way. My experience as a teacher and as a home-maker has given me an opportunity to come pretty close to the lives of a good many of these girls, and to realize that they need more help in their training that will furnish a background and a steadying for them as they go into their homes. I think a re-studying of our aims will be of value in better fitting many of these girls for their life work.

One feels that the former jobs are gradually slipping away from one, and one rejoices in it, and yet one feels that there is an imperative and crying need for the friendly encouragement one can give to the teachers and the preachers and the men who are in these days of unsettled conditions in China seeking to take the leadership.

What we have called evangelistic work seems to be more difficult just at present. One of the Bible women was in the other day for a long talk with me, and I was showing

her some of the things that we have been doing in the kindergarten, and she said, "Your work is so encouraging, and ours is so discouraging now." I suggested that I believed there was an opening in connection with our kindergarten that might help her. We talked it over and arranged to go visiting together in the homes of the children in the city kindergarten this next week. She is going to come first to the kindergarten to get acquainted with the children there, and then will go with the teacher and visit in the homes. It will help, I think, to encourage the teachers to do what I have been telling them was one of their big opportunities, to get in touch with the mothers, and it will give them an added purpose in doing it because it will seek to get the mothers acquainted with the Bible women who are ready and eager to help them to read and to write.

I hardly believe you would want a list of all the cities and towns in America that are interested in our work. Of course, my home town in Northfield, Minnesota, my college town in Oberlin, Upland, California, where Mr. Harwood lives, Seattle, where an aunt of mine lives, Holyoke, Massachusetts, Saratoga, California, and quite a list of smaller places where Mr. Pye's Seminary classmates are, Washington, D.C., where my parents are, Cleveland, where two brothers live, and many other places. In many of these places I know some of the newspapers, and I know that they would gladly publish anything that Mr. Pye wrote, but I feel myself a very great dislike to publicity, and I certainly would rather not put myself personally before the public in any way. I will be glad to do anything I can in writing to people personally, but I do not like to see my name in print, or, as you say, "be put on the map."

For some weeks we have been wishing for news. We have been hoping that something might definitely take place that would clear the atmosphere and bring peace. We are not discouraged but we are steadying ourselves for what we believe is the necessary endurance which missions must face if they are going to continue in China while China sets her house in order as a republic.

Two years ago, when Mr. Cross was out in our west field, he asked one of the preachers there what he thought was the contribution which the foreign missionary could make just now, and he remarked that the foreigner seemed to have the necessary endurance for these times, and that he helped by that as much as any other thing in steadying and showing people how to keep on when keeping on was difficult. Though not all contacts with Western civilization are of value to the Chinese people, it seems to me that we are right in believing that we have a sacred stewardship which we can only faithfully discharge as we seek to bring about conditions that will bring to China and its people opportunities similar to those that we have enjoyed. Often they may not be alike.

I have had a general letter waiting for some time for a final paragraph with some news item about the work, and the other day William Watson rushed in and said he had gotten my news item for me. The night before, in the theater here in the city, some men dressed as civilians had entered the theater, knocked over the lamps, and taken out knives and attempted to terrorize the people. One or two of the victims were brought to the hospital. The first report was that this was a group of Communists who were beginning their work here in the city, but later investigations proved that they were simply some soldiers who have been idle. Having nothing to do, they had picked a quarrel with some of the government middle school boys. When they found these middle school boys were sponsoring this theater, they decided to make things uncomfortable for them, so it was in reality only a petty quarrel. We easily might have written up the event on that first morning and sent it on to you as a news item, but we would have had to send for the next issue large headlines saying it wasn't so. It seems to me that quite a little of the publicity that reaches America is of that kind.

We do not seek to minimize the fact that things are disturbed, but in reality, as compared with the conditions which are reported in the papers at home, China seems to be as little troubled with banditry as one could expect to be possible during times of civil war. I have a growing feeling that a strategic blow will be struck at China's unrest when something definite can be done to improve the economic conditions here.

One of the things that has caused me not a little concern this last year is to see not a few of our young men seeking positions in the army, simply for no other reason than that they cannot get work as long as the armies are blocking the usual routes of trade. Where patriotism and protection of property may have started some of these generals on their way, certainly not a few of them are today carrying on simply as any man carries on his business, as a means of getting over the days and accumulating something for his family. The Shansi and Fengtien armies cannot arrive at a real clash simply because they have not a real cause to fight for on either side.

I realize that this is not any of it very good newspaper stuff, but I am not a newspaper lady as you will see. But please remember, I have answered your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Gertrude C. Page

GCP:AMR

666

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

June 10, 1926.

"A"

Dear Friend:

Knowing your deep interest in the work at Fenchow, it seems that we must write and tell you of the developments of recent months. With the death of Dr. Pye it seemed to us all, Chinese and foreign alike, that everything had ended. He was not only our leader, but he was the personal and loving friend of each and every one. However, with the coming of the next day we all realized that the work must go on. Our Chinese friends began to say in personal conversations and in meetings, "We must all reconsecrate ourselves to increased efforts to carry forward this great work."

It was just here that the strategic foresight of Dr. Pye's and Dr. Watson's leadership came out most clearly. From the very beginning of their work they have been hunting out and training prospective leaders. In one of Dr. Pye's letters the following very significant sentence appears: "I have the feeling that one of the most valuable things which we can do is to train the leadership for our church work and leave to that leadership pretty largely the working out of the methods, plans of work, and organization of the Christian movement in China." As a result, there is in the Fenchow field perhaps one of the most remarkable groups of trained and able native leaders which could be found in any mission field. The Y.M.C.A. secretary at the provincial capital said just this winter that he knew of no such group anywhere in China. A few days since a captain of the United States army was visiting in Fenchow. He has spent a good deal of time in various parts of China. On leaving he said that he never had seen anything that compared with the enthusiasm, the evident ability, and the training of the group of young men and women who are carrying on here at Fenchow. Dr. Pye said in the same letter referred to above, "It rejoices our hearts to see the progress which has been made during the past year, particularly in the matter of initiative and in the shouldering of responsibility on the part of our Chinese fellow workers. That is the great hope of the future." This process has gone forward literally by leaps and bounds during the weeks since Dr. Pye's going. This is due to the fact that we all realize that there is no one to take his place. This gives a new sense of responsibility to every man in the whole field. This sense of responsibility is buttressed firmly by the personal devotion to the man who was friend and companion to every one. Back of him stands the Great Companion whom he was so splendidly able to represent.

In order to carry on the general work of supervision which Mr. Pye had done, a staff of secretaries was created by our annual meeting, and three men chosen. Mr. Liu Fa Ch'eng is literature secretary. In China of all countries, with her literary traditions, the printed message is of pre-eminent importance. This is especially true in these days of the anti-Christian movement. Mr. Timothy Ch'eng, recently returned from America, is secretary of religious education. He is already hard at work with the program of daily vacation Bible schools for the summer. He is planning and organizing the work so that schools for the illiterate may be held in every church next winter. In addition, he hopes to develop schools for

Part of report of Reynolds & Shansi

training lay evangelistic leaders throughout the whole field. The third member on the staff is Mr. Paul R. Reynolds, evangelistic secretary. These three men plan to spend a great portion of their time in traveling throughout the field just as Mr. Pye did. Associated with them they have Mr. Teng Wen Ju who was Mr. Pye's right hand man for so many years. His experience and knowledge will prove invaluble.

For many years Mr. Pye had been hoping and planning that the field might be divided into districts, each to be in charge of a Chinese superintendent. Three such superintendents had already been appointed before his death. Our field now has been divided into nine such areas, and eight of them are manned. The ninth district is temporarily in charge of an acting superintendent. These men will be able to give a close and intimate supervision which even Mr. Pye, with all his tremendous energy, was unable to give because of the size of the field. In the three districts where the men have already been at work, general conditions are in marked contrast to the field not yet under supervision. They are able to go around from church to church carrying encouragement, suggesting new plans, helping solve local problems. In the Shansi field they will be building the foundations for the organization of a separate Shansi Association. This will undoubtedly come within the next two or three years.

In Fenchow itself The Harwood Memorial Bible School is changing its program to meet new needs. The standard of the men's school has been raised. The teaching of the common branches will be dropped out entirely. Two new teachers will be added to the staff this fall; one, graduating from Shantung Christian University, will teach religious education; the other, graduating from the School of Theology at Yenching University, will teach sociology and kindred subjects. It is planned that in both these departments their will be field work carried on under the supervision of the teachers. Thus the men of the Bible School will be getting training and practice in carrying on Sunday Schools, boy's clubs, etc. On the other hand, they will also have this same vital preparation to meet the general needs of their communities.

Mr. Outerbridge, who has had a year of language study in Peking, will be in Fenchow to begin agricultural work at the Bible School. Our field is about eighty-five per cent rural. The rainfall is so slight that we average a famine once in less than three years. Nanking and Yenching Universities have secured a large portion of the money left over from the 1921 famine funds and with this they plan to develop famine prevention work. Nanking has indicated that with the cooperation of Mr. Outerbridge they will do a large work in this northwest area along the line of experiments for famine prevention. Thus the men in our Bible School are getting training and practical experience along the lines which will enable them to help the men in their rural field.

The Women's Department of Harwood Memorial Bible School has been steadily improving the quality of its work during recent years. Reverend Han, assistant principal and teacher of Bible, is one of the most able and best known Christian leaders in North China. The fine building for classrooms and administration, erected two years ago has added greatly to the efficiency of the work. The dormitories, more recently rebuilt, are all in Chinese style and offer a model in matters of convenience and hygienic arrangements.

One very important new factor in this work is the emphasis upon the training of pastors' wives. Experience in our field has shown that those men who have wives trained in the Bible School are able to do a much larger and well rounded work than is other wise possible. We feel that unless we can increasingly touch the homes and the family life our work cannot have the real foundations.

"B"

The Bible School now become a provincial institution. A board of trustees has been elected, three being chosen by the Taiku Association, three by Fenchow Association and one by the North China Mission. There is the greatest feeling of encouragement regarding its work.

A program of coeducation has been begun in our high school work. The joining of the Ming I Middle School for boys and the Lydia Lord Davis School for girls is most auspicious. Among the government schools coeducation is being tried out, and Fenchow has an opportunity to help develop the best possible program for such work. Mr. Y. K. Chang, recently returned from Teachers College, Columbia University, is principal of the joint school. Miss Horn is Dean of the girls' department. It is her earnest desire to retire in favor of Miss Ch'eng Ch'un Lan who graduated from Yenching University last June. It is a great joy to everyone to see these splendidly trained young Chinese folks coming back to thus take positions of responsiblity. The papers have been sent in for registration with the government. This is bringing new and increased popularity with the general public. These schools have a unique mission in training the boys and girls who will be the leaders in the communities throughout this northwest territory. In order that this most fundamental work might continue upon an enlarged scale, Mr. Pye spent his furlough time in America last year in seeking endowment funds. Due to the financial stringency the amount desired, one hundred fifty thousand dollars, has not been completely raised. Some have suggested that the rest of this fund will speedily be promised, and perhaps this total endowment may be a memorial to Mr. Pye.

The Fenchow Hospital in its splendid plant is running over time. I was in the office the other day and noticed that the day slip showed seventy-seven patients. The hospital's normal capacity is seventy beds. There have been added to the staff this year a Chinese woman doctor and two men doctors, local boys who returned this year after completing their training at Shantung Christian University. There has also been added to the hospital staff an especially trained evangelist. He has been working out a system of follow-up which will enable the local preachers in our all villages to get in touch with the patients as they go back to their homes. This will increase the effectiveness of the hospital in its fundamental purpose of bringing not only physical but spiritual life . The long years of sacrificial work on the part of Dr. and Mrs. Watson are bearing spledid fruit. Two important city centers away out on the West Road are clamoring earnestly that branch hospitals be established there. With Dr. Watson's return we hope that this tremendous need may be met.

Perhaps some of you may be wondering just what place the foreigner may have with literally dozen of able Chinese young men and women trained for the various parts of the work. Our share increasingly is that of co-workers. The devolution of the missionary concerning which much has been said in recent years has, as the negro said, "Done happened," in Fenchow. It is safe to say that there will not be much if any increase in the staff of foreign workers in Fenchow. This does not mean that there is no place for the foreigner. The years of joint work stretching ahead are rich in promise. Much of the work of organization, administration and routine teaching which was done in the past can now be better done by Chinese. This frees the missionary for the thing which he has always longed for, namely to spend much time in friendly counselling with his Chinese co-workers. On the whole we are most encouraged. It would perhaps not be saying too much to state that thanks to the foresight of Mr.Pye and his co-workers, Fenchow now has an opportunity to become a leader in the matter of mission policy. It may well be that this field can prove to those who are still hesitant that the Chinese church with all its organizations of school, hospital, community house,

etc., is ready to go forward under Chinese leadership. What a splendid memorial it would be to the sacrificial life of Watts O. Pye if Fenchow might become one of the outstanding examples of the new day in mission work. The boys and girls whom he met and recognized as potential leaders when he first came here are now the real leaders of the new church.

Dr. E. F. Neil,
Missionary Herald
14 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Neil:

I am enclosing herewith a sort of a general letter which I write with the Missionary Herald in mind. Considering the fact that Fenchow and Mr. Pye especially has such a wide constituency it seemed a good thing to tell these good friends a bit as to how things are going along. Perhaps you would like to recast this and make it in the form of an article rather a letter. Feel free to use any part of it which you wish. I am sending out a few mimeographed copies from here, but only to non-Congregational friends and people who do not see the Missionary Herald.

The Missionary Herald has certainly become an alive and interesting journal. It is no wonder that it meets with such approval everywhere. Please accept our congratulations upon your success.

Perhaps it sounds a bit funny to write such things when I am sending you some material which may be used. However, since these two things do not belong together but just happened to appear in the same letter, we shall not worry about that.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Paul R. Hayes

PRH:AMR

667

JUL 15 1926

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

June 16, 1926

Dr. E. F. Bell,
Missionary Herald,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Dr. Bell:

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PRR:AMR

669

SEP 15 1923

PAUL R. REYNOLDS
FENCHOW
SHANSI, CHINA

Peitaiho, August 19.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Have been trying for a month or more to "catch" this picture of a bible class at the Yutaoho Y. W. conference but the lady who had the film was most elusive. However it came today and I shall send it along in case you could use it.

No further trouble at Yütaoho or here at Peitaiho after the tragic early summer going of Mary Elisabeth Pye and Mildred Wolfe. However Mr. Pye is not well at all. They have pulled his teeth in the hope that such a plan will clear up the blood and heart trouble. Not time yet for results.

Our immediate family are thriving wonderfully. Young Bobbie tipped the scales at 22 pounds on his 9th month birthday and seems to rather like China.

Our most cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Paul R Reynolds

668

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

August 27, 1925.

15

Rev. Enoch Bell, Editor,
Missionary Herald,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass., USA.

Rec'd SEP 15

Dear Friend Bell,

Anti-foreign movements do not greatly concern the missionary children at Fenchow as you see by the inclosed print. The boy in the center is Boyee Sung, son of Mr. Sung one of the leading professors in our Bible School. The girl is his sister, Yeeting. These three are constant playmates.

There is no tension at Fenchow. In fact I guess our American Board folks are for the most part in pretty thorough agreement with the Chinese claims and feelings in this Shanghai matter and the questions it has brought to the fore. At least some 75 of us signed a cable to Borah strongly supporting his position. Our middle school boys are still as busy as can be carrying on their program of arousing the general public. I hope the "Bourbons" wake up before it is too late and grant the just claims China is making.

Finest rains in a decade in our area this summer. The wheat was a failure but there will be the best fall crops in many a year.

We are looking forward to the return of the Pyes, as you may easily guess.

Thank you for your letter of last December. Have been a bit busy at times this year and my correspondence has suffered.

Best wishes,

Paul R Reynolds.

SEP 15 1923

669

PAUL R. REYNOLDS
FENCHOW
SHANSI, CHINA

Peitaiho, August 19.

Dear Mr. Bell,

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Our most cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Paul R Reynolds

670

Reynolds

Rec'd NOV 3 1924

AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA.

Sept. 26, 1924.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell,
American Board,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

Here are a few pictures giving a touch of the life we see on the "West Road" as they call our Shensi field. If you find any among them that you can use, I shall be most happy. If not no harm done.

The Pyes got away on Wednesday of this week and after a day in Taiku were going on to Peking today. You will no doubt see them eventually. I took some pictures of the festivities incident to their departure and have sent them right down to Peking for development. If there is anything worth while I shall send you a sample.

Our station is a sadly changed place, with Hummels, Leetes, Watsons, Pyes, not to mention Miss Walton and Miss Kellogg,----all gone or at least away. But Miss Miner is here at least for part of the year and she is a host in herself.

We are in for a bad famine all over the field of our church. While they were being flooded out in other places our field has had a serious drouth. No rain for a year until just recently. That meant no spring, summer or fall crops. People are already selling their children. Donkeys and mules are being sold for meat since it is too expensive to keep them. Even the old muleteer who pilots Mr. Pye, has had to sell out his animals. Two things make our situation even worse than it was four years ago at the time of the Famine Relief work in Shansi. The first is that over in Shensi they are even worse off than we are. At the time of the earlier famine they had a good crop and food supplies came over to us. But this year they not only cannot help us but need help even more than we do. The second bad feature is that whereas in the earlier famine the public store houses were full and carried people until about February, this year they are only about one to two tenths refilled and that means starvation by November in many places.

With drouth here and flood in so many provinces East and South and then with this civil war on, China is about down to the bottom, I guess. Next year cannot be any worse.

Time to close. Next time I hope to be able to write a bit more encouragingly.

You cannot dream how we appreciate the "Herald". It is a real creation, every time.

Sincerely,

Paul R Reynolds

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

CB155 10 WINNETKA ILL 22 843A

AMERICAN BOARD.

14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

1927 JAN 22 AM 9 52

TREASURY DEPT. 671

REC. JAN 22 1927

ANS'D

PLEASE WIRE COLLECT REGARDING SAFETY OF REYNOLDS FAMILY

FENCHOW CHINA.

J A RICHARDS.

Boston, Mass., January 22, 1927

672

Rev. James A. Richards,
739 Lincoln Ave.,
Winnetka, Illinois.

REYNOLDS FAMILY FENCHOW BELIEVED SAFE. NO UNUSUAL DISTURBANCE NORTH CHINA.

H.E.B.Case

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination shown on all messages, is

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 7 - 1927

673

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

CA40 9 CHICAGO ILL 7 835A

THE AMERICAN BOARD.

14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

MAY 7 AM 9 59

Ans.

PLEASE WIRE DATE VESSEL PLACE OF ARRIVAL OF REYNOLDS.

R W GAMMON.

Boston, Mass., May 7, 1927 674

Rev. Robert W. Gammon,

19 South La Salle St.,
Chicago, Illinois

REYNOLDS ARRIVING SANFRANCISCO MAY NINETEEN STEAMER PRESIDENT MCKINLEY DOLLAR LINE

H.E.B.Case

Prepaid, $.60

675

Boston, Mass., February 14, 1929

LCO FERNSTALK

PEKING

DOES COUNCIL DESIRE APPOINTMENT ARTHUR ROBINSONS

CABLE REPLY

CHANDLER

Boston, Mass., February 16, 1929 676

ARTHUR G ROBINSON

YMCA HARTFORD CONN

CABLEGRAM INQUIRING WAS SENT CROSS PEKING FEBRUARY FOURTEEN

WILL REPORT REPLY TO YOU WHEN RECEIVED

ROBERT CHANDLER

Boston, Mass., March 1, 1929 677

A. G. Robinson

Rocky Hill, Conn.

REPLY RECEIVED TODAY FROM CROSS PEKING QUOTE CANNOT DECIDE REGARDING ROBINSON UNTIL COUNCIL MEETING MAY FOUR UNQUOTE MUCH DISTRESSED BY THIS DELAY BUT SEE NO REMEDY IT DOES NOT MEAN YOU ARE NOT WANTED IT MEANS MANY PROBABLE SHIFTS IN PRESENT PERSONNEL PLEASE KEEP HOPING WITH US

Robert E. Chandler

Chg. Am. Bd. Acct.
14 Beacon Street

Amplify: $.30 North China Mission

POSTAL TELEGRAPH - COMMERCIAL CABLES

CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT

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STANDARD TIME INDICATED ON THIS MESSAGE

TELEGRAMS TO ALL AMERICA

THE MACKAY SYSTEM · POSTAL TELEGRAPH · COMMERCIAL CABLES · "THE PULSE OF THE WORLD"

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This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless otherwise indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

BLUE	DAY LETTER
NL	NIGHT LETTER
NITE	NIGHT TELEGRAM
LCO	DEFERRED
NLT	CABLE LETTER
WLT	WEEK END LETTER

677 K

~~M56NAY~~ 10 CNT QUESTION MARK

HARTFORD CT MAY 16

WINN FAIRFIELD 577

CR AMERICAN BOARD FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS CONGREGATIONAL

HOUSE BEACON ST BOSTON MASS

EAGERLY WAITING WORD WAS CABLEGRAM SENT ONLY IF FAVORABLE ?

A G ROBINSON

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

1929 JUL 10 AM 10 08

677 B

HDB196 10=HARTFORD CONN 10 1003A

MRS LUCIUS O LEE=

AMERICAN BOARD OFFICE 14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

SHALL VISIT BOSTON THURSDAY UNLESS YOU WIRE CONTRARY ADVICE TODAY=

ARTHUR G ROBINSON.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 1, 1929

677 G

Mrs. A. D. Rider

2524 Forest Avenue

Kansas City, Missouri

AMERICAN BOARD RECEIVED CABLE FROM TIENTSIN REPORTING ROBINSONS ARRIVED SAFELY

Herbert E. B. Case

Collect: $.72

Cartwright 678

Ts'ang Shang, North China,
January 15, 1927.

Such a nice snowy night! I do not know when we have had so heavy a fall of snow. There must be eight inches on a level and it is still coming down. I am sitting, cross-legged, on the brick kang in a little Chinese room out in this country village. The small kerosene lamp is not brilliant but sufficient, and it stands on a low kang table that I might use as a writing desk if it were not more convenient to use my knee. There is the cheerful hum of the little tin kettle on the portable coal ball stove. One of the many advantages of having an earthern floor is that no harm is done by a pile of hot ashes, so it allows for a stove of very simple construction,-just a cylinder of tin plastered inside with mud, a few iron rods stuck through near the bottom for a grate, a hole at the top to put the coal balls in, a hole at the bottom for them to come out and a hole in the side to make a draught and wiggle a poker. They are rather risky things and have to be moved outside when new coal balls are added, or the poisonous coal gas fills the room, but they give a surprising amount of warmth and are most useful for heating water. For we don't have running hot and cold in Ts'ang Shang!

My bed is already made up for the night at one end of the kang, but the two women with whom I share the room are still over at the chapel and their quilts still piled neatly at the other end of the kang. A very useful piece of furniture—this built-in platfrom that occupies about half of the room. At night we sleep on it, when meal times come we sit on it around a low table that is put on or off at will, and all day long it has been full of women and the accompanying children who come in spite of the storm. This evening we thought we could have the men's Bible class here because of course there would not be very many out, but not so, Even if they had occupied the kang, which they do not take to as the women do, they could not all have gotten into the room, so they went back to the chapel, shovelling a path for Miss Hu and Mrs. Tu as they went. And I am "watching home" and having the luxury of a little solitude. In the evenings Miss Hu leads the men's Bible class and I stay here in Mrs. Tu's room, usually with a large gathering of school children, begging to be taught a new song, or a new game to play out in the moonlit yard, or asking for the story of one of the Bible pictures in a book I have. But tonight they have not come and I hasten to seize the opportunity to write to my friends. I have aired out the room, brushed off the kang for the steenth time today, swept the small half of the room that isn't kang, "tidied up" the table in the corner with its assortment of articles sufficient to outfit bedroom, library and study tables, straightened my small medical kit !, heated one kettle for my hot-water bottle, another for my evening ablutions, and have another kettleful almost ready for a fresh pot of tea when the folks come in. As I said, my bed is all made and I have a very finished, orderly and peaceful feeling.

I brought my folding cot but it would have filled all the floor space in the room and had to be refolded every day, so it was much easier to keep it folded behind the door and I have slept on the kang and slept well. Nothing seems to affect my abilities in that line. The flue from the brick oven in the adjoining room, with its big built-in kettle where our food is made, goes through the kang, so the fire that cooks our supper gives a gentle warmth to our bed—not bad on a cold winter night. Sometimes I bring a little foreign food on these country trips but this time all I brought beside the lunch to eat on the way was some sweet chocolate and mints that came in a wonderful birthday candy shower from my girls-and-boys-constituency last spring. I am very fond of Chinese food and thrive on it and it is so much easier to be able to depend on it. The Bible-woman at work here, Mrs. Tu, and her ten year old son, the boys' school teacher, a graduate last June from Jefferson Academy, Miss Hu, the very fine girl who is my co-worker, and I eat together, with Mrs. Tu doing most of the work of preparation. Two meals a day, about 9.30 A.M. and 4.30 P.M. make a very acceptable schedule.

Back in Tientsin again and it is now January 25th. Our beautiful snowstorm delayed our return so that we stayed a full two weeks, five days longer than we had planned. And then with four animals to pull our cart we mostly made our own road to the station,—four miles in two hours! Then followed a twelve hour wait for an unaccountably delayed train, and arrival at Tientsin at 3 A.M., an hour when ricksha coolies and baggage porters are slumbering. Fortunately the boys' school teacher was with me, (Miss Hu went directly from Tsang Shang to her own home for the Chinese New Year holidays) and between us we got a generous supply of heavy bedding rolls, suitcase, steamer rug, hand bag, etc, etc to our compound. We consider our new Hopei location quite near the station but with frequent stops to shift and rearrange our loads we made a half hour moonlight jaunt of it.

There is no monotony in country touring; some new experience every time I go out. But I thoroughly enjoy this line of work. I come back and find the newspapers full of talk about anti-foreign riots and the American government making preparations to remove all nationals from China and it seems laughable. Not a breath of it where I have been these two weeks,-absolutely nothing but the utmost friendliness and cordiality and hospitality. Of course questions of extraterritoriality and unequal treaties do not bother these country folk, and echoes of nationalist movements and strikes and British gunboats seldom reach them. Their chief interest is whether the winter wheat which promises well with all this snow will escape grasshoppers and rust and mold and actually yield a harvest. For three successive years their crops have failed for one reason or another.

But to return to the political situation. If half of the newspaper talk is true, conditions in South China and through the Yangtze valley are undoubtedly very critical, but here in the north we are, so far, unaffected in our work by anti-foreign feeling. In fact this has been the most peaceful winter we have had for three or four years and no army or banditry or unrest has interfered with my going at will through the country stations of our Tientsin field.

The Chinese New Year comes February 2 this year so schools are closed and shops are crowded and everyone is busy with preparations. The general atmosphere somewhat resembles our pre-Christmas busy-ness. Tonight is the proper time to paste up the mouths of the kitchen gods with a special kind of confection and send them up in smoke to make sweet reports to the heavenly bodies of the family life this last year. New Year's Eve they return in fresh clean colors. Quantities of them are for sale on the streets at a few coppers per.

The sixth of the Chinese month we go back to Tsang Shang for a ten days' study class. That is the time when everyone is holiday-ing and almost the only amusement in the country is gambling. They have urged us to come and fill the days with classes in Bible study, singing, the meaning of the Christian life, lectures etc. and a large number of men and women have enrolled. It is a wonderful place to work—this little village that has only newly opened up for us. There is such eagerness and earnestness of desire to drop the false for the true and to find "the Way" that a few physical inconveniences are forgotten in the satisfaction of sharing with them the abounding life that is ours in Christ. I wish there were time to just tell you a lot of stories, true stories of folks one comes to know. But there isn't in this letter anyway.

I am trying in these two weeks at home to prepare for this class, to catch up on annual reports, constituency letters and personal correspondence and that is why I am asking you again to excuse the formality of a printed letter and believe that it is really meant for you. It brings my appreciation of every letter that the mailman leaves for me, and of the many heart-warming Christmas remembrances, and assures you that my long silences are not an indication that I desire to drop my touch with home friends.

May this year that is already well on its way bring you "New Joy." That is the proper Chinese greeting—and I make it mine to you—

Carolyn J. Seward.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

[PRINTED FOR PASTORS FOR MONTHLY CONCERT USE.]

Overthrow of an Idolatrous Temple, Northern China.

A Familiar Letter from Rev. A. H. Smith.

P'ANG C'HIA CHUANG, SHAUTUNG, Oct. 29, 1878.

My Dear Dr. Clark: — I wrote you from Tientsin in August, just before leaving for the Western Hills. After spending a month there in recruiting, we returned to Tientsin about the middle of September, and as soon as I could make arrangements to do so, I returned once more to this province, which I had thought never to see again. Mr. Sprague, who chanced to be at Tientsin, decided to accompany me. We reached here October 7, and I found that in the interval of three and a half months since our departure, services had been regularly maintained at four places, although there was at one of them no preacher. At each of these centers, lists of applicants for baptism had been made, and the total number is 110. Of these, three are literary graduates, who have attained the degree of Flourishing Talent, and five more are village schoolmasters, who are of course men of education and influence. On Sunday last, I visited one of our centers, and found, to my surprise, twenty-five applicants for baptism, where I had previously heard of only three or four. It seems that the evening before, several inquirers had come there, and the old helper had spent half the night expounding to them the right way. Thirteen were examined, and six baptized. Some of them cannot read, but it is wonderful how fast they digest Scripture teaching. One man, however, thought it would not do to use any prayer but the one in Matt. vi, and another considered that the sole occasion for praying was when he *ate*. To a Chinaman, this is, indeed, one of his most important acts. Another, in answer to the question, how the Jews treated Jesus, replied—with that figure of speech called *meiosis* — "*not first rate.*" One of those baptized, is the wife of a man whom we have begun to employ as a helper only this year, but who was, with his uncle, the old man to whom I just referred, raised up in the Providence of God for the present need. Without these two men—who are named Wu—we should be totally at a loss. The wife of the younger, who is a woman of a good deal of character, was at first well disposed toward us, but when she found that her husband had lost his school, and his uncle had ruined his medical practice, by embracing the foreign faith; when she saw that neighbors were neighbors no longer, nor friends friends, nor kindred kindred, she became convinced that it could not be good sense to abandon the traditions of ages, for the sake of being starved in consequence. Then came the mighty famine, and she saw thousands starving who clung to those traditions. After that came the famine relief, and she saw that adherence to the new faith was, as it fell out, the needle without which the thread of relief could never have reached them. Her heart was thoroughly turned, and whereas she had previously considered that her husband was, as their proverb says, throwing away a jade to grasp a brick, she now perceived that he had rejected the brick, and gained the jade. Her examination was most interesting, as well as that of the sister of the old man; but in specifying I scarcely know where to begin, and where to make an end.

As I left the village, having spent four hours in the examinations, I could but think of the contrast between this year, when there is the foundation of a hopeful church in that village, and last year, when Mr. Stanley and I made a long tour through our field, and found everything so discouraging that to return to Tientsin, and perhaps to America, seemed the most judicious disposition to make of ourselves. The famine is the kev which God is using to unlock the hearts of men. They have learned in their boyhood the names of the Five Constant Virtues, and all their lives have heard these virtues

praised, but they never saw any one of them put in *practice*, until they saw foreigners coming with the precept to love your neighbors as yourself, and illustrating the sentiment with a relief list embracing almost two myriads of people.

You will remember hearing from Mr. Sheffield and from me, of the renovation of the temple at Shih Chia Fang—the "Hall of the Shih family," about seven miles southwest of our headquarters. The step which was taken in June, of removing the idols from the rear building and congregating about sixty of them in the smaller building in front, was much more than could have been expected by the most sanguine of us, yet it was done. As there was, however, no precedent for anything of the kind, it was natural that some hesitation should be felt to outrage public prejudices by such an act. The step seems not only to have met with no opposition, but on reaching here we found that lapse of time had made the villagers who took a prominent part in the movement, desirous of completing the work, totally destroying the idols, and inviting the missionaries to use the building in the rear for a chapel, and that in front for a public school. Desirable as this seemed, there were certainly grave difficulties. The gratitude for relief in famine had gradually cooled, as the harvest everywhere produced such a plentiful crop that millet was sold at the same price per pound as charcoal, and sweet potatoes at the same price as kindling wood. Not that any one regretted the step taken, or entertained the least idea of retracing it, but there was no longer the same momentum as at first.

This temple is a fair example of the way in which Chinese temples are erected. In the first instance several individuals combine to institute the movement for starting a temple, and agree to dedicate a certain portion of land for its behoof. One of them, who is the leader, is called the Master of Virtue, and the land on which the temple stands, is a donation from him. He is in effect, an *ex-officio* chairman of the Board of Managers, and both his relation to the temple and theirs, are hereditary. When repairs are to be executed, the managers arrange for meeting the expense by their own contributions and by voluntary subscriptions among their townsmen, and in other villages. The amounts thus consumed are large in the case of any single temple, and in the aggregate temples of a village, enormous. An annual gathering or theatrical exhibition often entails great additional expense. When the temple is built, the managers, through the Master of Virtue, invite a Buddhist or Taoist priest, as the case may be, to take possession. The priest or priests are supported by the income of the land, which is inalienable. It is a singular and a happy circumstance that very few of the temples in this region have priests. The land is then devoted to maintaining a keeper of the temple, or failing that, its produce is at the disposal of the managers. Comparatively few of the temples here have keepers. Most of them are totally neglected, except at the New Year time, and many of them are crumbling into a dishonorable decay. In the temple at Shih Chia Fang there has never been a priest, but only a keeper. The first was the father of the present incumbent, Mr. Chu. But strangely enough, as it seems to us, though there is no especial incongruity to a Chinese, while the temple divinities are *Buddhist*, the keeper whom they called, was a *Taoist*. There is not so much collision between Buddhism and Taoism in China, as there has frequently been in America between Congregationalism and Presbyterianism. Indeed it is nothing uncommon to find a temple to 'All-the-Gods,' with a vague comprehensiveness which would have captivated the Athenians in the days of Paul. In one of the villages which we frequently visit, is a temple called the 'Hall of the Three Religions.' Here Buddhism, Taoism, and Confucianism flourish in a kind of Happy Family. In the midst is Buddha, on one side the mystical Philosopher, and on the other the 'Throneless King' who still sways the mind of China.

Of the eighteen managers of the temple at Shih Chia Fang, *six* are on our list as candidates for baptism. The remainder appeared, if not actively in favor of the proposed change, at least passively acquiescent. Some there were who esteemed the whole affair a disgrace, and whispered threats of contemplated prosecution at the Yamên. There was enough inertia and opposition to make the result uncertain. The Master of Virtue, however, who happens to be about seventy years of age, and who is very nearly as deaf as the popular saying affirms adders to be, told the temple keeper one day, that though his ears were deaf, his heart was not blind; that he had seen the famine relief and

knew the new doctrine to be true. In China, if a thing is according to *Li*, the mysterious principle of ought to be, it is on a firm foundation. Since we have preached so widely, and since the famine relief has advertised us so widely, every one says that the Jesus doctrine conforms to the *Li*.

One day last week, the temple keeper came up with a proposition, and an inquiry. He asked whether, if the temple were purified of idols, and together with the whole premises, *presented* to the Jesus sect, the church would accept it, be responsible for repairs, and establish a public school, in which Chinese and Christian literature should be taught in equal proportions. We discussed the matter an entire afternoon with the helpers, and told them that it is our desire to establish in every place a self-supporting school in connection with a self-supporting church. We desire the infant children to walk alone at an early age — but this particular infant being yet unborn, and certain to be unequal to much responsibility for some time to come, I told them that I thought members of our station, of our mission, and of our committee would be willing to take the temple *temporarily* and *in trust*, on the conditions named. The public school is not designed to be a free school, although in the first instance it would probably be well to make no conditions until after the Chinese New Year, by which time the villagers and the neighboring villages will have an opportunity to see what the school is. At present there is only one small school, supported almost entirely by children from outside villages. I had already written to Mr. Stanley for his views, but the messenger had not returned, so I consented to the conditions, provisionally, and the temple keeper took his departure. He is a man of strong convictions, but extremely unobtrusive, and had long since decided to leave the temple, if it remained such, although he has a family and no other means of support but the temple land. Many regard him as an amiable idiot, for in addition to losing a certain support, if the land should be given with the temple, he would forfeit certain perquisites of great value. Twice a year, after the summer and autumn harvests, he has the prerogative of going about in the village and collecting contributions of grain. This, of course, would be at an end. On Sunday, day before yesterday, he came again with a native helper, to say that the matter had gone so far that he thought it a fixed fact, but in China there are many slips 'twixt cup and lip. To guard against a possible change of base on the part of any one, he proposed to give a feast to which all the managers with the Master of Virtue among them, should be summoned. Eating in Oriental lands is no such trifling matter as it becomes in railway restaurants in America. The Chinese have a saying that having eaten a man's food, one's mouth is stopped, and having used his property one's hand is stayed. On this principle Mr. Chu thought it prudent to plug all the eighteen mouths securely, and being in narrow circumstances himself, he borrowed about ten dollars to enable him to give the feast. He came to invite us to his feast on the 28th. We went long after the appointed time — everything in China occurs long after the appointed time — except eclipses — the eighteen managers assembled, and among them came the Master of Virtue, a weazen-faced old man, in an ineffably ragged coat. It was by no means a feast of sea-slugs and sharks' fins, pickled bamboo sprouts and bird's nest soup — on the contrary it was a homely farmer's dinner, of only one course and a plenty of it. After dinner and sundry pipes of tobacco, came business. A draft of a proposed document, amounting to a kind of quitclaim deed, was read and submitted for approval. Then ensued a scene worthy of a New England town meeting. One or two were afraid that the temple keeper was in some remote danger of losing his living, and much furious gesticulations and unintelligible roaring — eight or ten generally bawling at once — was exchanged over the question how to forefend this injustice. The helpers and a few obstreperous managers retired to concoct a clause to meet the exigency, and the paper "as amended" was put on its "final reading," and passed amid general yells of "cha, cha, cha," "Pu ls'o" and "Chiu shih" ("aye, aye, aye," "all right," "that's the thing."

Here was an absolutely heathen gathering in a heathen town, voting away their temple and its lands to a foreign religion, of which most of them never heard six months ago, and none of them until within a few years. They did it of their own motion, without solicitation on our part, for although I took occasion two weeks ago to preach with reference to the matter, it was *after* the matter had been broached by them, not before. During the meeting I took occasion to explain our objects in coming to China, and to

Shih Chia Fang, and that we sought not theirs, but them; that they gave not to us, but to themselves, the difference being that what the village formerly managed, was now — as soon as practicable — to be controlled by the native church, in which we hoped to see all of them. Thus we left this unique assembly, bringing the deed in my pocket of which I append a translation:

"The authors of this Document, to wit, the whole body of Managers (of the Temple), together with the whole body of villagers, deliberating in a public capacity, voluntarily agree to make over the Temple buildings to the Church of Christ, for the purpose of fitting up a meeting house, in order to the public preaching of the sacred doctrine, and for the purpose of establishing a public school, that the youth of the village may become virtuous, a benefit to future generations. The whole is to belong to the church, and subject to its control, for a possession forever, and the land belonging to the temple is made over to the chapel keeper, Chu Sien k'o and his descendants, to be cultivated as his own, and the church is not at liberty to sell the same.

"In the fourth year of Kuang Hsü, the tenth month, the third day (Oct. 28th, 1878.)

"Signed, on behalf of the Master of Virtue, Shih Kung and twenty others."

To which is appended a note, explaining that the temple premises comprise eight acres (something above one English acre), and the land for cultivation in all twenty-two acres.

Here, then, is this singular document, as fast, as the Chinese phrase it, as a nail in a board. Was anything like this ever known in China? If so, it has been successfully concealed hitherto.

Next Sunday I have promised to go down there, and we hope to organize the beginning of a church, out of the twenty applicants on the list.

The destruction of the idols was to be begun to-day, and after preaching at a neighboring fair I went over there to attend the funeral, for they had decided to bury them. The Chinese have a saying that money can move the gods, but here were about three score gods moved most effectually — more so than ever before — without the expenditure of a cash. For when I reached there about noon, I found the work finished and both temples empty. They began work at dark and finished about midnight. Like the comrades of Sir John Moore:

"They buried them darkly at dead of night."

But there were no "sods" to turn. For it fell out that a long cavity was found washed out by the water, into which they were plunged headlong, and thus, dust as they were, they returned to dust. The idols often cost enormous sums, because the clay is of a peculiar kind, the materials expensive — such as oil, etc., especially the gilding. Moreover, it is usual to subscribe a certain amount of silver, which is incorporated in the body of the image, and becomes, perhaps, his heart. In demolishing the gods their hearts were not found right, for in place of the lungs of silver was found a chunk of *pewter*. Thus the delusions of idol worship were fitly typified in the frauds of the idol makers. They that make them are like unto them. It was suitable that such divinities should end their career by sepulture in a gutter!

A large amount of lumber remains, which, once the platforms for the idols, will now become benches for our congregation. There are drums, candlesticks, incense-holders, etc., and several good bells, the largest of which is to be hung up and can be heard — they say — at a distance of miles. While gazing on the ruins, I saw the deaf Master of Virtue contemplating the result with satisfaction, and he said to me that he considered the affair as being "eminently respectable."

While reading in course this morning I came on the words: "And it shall come to pass in that day, saith the Lord of hosts, that I will cut off the names of the idols out of the land, and they shall no more be remembered." An early fulfillment of the prophecy of Zachariah, may be looked for in Shih Chia Fang.

Please request special prayers for our promising missionary work in Northern China. It is a great hour of opportunity. The harvest is plenteous, but the laborers are few.

E. K. A.

Missionary Rooms, Boston, January, 1879.

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Smith, Arthur H.

Rec'd DEC 16 1924

T'ung hsien, Chihli, China, Nov. IIth 1924.

Mr. Enoch F. Bell, Editor;

Dear Mr. Bell;

Your favor of the 2nd Oct. came a few days ago, in spite of stoppage of trains, & the rude alarms of war all around us! I was surprised at your grief and despair at not hearing from me after "patiently" waiting. When have you ever asked me for an "article"???? I have been literally teased for several years to write an "autobiography", which I have consistently refused to do. Imprimis, there is nothing to tell that is not a part of the general history of the time. The changes in China have been exploited in every journal, and are common knowledge, and are proceeding at such a rate that before the latest ones can be rushed into print they are out of date.

For all that it is true that there may be some things of interest in an experience of more than 50 yrs in China, and it is possible that I might write a few outline sketches beginning with my (deficient) education, and bringing things down to modern times. You could not use all of this, perhaps not any of it, yet you might. I do not promise you anything, but I have it in mind. I have persistently declined to furnish the Revell Co. with such material, because I know its limitations, and one can see that even the best biographies after a short time go a begging, and my notes could not be classed with such books as "The Evolution Of A Missionary", and "Underwood of Korea", where there was a personal interest. (I shd remark en passant that I have been a sufferer from unmerited appreciation, & do not wish to encourage it. The nonsense which you quote from Dr. Talcott Williams is a flagrant specimen. Do not let that stuff get into print-burn it up!)

We are sorry to hear that our honored president is resigning. I can appreciate his desire to concentrate. He has filled a difficult position admirably.

We have not heard anything about Mr. Leiper, and his plans. He is an able man, and we should be glad if his wife's health admitted his return to China.

N.B. What is the reason for the long delay in reappointing Mr. & Mrs. Emery W. Ellis? Her health seems to be quite regained, and they are very useful in the station where they are. So far as I know there is a unanimous desire that they be recommissioned. Your excellent periodical ought not to be turned into a "trade journal", but the Congregationalist might well have a wider base than in the past. We are glad to hear of the improved condition of the finances of the Board. We are eager to hear what new policies have been adopted at the Annual Meeting. In 1916 I wrote to Dr. Talcott Williams (whom I had never really met) asking for a diagnosis of the political situation before the election. He replied in a long and most interesting letter. I repeated this in 1920 with the same result. I tried it again in 1924 (May) directing to his "Who's Who" address, "or School of Journalism Columbia University", but this time get no response. "Why is this thus?" We have no idea how the Bag-of-Cats (Military Satraps) are about to jump, but we shall have no end of trouble in the next few years!

With wishes (and prayers) for your highest prosperity in the difficult administration of your important wotk. I remain cordially yours.

Arthur H. Smith

September 8, 1927

Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D.
480 West Sixth Street
Claremont, California

My dear Dr. Smith:

I was away on my vacation when word came that your brother had passed away. As I told you, I believe, I was in Claremont the day before he went into the hospital for the operation, and at that time I had a brief visit with your sister who is a co-sufferer with you in this great loss. He showed me about Pilgrim Place with his characteristic enthusiasm and interest that have done so much in establishing that headquarters for tired and worn out Christian workers. I am sure there are many today and will be thousands in the years to come who will bless his memory as they enjoy that which his devotion and sacrificial enthusiasm have made possible.

Just this word today. We are getting under full speed again after vacation. The Prudential Committee has its first meeting of the autumn on the 13th. The Cabinet has functioned in place of the Prudential Committee during the summer. Robert Chandler is here with us now, having begun on the first of September. He will soon begin to take over correspondence.

With every cordial regard, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

James L. Barton

JLB/M

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SEP 23 1929

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480 W.6th St.Claremont,Cal.Sept.18/29.

Rev. Wynn C.Fairfield,Acting Sec.Am.Board;

Dear Mr.Fairfield;

Ans. 9/27/29

I write to inquire what use ~~If any is made of~~ the Manual for Young Missionaries(published in Shanghai eleven years ago) in the "Rooms" in Boston? I came on a copy the other day and was moved to look it thro'& found a great deal of 'good stuff' in it, suitable also for any missionary to any land-in a general way. The foreword should have explained distictly that this little book was compased of contributions incorporated from many experts whose names do not appear, under the authority and at the request of the China Continuation Committee of that epock. Dr.Barton ordered a considerable number of copies at the time. Are there any kept in the Rooms at Boston? Why is not a copy given to every one going to any foreign field, on general principles by way of Prophylaxis? I should be glad to know about this, for if it is no longer used a great opportunity seems to me to be wasted.

I have heard from the N.C.Mission of our Board that it has been voted in Boston that the Tuckers should be located in Tê hsien "for two years". Is this true? There was no such clause in the action taken at Paoting fu last May. We have always supposed that the action of the Prud.Com. in cases of this sort followed the request of ths Mission. When I went to China that Mission was less than twelve years old. In its long course I do not know of anything more discreditable to any station or to the Mission as a whole than the occurrences at Tê hsien, viewed from every angle. You have recently visited them & know the facts. I have not heard what arrangements the Tuckers are making for the new stadium. Is it not wise to guard against turning that which is lame out of the way-and should it not rather be healed?

Most cordially yours, Arthur H. Smith

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
SEP 24 1927

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480 W.6th St.Claremont.Calif.Sept.18th '27.

22 B-

My Dear Dr.Barton;

I thank you for your letter on the promotion of my brother in law.Mr.Merritt.who had a high appreciation of your extended service to the Am.Board,of which he was a devoted friend. I turned the letter over to his widow,who also thanks you for it.She has had a very unusual number of exceptional recognitions of what Mr.Merritt was to the very wide circle with which he was always in touch.The Yale class secretary of the year 1879 testifies that he was the most beloved of their large circle.about sixty of whom still remain.

I am very grateful to you for help which I had from you in getting to Boston last June.tho'my stay was so short that I could not have the interviews wh. I hoped for. I am glad to know that Mr.Chandler has taken up a part of your heavy load,for he is the most competent man within the field of our Mission-at least. Like other missionaries he wants to get back to his field,and is not allured by the home "job".(You remember what Dr.Jessup of Syria said about the offer made to him by his Board in that line?) Altho'you wrote on the 8th of Sept. you cautiously refrained from even dropping a hint as to how the financial year had turned out!! I have no doubt that there was a deficit somewhere-perhaps a serious one,but "As said the good Prince Fernando,
What more can a man do
Than a man can do?"

The China situation has never been more confused and confusing!I suppose it is impossible for the larger Boards to agree on anything as a definite policy any more than the so called "Powers" can unite in action? We are glad to get good news from our N.C.Mission,but we realize how much much that kind of intelligence resembles(in Chinese phrase) "The reflection of the bright Moon in water,and Flowers in a mirror"! This reminds me that the late Mr.Briggs,mana-

ger of the F.H.Revell Co. was in correspondence with me as to the preparation by me of an English translation of some of the most striking Chinese Proverbs, &c.,for which he thought there was a place.Since Mr.Briggs'death I have heard nothing from any member of the Company.which is probably stunned at the loss which can not be made good. May I inquire what would be your judgment as to the demand for anything of that sort?(I have not mentioned it to any one else as yet.) Dr.Robert Speer wishes me(& others to I know not what extent)to give him points as to the "Message" to be given to the World by the coming Jerusalem Conference. I have had an idea that the very best thing that Missions and the leaders could do would be to "confess your faults one to another" on that occasion with the frankness of Mr.Henry Ford in the Jews affair.I do not see what 'form of sound words'in other lines would make the lest impression on a skeptical world. But the real and definite object of this note is to congratulate you upon your impending Birthday.for reasons,which-you may not remember-I went into one year ago? It is high time that you had definite relief,but one can only doubt how real it will be.The darkey when told that "Heaven is a place of 'rest' "replied :"You can't make dis nigger believe that;ef dey can't find nuffin else for em to do they'll make em shuff de clouds along "!! You will have more than enough to tackle with your trustee meetings.etc,etc. N.B.Your last instalment of reminiscences with the narrative of the big bluff put up to the Turkish Gov't about the Canadians was the most 'fetching'thing yet. Give us some more,and then gather them all into a book.

"And empty words I will not add" but subscribe myself as
your friend(and admirer)from some little time back,

Arthur H. King

October 22, 1927

Rev. Arthur H. Smith, D.D.
480 West Sixth Street
Claremont, California

My dear Dr. Smith:

I am always glad to receive a line from you. I have now yours of September 18.

Certainly your brother-in-law, Dr. Merritt, held a large place in the affection and confidence of a great circle of people. His monument is at Pilgrim place at Claremont, which will go on growing and gaining strength and force without any doubt.

Things are shaping up here very finely in the Foreign Department of the Board. I do not know so much about the Home Department. But we have organized now a Foreign Council where all questions relating to the field are discussed. It is true we spend a very large part of our time in discussion. It has almost become our natural state, and if we find ourselves outside of a conference we begin to question why it is that there is no conference on and that we are free to write some letters. But this is the price we pay. At the same time, Mission questions get full discussion, and the decisions are more liable to be right than when they were made by one or two people.

You refer to the death of Mr. Briggs, Vice-President of the Fleming H. Revell Company, and ask with reference to Chinese proverbs and as to whether I think there would be any call for them. I sincerely believe there would be. It would be a very slow sale. But I think it would be worth while if a book of proverbs could be gotten out by yourself, selecting those that are most striking and characteristic of the Chinese point of view. I have always believed that proverbs in an unusual way reflect the thinking and mental habit and customs of a people better than almost anything else. I would not hesitate to write a letter to Fleming H. Revell Company, referring to your previous correspondence and asking for their reaction.

With reference to the message to be given to the world by the coming Jerusalem Conference, I have my doubts whether a single message will be adequate to reach all people under all conditions and for all time. Does not the message change with the local conditions of a people in the same period? You would not preach the same gospel to a confirmed Mohammedan that you would to an enlightened Hindu or an Australian bush savage. Is it not the province of the Christian to adapt the message to the mind and to the need of the party approached? It is on the same basis that the Lord tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. If the lamb has a whole lot of wool, he can stand a lot more of cold wind than if he had just been shorn. Then, too, the message changes with the generations. The development of science has modified the gospel message to a scientific people. I have found it quite impossible to put in any concrete form a Christian message that I think would be applicable to all people who on earth do dwell at the present time or who may dwell on the earth in the next generation.

I thank you for the birthday congratulations. It came and went, and I am headed for another now. I am really having a jolly good time in my release from the official correspondence with the fields, giving me more opportunity for contact with the Board's constituency. I have taken more engagements this fall than I have taken before in a similar time for fifteen years. I do not have to be in a Foreign Council meeting or in a Cabinet meeting or in a Prudential Committee meeting, so I seem to be renewing my youth. I also am able to get the colleges with which I am connected into better shape and am off tomorrow night for New York to lay before the Hall Trustees a proposition for large contributions to American Board institutions. I am beginning to feel as free as I have been for the last thirty years to do some things that I want to do and which I hope to be able to do in the interests of our various institutions and of the Board itself. Years in the Board ought to be made to count for something now as I lay aside administrative responsibilities.

You were kind indeed to make favorable reference to my so-called Reminiscences. If anybody can get any satisfaction out of them, it warms the cockles of my heart. It has been a pretty difficult job to write and put in so much that is personal and upon which Bell strenuously insisted. But I am through with them now. The last one has left my desk and I am breathing freely once more.

With all cordial greetings,

Faithfully yours,

James L. Barton

JLB/M

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Arthur H. Smith
American Board Mission
T'ung Chow, Peking

480 West Sixth Street, Claremont, California, Sept, 7th 1926.

Dear Kate Bailey;

I have been waiting to reply to yr contined letter of Aug. 5th-19th, mailed from Olivet until near the time when you would get to the dreaded "Desert" of the great Metropolis. I do not wonder that you dread it. As we get older any decisive change appears more formidable than when we are young and adventuresome. "From Sea to Sea" is certainly a large order even in these times of rapidity, but Not of safety. (If there had been co-ordinated collusion of all parts of our land it would seem that there could not have been a more convincing exhibit now of the risks of travel, or even of not traveling!!) I presume the friend who told you that you would find it more agreeable than you expected was quite right, but it will take time to make the adjustments, and the East River is always a terror to me, unless you can go under it, which may not be practicable when your objective is the middle of the Island. As to your church connection it seems to me that you are somewhat ea

Sept. 7th II a.m. 3

I had my letter to you finished & quite ready to send, but waited until after the mail had come. (Yest. was Labor Day, & the one before Sunday, so that there were 48 hrs of possibilities.) As a reward I now get yrs. from yr. headquarters after you had wrestled with hotels, subways, and other inconveniences! I shd much like to know by what route you get to 52-27th St., & whether "Jackson Park" is an integral part of Brooklyn? If not, where is it?? I hope you may be able to meet our "Brooklyn Marie", Miss Marie Freckelton, 169 Monroe St., who is a Deacon of Ply. Church, and a devoted friend of Auntie Ming and of me. In your excursions to churches you might try that one. They now have a pastor, Dr. J. Stanley Durkee, late Pres. of Howard University, W-n, D.C.-an excellent preacher, where you would friends of ours and where you would be welcomed, I am sure. I am a little disturbed to hear that you are now formally(???)invited back to Foochow, tho' I may easily be quite wrong in my (indelible) impression that under present conditions it would Not be a wise thing to attempt. Your more intimate contact

ly in borrowing trouble. If your house is on Long Island, as I understand it is to be, how could you "belong" to a church on Park Avenue on Manhattan Island?? The non-resident members of the church that I know a little about (Plymouth) do not, I think, add anything of importance to a place of worship miles away, with such difficult connections, tho' they have the name of membership. Meantime the church that is nearest to them is the loser. I think you are right in taking great care in selecting the church to which you intend to give yourself, heart and soul, as you mean to do. But then there is the other side which you do not ignore - "where can I be of the most use???" I should suppose that it would only be after much trial and many experiments, perhaps extending thro' several months, and taking expert advice of those with local experience that you could make an intelligent decision (and no other would satisfy you). I fancy that your Society connections will be agreeable from the start, for you have had extended experience in such work, and George has become a techical "expert" in some lines that are perhaps out-side the range of the central office. I have already mentioned

with Foochow students, &c, in your travels will have given you points of view out of my range altogether. I do not suppose that you have time to look thro' the Chinese Recorder, even if you take it? I do not find much juice in it under present conditions. I have no doubt that you will adorn your new home with curtains for those windows, pictures & plaques for the wall spaces, and make as much of a Bower-of-Beauty as anything out-side of California-and China-can be!

The meeting of the W.B.M.P. is next week, you know. I sent something to them in the name of Auntie Ming, & Mrs. Wagner wants me to come with Miss Porter and they will "put me on the program gladly"!!! I am asked to speak to the Woman's meeting of this church Oct. 1st, & will tell some things that I know about the very early days of the W.B.M. in Boston, &c. I have always admired the W.B.M.I. of which I have known most, and have frequently spoken to and for them. Now, dear Kate, I am again committing you to the Lord for that guidance which you most certainly need, and can surely get. My dear Love goes out to you in the interim, as well as all the time after. Evermore yours, once more,

Arthur H. Ming

JLB/M

Mrs Hinman

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480 West 6th St.Claremont,Calif.,Oct.10th '26.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bailey &
George Warren Hinman,N.Y.City(U.S.A.)

I have before me Kate's letter of Sept.28th(mailed 29th)recvd Oct.4th, for which many,many thanks. I am now illuminated as to how to get away from your 3-story(?)mansion,tho'I do not yet know where it is-how related to the fragment of Brooklyn(Heights)which I know. And you do not tell me about your housekeeping,if that is what it is,and how that can be carried on while you are taking long bites out of a short day merely to get somewhere-and back again? I have little knowledge of modern N.Y.Where is Queenboro Bridge,Plaza,&c,&c??? I am glad to hear that the suggestion about going back to Foochow is "squenched"; I "feel it in my bones" that this is not the thing to do. No,I could not think of going eastward so soon,and at this time of year.The Am.Bd.people knew that I would not go,but merely played with the notion to"amuse their hearts" a little.

The Vernon people did not even ask me,for they knew in advance that it wd. be idle. They sent me a Rockville paper with an account of it,however.This was very informing-in spots.The front page says,under a picture of the old church: "Dr.Rockwell Harmon Potter,pastor of the Center Cong.Church Hartford,& pres. of the Am.Bd..... In his official capacity of the Am.Missy'Board spoke of the debt of gratitude the Bd.owed the Vernon Church for Rev.Dr.Arthur Smith,who went from Vernon to India(sic)and had there completed the full term of a missionary ,fifty years.In the name of the Am.Bd. and its staff I thank you for him." As Dr.Potter has just arrived from "India" he probably knows what he is affirming.???!!!??? I seldom see Dr.Larkin,& have not yet met his mother,who spends most of her time at Manhattan Beach.Dr.L.took me in his auto on

Her feet still trouble her to some extent.

Everyone "loves" Arthur St. Clair

who will be a link between you and the American Board,where we were sorry to lose him. My last to you was written on the 20th Aug.from Balboa Beach,whence we returned on the 24th.a very warm day tho'we did not notice it until we looked at the thermometer at home!The next day.however.was said to have been the "Hottest in Four Decades".102°, & more in the interior.But we took an auto ride in Mrs.Percival's machine & did not mind the heat at all.(It was the 80th anniversary of Mr.M's birthday,so we had a little 'spree'.) The college has another week before it begins,but the Schools are now at work with violence.The Times today says that in U.S.A. 357 schools have opened,with 72,000 teachers.and 200,000 pupils!The papers reek with 'ads'of school suits for all classes at "immense bargains ". I have bought the new condensed Encyclopedia advertised in the Outlook Book Department for July 21st,& find it all that is claimed.The cost was less than $9 for 5 vols.each nearly 2 inches thick.but for a novelty(at least to me)there is not a figure on any page! I could not bring either my Int.Encyc., nor the Encyc.Brit.,and I have very little shelf space in my one

2 the 6th to Holmes Hall to hear an address by Mr. Wang Tso-yan". I had suggested that they shd learn more about what he was to say before committing themselves. He was recommended by the Society for "Fair Play to China", which bristles with information(?) & instructions to the World at large as to what to do, & what not to do. It is headed by "Elizabeth Green", totally unknown to me, & has the backing of many persons imagined to be "authorities" on China, most of them equally unknown—tho' that is of no importance. Though I sat in front I cdnot get one (I) idea of what he was trying to say, low voice, indistinct enunciation, &c. But he wanted to see me & called just after the address, & I "baled him out". He is from Mukden, 30 yrs of age, married, with 3 children in Mukden. Educated in M. & later in the Govt. Normal School in the southern city of Pkg (Liu Li Chang, place where the former imperial potteries used to be.) He had been 3 yrs in Columbia University, & is now going to Europe (France, Eng., Germany, &c.) I inquired if he was a Christian, tho' I supposed not, as he seemed to have no such "contacts in China. But he said that "Dr. Fosdick converted me"!! (He heard him in the Ist Pres. church N.Y.) I have maintained "comparative silence" since I came, but spoke to the Womans Union once on Womans Work for Women, historical, & with illustrations. Also to a little group of veterans almost or quite 80 yrs old, on "China". This week I am to go to the Wom. Un. Ist Ch. L.A. (Cong.) & next month to the same in Whittier. (I have known Cass Reed for more than 20 yrs, & may be in the Cong. ch. later, tho I do not run about "promiscuous" as I once did. Sec. Barton (et al.) is anxious to get me to promise to go to Boston next spring, & I know there will be strident voices from Beloit, where there will be the 60th anniversary of our Class. Five of us are left at present, total age about 420 yrs, & I am the youngest! What I want to know is whether a boat trip by the Panama Canal is feasible, wh. Mr. McCann took two yrs ago. There is no adv. of the line in L.A. Times, as that is only a port of call. Can George get information about it? Time-tables, rates, (discount??) & such particulars. Mr. Jas. Porter had a "stroke" the day after M.H.P. reached home from Oakland, but is much better now. Later I am to go there. Mrs. Merritt has been "discharged" by her Pomona Dr. yesterday, to her

Much love goes with this to you both!

Fine good letters from Henry Coltman lately & a Dr. Schmauk etc.

4 room, so this is a blessing. Did I tell you that my native town (Vernon Center) in Conn., has at last got a pastor, & is to have a Centennial of the anniversary of the building of their "meetin'-'us", lasting two days, with the Governor and Senator Bingham to be present, and they calmly ask if I can make it convenient to be present (they did Not invite me to say anything.) I have written them, offering a little tribute—which they did not ask—and sending, as requested, a Message. The church was organized in 1762, but has been allowed to run down, the thriving manufacturing towns on the swift streams drawing away the people and the money.

The news from China is scanty and disquieting. I have a T-n weekly, & the N. C. Herald, but they are long on the way. The L.A. Times does not even list dispatches from China under "Foreign", but buries them on the Financial page or anywhere else. Miss Grace McConnaughey has left for Fen chou, as well as the Watson family of the same place, who passed thro' here when I was away. I have not had time to get letters from N. China since they heard of my arrival. I deeply regret that the frame of your picture was separated in transit, & the glass shattered, but the lovely face was serene as ever, and will beautify & inspire my room.

Excuse my intoxicated writing!

Ever & forever loving admirer,
Arthur H. Illing

480 West 6th St. Claremont, U.S.A. Nov. 27th '26.

Dear Dr. Hinman and Dear Kate Bailey;

Your joint letter recvd a month ago is still unanswered, 'all along' of my absence for 16 days in the regions to the south, which "You-all" finished up in 'a jiffy', but on which I expended 16 days—10½ of them in La Mesa, the remainder in travelling ("Pickwick Stage") to Whittier, nearly 3 days, and Santa Ana not much over one day—Sunday 21st—and "Homuggin" on the same p.m. escorted by Mr. Day & all his family! I only spoke 4 times in this period, but I was taken to see a band of Pres. ladies in a private house in San Diego, who thirsted to be informed whether I did (or did not) know Dr. Walter Lowrie?, and did I know Dr. Machle?, &c, &c, &c. (It happened that I was in Cantan just after the murder of Mrs. Machle & Miss Cheshunt at Lien chou In 1895, & heard all about it from him, so that their agonizing thirst was quenched.) I had a delightful time in Whittier, one of the best towns I have ever seen. After the Million Dollar episode in the early months Of 1906, I went to

of the Thirteen "Powers" (???). He had not seen the paper, but recvd the news calmly. Should he communicate with his Board?? I said: "NO, speak unto the children of Israel that they go Forward!" Their headquarters, you remember, are in Nashville; they started from Memphis, thro' Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, to Yuma, thence to Santa Ana, & here, and he had only 500 more miles to go to S.F.!! It was his own auto (Cadillac.) As to Mr. Albert Staub, he was only in the Shansi Mission for a short time, when he became dissatisfied with I do now know what. I have no definite knowledge of details. He was active in the War, as you know. I am glad to hear Leiper praised. We liked him much, and I was sorry that he had to leave our circle. There is a strange obscurity about that Hall legacy. It is all a Mirage? I think as you do that it wd be well to know just what is to become of money given for "Education" in China, before voting it away. The Chinese are not in a state to be responsible for finances, and there is no knowing when they will be. What a terrible end to the hopeful career of "Jim" Lewis!! It is well

China on the Tremont, and as far as Japan had Cass Reed for a roommate. Later I saw him when the Un. Sem. was formally opened in 1910, and at some Pas. Coast Congress (the same one where George pput in his time helping an incompetent Pullman porter make up the beds in our car!!) I met his mother at Whittier. But this time she had been called away by illness of a daughter somewhere & I did not see her. (But Mr. Day kindly took me to the house of Mrs. J.L. (Lucy) Whiting, one of 3 young fellows who joined our N.C. Mission in 1869. just before the reunion of the two wings of the Pres. body in 1870. The others were Sheffield, & McCoy. All were offered their choice of Boards, and while D.Z.S. joined us-to our great advantage, the others stuck to their Pres. guns. On Mon. the a.m. after I got here a well developed man drove up in an auto, full of people, and asked to see me. He was Mr. Crenshaw, of Chinkiang, So. Pres. Had met me in China, &c, &c. Had been at Santa Ana the day before in the evg., saw my name on the Cong. church calendar, and had driven 50 miles(!!) to see me. He had his wife & 4 children, the oldest boy, ae. 14 & 'husky', all going back to China! It was that a.m. that the most

that his parents are not living to get the word here. Thank you for the information as to reaching you place if I am ever near enough to it to make the attempt. The whole matter is in the air as yet. Dr. W.W. Scudder (who has been seriously ill-operations in L.A. hospital, and not yet fully recovered) helped me out. He & his family came by that route last year, & he got me folders, with complete information. The third class (no 2nd class on Manchuria & Mongolia) is good enough and not much over $100. Thank you for yr. trouble. If I plan really to go I will let you know later. Harry Martin is canvassing Wis., and having a fine time-a letter from him today. Eliz. Stelle asked to see your last letter, & she & her mother sent Kate their Love. The Am. School in T'ung-hs is in deep water with only 47 pupils as agt. 73 last year! & they are falling seriously behind financially, with heavy travelling expenses, &c, next year. I am quite well, thank you, and tho' I go to So. Pasadena next Sunday, I have declined all Dec. invitations. There have been two rains within three days, two inches the first one

Good-bye dear friends. Much Joy and Peace to you both! Lovingly Yours,
N.B. You never told me whether you got that LOST BAG.

Arthur Stelling

he interminable McPherson case was dismissed by
equest of the prosecuting atty,Jan.IOth,leaving
everything in the air.She was neitherconvicted

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480 West 6th St.Claremont,Calif.Jan.I8th.I927.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

It seems a long time since I wrote you last.One (subsidiary) reason probably may be that it is a long time,but that is not my fault.but that of G.W.H. who insists on dragging around to any country to which he happens to be sent,quite "regardless"! And about this time you are probably getting home reeking with information(and tamales?) to indite a long and "intriguing" Report! Our pastor,Dr.Stauffacer,whom you may have met in Mexico City,was,suddenly whirled off on a similar errand with more than 3o others,the rationale of which I do not know.But he gave a sane estimate of the status in his Sun.a.m. address,showing that the "Fundamental Issue in Mexico" is not Oil,Taxes,or Land,but the developing of a Nation(out of unfit materials.).Now if you and George, make the same decision,that settlrs it! His evg.address was on "Mexico seen thro' 35 pairs of eyes"(presumptively interchangeable?),but this I did not hear, as I was booked to address the Chris.Endeavor Soc.meeting at Dr.Brooks' that evening,about fifty fine upstanding young people who will in due time make a big "Dent" in the world. Rev.Loyal Wirt was to come here for the Pilgrim Place annual mtg tomorrow,as he is a member of the Com., but he wrote that the Mex.situation was growing worse day by day,implying that if he did not "sit tight" some essential belt might slip,& we be off the straight track again! This reminds me to express regret that you did not recover your lost treasure-bag.Which reminds me again of the soothing Chinese proverb which observes that "Oil that cures knife-cuts,altho good is still not so good as not cutting yourself!!" I sympathize with you in being condemned to live in a dwelling where you can not run a type-writer in the evening,while others riot in a chorus of alarm-clocks,and where

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Claremont,Cal.Jan.23rd '27.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

I sent you a letter on the I8th.Since then Dr. Stauffacer has told me that Beorge was one of his party,and has given me your loving messages.Many thanks! This line is to accompany a letter which I wrote to Mrs.Burgess,& which has been returned.She gave me no address but dated her letter "White Plains" & mentioned no place in the city to which to send.I know that you can easily reach her,so please start this on its way again,~~please~~. Since I wrote I have made an initial payment on my ticket,L.A. to N.Y.,for April IIth,due 27th.

I think I mentioned the new interest in Plymouth Church.I wrote to Dr.Durkee thanking him for the new plan,and have a reply.He says: "Please be sure to make old Plymouth a headquarters,& here let us find that fine fellowship so that your life may become a newer blessing to

even a simple(non-existent)"appulse" of the Moon takes so much valuable time & strength. (Prof.Brackett's remarks apply to you as well as to us.)

We hear reports of heavy frosts in Florida,but no sympathetic crocodile tears seem to be shed in Los Angeles! The Tuckers,with the two younger children,are starting soon for her sister's home in Miami,to remain I know not how long.(They have been most hospitably treated in Northampton,& flooded with gold pieces to an extent not before equaled.)

Miss Porter is entertaining Mr.& Mrs.Harry Luce this week,and so has to send a proxy for the Pil.Pl.mtg.,wh.she was expecting to attend-for the last time. Some new houses are to be built this year,and I am very glad that Mr.Merritt is not to bear the burden of accounts and general errand boy any longer,tho'the latter important function is not arranged for.

I am just in the act of engaging pasage L.A. to N.Y. on the "Mongolia"(Panama Pacific Line") for April IIth,due Apr.27th.I do not suppose that this will allow me time for all that everybody will want,but I am no longer "operated by a syndicate" as heretofore. Dr.Durkee has responded well to the requests to help the N.C.A.S. I wrote to him,thro Sec.Strong, & also to the Board of Deacons,pointing out that the Am.Bd.is responsible for a certain proportion of the expenses of that School.The Pres.Bd.has pd. up,while we are in arrears.We Must have an Endowment.This is as much a contribution to the A.Bd.as anything else.They have voted $600 for '26, & $I,000 for '27,wh.is gratifying to us all,as in the last two years little has been given.N.B. I urged Sec.Patton to have their receipts published as they used to be,& ought to be.Does the A.M.A. do that?? Dr.Speer had a big dinner(300 or more)given him in S.F.on his return,& broadcasted his views on Japan,Korea,and China,but the L.A.Times had not a line about it,so far as I know(The situation in China is"beyond the words",as the Japanese scholar said of the behavior of a merried miss'y couple.My last papers are to Dec.I8th,but the situation is much worse now. Evermore & evermore thine,with Love to you both,

Arthur H. King

nor vidicated,& of course claims it as a triumph.
She has just had many I,000 people crowding to hear her in Denver."Ein solches Volk!!"

the Church and the younger people of this congregation". I think that this is an important 'lead',and ought to be followed up. I want yr. advice as to what to do about disposing of a lot of vases that were given us before I left China.One of them was the gift of Gen.Feng,and has his name on the base as presented to me on a Christmas day.This is not more than 8 inches in height.(All of them are of good cloisonee but of modern origin.).The largest pair are about I0½ in.high,and rather striking.There were a gift of Gen.Chang Chih-chiang,and his name is on the cover of the enclosing box. There is also a smaller pair with flowers,and one pair yet smaller with dragons (perhaps 9½ in.) ~~with~~ and a little one that the Chinese admire very much-painted porcelain.I took all these to Peking for the inspection of Dr.Ferguson(an expert)and had a Chinese expert give his judgment.I wish to sell these-or most of them-to add to the "Benevolent Fund" of my beloved Companion.As I am going by water it will be less trouble than by rail.I can not dispose of them without yr kind co-operation,however.What wd you advice? With much Love evermore,

Arthur H. King

Claremont, Calif. Feb. 10th '27. 690

My Beloved Kate-Bee;

Yes, I was surprised that it drag so long before I knew for certain that you were not "drownded" or otherwise extinguished after your adventurous journey & that you are still full of 'Pep' to irrigate desert minds on other than Mexican themes-enlivening as they can be made by You-all.

I am so glad that you were able to meet the Martins (which had not occured to me) but-I insist that that Kiss must be 'handed over' to me! But when you tell me "that when they were comong north from Los Angeles to Oakland last summer she looked out" &c, &c. I am sure that my worst fears have been realized! Was it not after we got the late start from Salinas that the S.P. train passed us. & I remarked that the Martins were probably on that. When they called on me here later in the week she told me that she had cried out "There goes Uncle Ming!!" And now you are confiding to me that they going "to Oakland"! It must be that "the effects of the tamales and frijoles and pepper and altitudes" have gone to your head! Thank you for your readiness to allow me to take my vases to your domicile. There is no special haste about disposing of them, & delay may improve the chances. I expect to use the proceeds in some as yet undetermined benevolence. I have no idea where the dock of the Panama steamers is, nor of the best way to get anywhere from that place. I

P.S. I am writing to Californians, & yet have made no reference to the Nov. elections, on which the welfare of the State was to depend!!! You know that there was a furious attack on the "Wright act", & a desperate effort to legalize race-track gambling, &c, &c, &c. Perhaps you do not know that the central and northern counties were submerged by the heavy S.F. votes in favor of each of these, so decisive that they were said even on Thursday a.m. to be hopelessly lost. But the So. Calif. people, especially the Grand Army of Women with each a Vote & a Conscience had not been fully heard from! (There was a hitch in getting in the returns from many precincts in this county, inexplicable as it would seem.) It was not until Thursday night, that we learned from the Pomona Progress that the final returns showed that these attempts had Failed by some 45,000 votes more or less, all of wh. was due to So. Cal. There were great rejoicings in this part of the State! I was reminded of a graphic story in Miss Scidmore's "China, The Long-lived Empire" of her little adventure in "negotiating" just one of the terrible Yang-tze gorges as a sample. Her little boat was toiling slowly up by the weary trackers, when they saw a down-river Junk weighing with their immense headway apparently ten-thousand tons bearing down on them as if purposely to annihilate them. If there was a crash in two seconds their boat would be a tangle of splinters, and everything on board would be at the bottom of the River! Shivers up & down her spine. The fifty-foot front sweep-oar of the Junk worked by several men was borne down by their combined weight, their course slightly changed, and in what seemed like but a moment of solar time the Junk was rounding a big bend two miles down stream-and they were safe!! That is the way the So. Calif. people felt on That Thursday evening! This narrow escape, and especially the

shall(like the man from Missouri) wish to "be shown". It has occurred to me that it might be better to go to Plymouth Church before floating up your third flight, but I do not want to suggest that or anything else without consulting You. I do not know what or how much that Church may think they want, but as it is so long since I was there(in 1911) & as there is little prospect that I shall have any other oppty, it may be well to "take it when you can get it".

Our College Class is to present a Loving Cup to the Secretary who has kept our Letter in montion all these years, & as I am to be everywhere I am asked to buy it & have it marked. I can do that just as well in Boston, if I leave myself enough time, as I mean to do. I do not anticipate any difficulty about Topics for China, as my object is to stir students to investigate for themselves and not at all to load them up with statements of present conditions, &c. The Am. Bd. Secs have kindly sent me duplicates of the latest telegrams about the Yang-tzu Valley & Foochow, Mr. & Mrs. Krausse of Pkg returning at once to their work, called to see me yesterday. Also Mr. Robert Patton, now in Pasadena, called with his wife. They were in Pkg. in 1919 with Sec. Patton his brother. Thanks for the account of the ordination of Dr. Durkee, & the comments. Our "Brooplyn Marie" (Miss Marie A. Freckelton) also sent me one, with the monthly batch of Church calendars. I think the church is highly fortunate in their choice. I am hoping to get some word from China by the steamer just in. Dear Love to you both, Ever & ever,

Arthur H. Ming

N.B. Why not indulge in a new ribbon?

rately continued, has revived the talk of a Division of the State, the folly and impracticability of which have been exposed repeatedly, especially by Mr. Hoover who came home to vote. No vote of the States would ever sanction it, no Congress would sanction it, and the State itself would probably exclaim against so unprecedented a step. But as you know there is "no love lost" between the sections. Since I began this letter more rain has fallen and the total is far beyond the average at this season. But the "Drive" for the L.A. Community Chest" has fallen short of its three million mark by something like one million dollars, spite of all the pushing of the L.A. Times, & others! Spite of the expectation of rain there are general washouts, floods in basements, much damage in the central and northern parts of the state, and many drowned in irrigation tunnels, & endless auto accidents. Do you take any Calif. paper? "Life is short", and Art and news columns are both long!

With which Observation I will close!

Harry Martin is having a fine time speaking in his native Wisconsin. Mr. Whitaker was in Claremont part of a day, and happened to be there when I spoke to the "Afternoon Club" on the Yang-tze River. This and the Am. Board meeting & P.T. Hsu may be of interest do not return Yours

Pomona College March 13-20th,

(One address to the Cong. Ministers at Los Angeles March 7th.)

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHINA

A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CHINA.

1. The Proximate And the Remote Causes Of the Present CHINESE REVOLUTION.

2. The Physical Background of China.

3. The Intellectual and Moral Background of China.

4. The Renaissance of China in the Twentieth Century.

5. The Future Relations Between China And the Occident. The Obligations of American to China.

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PASTORS:
J. STANLEY DURKEE
CLYDE W. ROBBINS

PLYMOUTH CHURCH
ORANGE STREET
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

March 31, 1927.

Dear Mrs. Hinman:

Would it be possible for you to call at my study some hour the first of the week when we might discuss a letter which I have just received from Rev. Arthur H. Smith relative to his coming visit to New York. If you will call my secretary at Main 8792, she will arrange an hour that will suit your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

J. Stanley Durkee

Balfe from Tientsin.
All American Board missionary
leaving North China ~~[illegible]~~ with the utmost
~~[illegible]~~
possible haste
Two days earlier
Women and children leaving Peking
all women & children in North China

Claremont, U.S.A. March 16th 1927.

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My Dear Dr. George;

It is a month today since the date of your last letter kindly conveying the information about the address and possible services of Albert Osgood in regard to my few vases. I remember him very well, first when he came with his parents quite a little boy to Tientsin in the 70's, & later when he revisited China after the Boxer explosion had passed. It may be desirable to invite his help, though the value of my articles would seem to a dealer trifling. I still plan to take them with me to New York, and to be guided as to later proceedings by your esteemed advice!

It will be only three weeks from Monday to my sailing date. Mr. Leiper has offered to meet me on the N.Y. "Bund" if he knows when I am to arrive, but, only the steamer company can tell him that. 'My luggage will be a nuisance (is certain to be a nuisance), but its absence will be a greater!' Mr. Hodous has written to ask me to have a look-in at the Seminary, when I go to Mr. Roberts near Hartford on the way to Boston. The Martins, at Brookfield Center, also insist that I shall spend a night at least with them, thouhh it is not on the road to anywhere so far as I concerned. Then there are the deadly distractions of Boston, and all the people in a radius of I do not know how far who will also have remarks (& demands) to make! I see a horrible misrepresentation of your benevolent countenance in the last Am. Missionary which Mrs. Merritt showed me - being a "Life-member", but I am hoping that you are reduced to that, even if you have been to El Paso, and to Mexico!

As you threatened to "write you soon and tell you" ------ I have been hoping for the fulfilment of the same, but thus far in vain. The mails are somewhat slow for a progressive country, but I do not think I know of any real case in

which a letter has been really lost when it had a return address on it, despite the failure to get to Mrs. Burgess (to whom I have replied some time ago)

You will see from enclosed 'voucher' that I am in the middle of struggles to enlighten the darkness of darkest Claremont on China, in regard to which there is an absurd superstition that I know somewhat more than all that is knowable. We are quite in the dark as to the probabilities of actual collision in Shanghai between Chinese and foreigners, but still hope for the best. Even now the cablegrams are often on the second page of the L. A. Times, after the murders, suicides, and divorces have taken the front page! It is unfortunate that whatever the slow-going monthlies of the Boards may say about current conditions it can not possibly be correct when issued.

I should much like to know what the trend of opinion is in the mission headquarters in N.Y., Phil., Chicago, Nashville, &c, as to sending out more recruits or returning old ones. We hope that the three northern provinces may still escape the experiences of many previous years.

Much Love to HER and to You!

In the hope of seeing you both sometime and somewhere ever yours now and hereafter, Arthur H. Ming

P.S. I can not understand why I get no letters, papers, or accts from Shanghai for several weeks. My last N.C. Herald was Feb. 5th(!!) though I have T-n P.&.T. TIme s of the I2th & I9th. Why is this thus??

Claremont, Cal. March 23rd '27.

Dear George & Kate-Bee;

Yesterday was indeed a "Red letter day" for I got K's of "Mar.-"(postmarked Mar. I7th) & one of a day later from Mr. Leiper, reinforcing his singular threat of meeting me "on the dock"!! I had great fear that you had had been "under the weather" by reason of too much and too full explanation of the Mexican Muddle and the Radical Remedies needed, & am not surprised (tho' pained) to have my fears confirmed. Why will ye still go "the pace that kills", and still plan blithely to tackle Porto Rico?? (There was a couplet in a Temperance Melody book of my youth which inquired sternly: "Oh, is it not queer that men will drink beer, When they know it will poison them so?" Your remarks about your dwelling verge upon the obscure not to say the unfathomable. I Never heard of a person who happened to go to New York, even unwillingly, and then bought a house. And if he (or she) did why go up three flights of stairs when one could as readily sleep in the cellar or the parlor? It could not be the necessity of proximity to occasional "appulses", for those might be predictable or even eliminated. Oh, Why is this thus?? Yes, it will be "hot" in summer, especially after the debilitating effects of life in a California climate. But aside from its vicious Morals and Mosquitoes is New Jersey any better? Montclair always seemed to me when I was enabled to go there to be "fur off", tho' the commuters scoffed at the idea.

I felt sure that I had replied to Dr. Furkee's cordial letter of Jan. 22nd, but looked in vain for an entry in my letter-book to that effect. I then remembered that I had postponed it until I shd hear from you. As soon as yrs arrived I wrote to him, and mailed it within I½ hours, in full appreciation of his kind words. You speak of some plans which he has for me. I said nothing about that. But I remembered that in my two winters in N.Y. (1869-70 & '70-71) I went to that church a great deal, and was regular the first year at the mid

Ryan

Claremont, Cal. April 3rd '27

Dear Beloved Kate-Bee, & Dr. George Warren;

Yesterday p.m. I recvd yr joint letters from the office, one dated Mar. 29th & the other "Mar. 30th", but the stamp was 29th. I do not see how they came so quickly, unless it was by air-mail, of which there was no trace! Thank you for the information and the exhaustive preparations for my arrival. First of all let me say that the name of the steamer as given in my earlier letters, was changed-or rather the boat. I copied the printed list which said MANCHURIA, but on my ticket it is MONGOLIA. I mentioned this when I paid for the ticket, but there was no explanation. I suppose that you must have recvd my letter of the 29th though you do not refer to it. I suppose you that I mentioned that Dr. Fox had written to me to ask me to help in his Palm Sunday service Apr. I0th, & to speak at the laying of the corner-stone of their new church. He will send me to the steamer after that is over. I go to Pasadena Sat. p.m. at his suggestion. I wrote you of packing the vases all in a steamer trunk, which I want to bring back. I am taking a Japanese kori, not very large, and a Chinese bamboo kori (which has been once around the world) and the latter I am going to leave to you! It will be an ornament to you trunk room! I had not known that Miss Jos. Walker is your cousin, which needs explanation to one from Missouri. I will heed the advice to care of tropical diseases, and will refrain from all eating and drinking en route by way of prophylaxis. Speaking on China is difficult, as you say, if one is to listen to the idle clamor to tell what to be "the FINAL (!!!) outcome of it all. But beginning with Chinese history, their interminable fighting (more of it than in any country in the world, Dr. Faber says) their many hundreds of rebellions (but only one real Revolution till our time), the exasperation with the last hundred years of the Manchu Dynasty, and especially the futility of its overthrow, the gradual sensing of the seamy side of foreign intercourse

week meeting called "Lecture-talks". On May Ist 1870 I was present at the Communion service where Ninety-eight were recvd at one service, stretching in a long line entirely across the building. (I wonder how many of their present membership were there??) I am glad that you went there, dear Kate. Mr. Leiper remarks that he thinks that they need the kind of help that I could give.

I have been going over the outlines of "China" these last few weeks, as an aid to speaking-quite extempore-to the college, &c, so that I could tell a number of things which might be not merely new but also (relatively) true! The frightful outrages attending the long foreseen capture of Shanghai will tend to embitter and alienate all but the stedfast friends of China. I wonder When a promised Deputation from there to the united Boards will materialize? It ought to be a landmark in modern missions, but the "findings" will be disputed by all the free-lances, and there are many missions hopelessly "unclubbable".

I shall be most glad to accept whatever disposition you may make of me on my arrival. But, as you know, I dislike "functions" and hate evening meetings, especially in cities. And a run of such vicious occasions might reduce me to imbecillity! I wrote to George (Mar. 16th) about the "vase", vahses and vawses" — I found to my joy that I could get them all into Auntie Ming's steamer trunk (with very little to spare) so I shall take that & probably bring it back. For other luggage I mean to use a willow basket (unless a smaller Japan kori will perhaps serve) and a suit-case. There are some people that I "Must" see. I want to go to the Roosevelt Memorial headquarters & meet Mr. Hagerdorn to whom I sent the letters of T.R. (I have just been reading "East of the Sun" &c by his sons.) I found it was a mistake about Mrs. Ament. How could your friend pick up "a goim"? Is n't 'goim' a compound noun of multitude? There are no single 'bugs', only bug-men, collective & dispersive. I do not wonder the people want you to come again and soon-so shd I! I expect to spend Palm Sunday (Apr. 10th) at Pasadena, in the church which I left just 41 yrs ago after 4 mos. "pastor-supply". They are laying the corner-stone of a new church, the present one being demolished to widen the street! There is just time-and no ex-

n tra-to get a reply to me if you have further instructions. Love, Love, Love, Arthur Ming

and most of all worse than all the steadly injection of Bolshevistic poison into the national circulation, the matter is easily explained. But as to prognosis in these incidents quite unexampled in history-that is impossible. We (pious creatures) do not take the Sunday L.A. Times, but irreligious Dr. Raymond Brooks just opposite does. So as soon as it comes I steal over there and read the China telegrams, as I have just done. The choice vintage today is the repetition by Eug. Ch'en that the Nanking "Incident"-!!-was due to Northerners, & the local rabble, the positive statement by three consuls that the men, and the dialects were all southern, uniformed, coming & going at bugle-calls, &c. Being asked Why this rage against Foreigners as such, Ch'en, the versatile diplomat, explains that they are obliged to have "A Slogan"!

I do not think that the Nationalist trip from Hsü chou north will be a walk-over. The decision of G.B. & the U.S. to do something is surprising, considering how little they can do. But this is all wasted on You-All, who have the very latest, and suck information from newspapers, letters, earth, air, and all the natural Elements! I am glad that Elizabeth has written to you. I have just had two letters, and have written to her. It is a great pity to have dropped Millard for Moore, who ought to have more sense. I do not expect Mrs. Sheffield to return to China, at her age, & in her delicate health & sensitiveness to cold. I spoke last Sunday at Redlands (hurry call) taken over by a very old Beloit friend, with whom I stayed. The church was not more than half full. A Bap. Ch. opposite, Meth. on another corner opposite, & the Y.W. on the other-a "corner" on religion! On the way there we went to Riverside & I had quite a call on Rev. Horace Porter, formerly Asst. Pastor of Ply. Church Brooklyn, whom I saw in 1912. He told me the "inwardness" of many things about "the more former days", & the pastors. "And empty words I will not add", so as to have something left for the glad time when we meet!!

Always and evermore yours,

Arthur Ming

PANAMA
PACIFIC
LINE

ON BOARD S. S. Mongolia
In the Canal
Apr. 20/27

Dear Dr. George Hale;
This is to let you know that I am nearing you, and hope to reach the dock in N.Y. a week from today "wind & weather permitting" - We have had a good trip, and I have enjoyed it - in a way - but it was very different from being with the dear Martins last year!
The word from China -

what there is of it — is extremely perplexing! Nothing at all that I see about conditions in Tientsin or Peking in which we are so deeply concerned. It is many, many a year since I landed in New York, & I feel (like the dying Hibernian) that I am "going to a strange country entirely" — never visited before. But "North, South, East, West. Old times, old times, old friends are best"! Still, for shield? Arthur H. Illing-

Dr. & Mrs. George N. Hinman,
Mission. Association
287. Fourth Ave.
New York City.

June 1

694

480 So. Main St.
Silver Lake Conn.
May 28th '27

Dear Kate Bee;

This is to let you know that — thanks to your admirable & indispensable guidance — I reached here just after noon, was met by Mr. & Mrs. Roberts & taken to a cafeteria (3 miles +) arriving here in time for a rest. I am to go to Vernon in a friendly auto with the R's & perhaps tomorrow to speak in my "home church". I am to leave here Wed. a.m. (31st) to arrive in Boston by 11 & So. Weymouth ("E. & O. E.") by 12.30

So many thanks for yr most gracious hospitality! I wish & hope to see you in So. Cal.!

With unfeigned love & gratitude Arthur Stalling

695

June 3

527 MAIN STREET
SOUTH WEYMOUTH, MASS.

June 18 '27

Dear Kate;

Soon after I mailed my letter of the 28th - yrs. arrived, with superfluous apologies for mixing accts! I will try to set them right when I get to Boston the end of the week. Yes, I saw the notice of the promotion of the Royal Endeavorer - I went to Vernon on Sunday, again, and spoke in the old meetin'-house for the last time. Not a soul that knew me, but a very few

had seen or heard me some-
where — I came on here yes-
terday, met by Mrs. Nye as per
program. It is a spacious &
delightful country-mansion
with about a acre of pretty lawn
& trees. (Only 19 steps to the 2nd
floor, oil burner — self-regulating
— in the cellar, about the same ex-
pense as coal & incomparably
less trouble — Dear Heart! How
good you were to me! I wish
(in vain) that I might repay in
kind — Soon I will be back &
you will be again in a metropol
than which again! Ever Your loving
"Pastor" Ming Em-Pin —

June 8

527 Main Street South Weymouth, Mass., June 4th, '27.

696

My Dear Kate-bee;

The mails are slow & yrs of "Sat afternoon" cd not get here before mine went, as indeed it shd not do. Thank you for the snapshot of the Council, of wh, I have seen very little in the papers that fall under my notice. I am sure that you got thro' yr speech with credit & illumation to yr audience! The secretaries will not be back before tonight, & some of them next week, so that I decided to remain here (where I have a warm welcome) & not violate the scripture injunction to "Go not from house to house". I went to the city yesterday with Mrs. Nye (tho' I can get around without an Escort in Boston), We had to stand for a full hour by the street (Tremont) while endless processions of high school boys tramped by in uniforms, with guns, bands, &c, &c, This is to inculcate True Patriotism! The efficient friends at No. 84 Beacon St. arranged my trevelling affairs promptly & well, There is a new fast train to Chicago Beginning tomorrow getting thro in 23½ hours, and no extra fare, This saves me a good part of a day. I have tickets bgt, thro to Claremont, to arrive about noon

June 16th, They secured me the reduced rate to Chicago, for wh, I had no book.

I was examined by two doctors, The oculist verified the advice of Dr. Hopkins in Jan. '26 that I shd not need any other glasses, which is what the Pomona specialist said in October, Dr. King, the other man (sone of pres, K. of Oberlin) gave an excellent report, saying that my arteries were as good as those of anyone anywhere, and blood-pressure (125) very good indeed, but I must drink the "eight glasses of water" wh, I have been unable to get in many places (!) & go slower on 'bread' & 'potatoes' which I can do better at home than when traveling. I am to leave Beloit about noon of the 13th. I am not "overtaxed", thank you, because I refuse to be so. The pastor here took us a long ride in the beautiful villages adjoining the Ocean two days ago,

I shall never forget to ask the blessing of the Lord upon you Two, and your work actual & potential, I am going to get Dr. Moffat's version of the Old Testament forwarded to you for yr delectation, with my love & gratitude for your many labors of love.

Evermore your (most unworthy) "pastor"

Arthur H. King

I asked Dr. King to estimate my age & he thot that I was "about Seventy"!

June 7

697

Cong. House, Boston June 7/21

Dear Kate-Bee;

On my arrival here from So. Weymouth yest. a.m. I found yr. compendious letters & the 2 snap-shots wh. seem to have a scared look - but I not a competent critic. Yr. letter to "Colon" shd have been directed to "Cristobal", the port town - but how wd. anyone know that? Thanks for its retrieval. The one to S. Weymouth had the wrong numeral - 5872 not 527 (was that my fault?) but it did not have the name of the Nye family wh. wd probably have insured its delivery - I am glad that you have been put on some "Com." where you can shed more light & be an even wider blessing - The book from 250 Fifth Av. reached me just as

I was leaving S. Way. (I have not yet examined it – sorry that you had to squander so many stamps.)

I trust George is back, and that you are now renewed in vigor! Sec. Patton (& Miss Alice Higgins) gives good accounts of the big Council. Dr. F. says it was "the best ever", & all did thro' work.

Mr. Merritt continues to improve thank the Lord. I hope to see Dr. Pucker in Chicago as I go through, perhaps twice. I am reading many letters from China & find them rather confusing. The questions of return &c, &c, will be decided next week. I suppose & you will know of it long before I do – Good bye (meaning "God be with you" as he will) "Study the Bible & the small dictionary!" with a heart full of love, ever yr grateful "Pastor" Arthur H. Ming –

Thanks for G's letter

480 W.6th St.Claremont,California(U.S.A.)June 22nd,'27.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

It is not for the lack of desire that I have not replied long ere this to your several notes & letters,but from the exigency of stern Fate which hath enthralled me fore & aft.In general I may observe that I have carried out e tour exactly as originally outlined,and got back on the day and even at the sec hour-12.4o p.m. June 16th. I suppose that you have fled to some"parts unknown " (as there seemed to be a promise-or threat-of alteration.But your "heirs,administrators and assigns" were to forward mail matter to you,wh.will follow you about anywhere and everywhere.(I had a flagrant specimen of the efficiency of the post-office yesterday,when a cpy of The Readers Digest for last Dec.reached me,with the bland observation in print:"MISSENT TO FONTANA CAL."!!!The original address was exactly right & printed!) I was delighted to find that Mr.Merritt was doing so well.I went with Marie to see him the day after I returned-in the Valley Hospital near Pomona-and he looked rosier & more healthy than when I went away.We expect him home tomorrow after six weeks of absence,during wh.his indefatigable wife has been there(several miles)every day! I think that the last time I wrote you was June 7th,ackowleding yr fine snap-shots! But that was better than the horrible caricature in the "WORLD" of "Dr.Henry A.Smith"!!

I began my journey from Boston on the 9th June,"23½hrs to Chicago,no extra fare".Arrived Chicago btn 8& 9 a.m & waited to see Dr.Tucker,who turned up in the last ½hour,just frm Lincoln Neb,his Alma Mater & the Cong.Council, Hampshire,Mass.delegate. I was "routed" to Beloit by a line that went over 123 miles(Mil.& St.P.)with a change of cars in a non-existent town called "Sturtevant",where a train on a Y lazily backed down after the passengers had been standing 15 minutes! The Belt car went to the other station,so I was not met by any one. I found all my classmates in the"Smith Lodge",a huge house built by a former professor(now in a Chicago hospital)with only 8 rooms an each floor,and a wash-room with no bathtub,but for promiscuous use!

I had not seen any of them for 16 yrs,and one I think not since graduation.

Mrs.Hendrickson(widow of a former prfessor)& I were the only ones unattached.One(only)has a wife left him,three widows,several sone,daughters, grandchildren,and one great great grandchild(a little girl cherub of 7 mos. who never cried at any time that I was'on deck',for whom we had had made a handsome solid-silver Cup,and in the Class picture she was contentedly gnawing the handle!Her mother came(auto)all the way from Danville,& the grandmother also,mother only 26 yrs old,red hair,but quite attractive.They remained to hear me lead the Mon.a.m. annual prayer-meeting,left at 9.10 & arrived at home at 11 p.m. Mrs.Hendrickson travelled 250 mls to get to Prescott,Ariz. and reached Beloit just after I did. At the alumni dinner on Sat ($1.per)the secretary of the class,Mr.Stanley Lathrop of Madison was given 7 minutes to display his goods,and we were all asked to stand up,Twenty-one of us,& we took the prize cup for best proportional attendance.(But the demonstrative class of 1892 with white caps duly advertising themselves were in strong evidence,while we "lay low and aint sayin'nuffin".) We spent most of our time together,and paid no attention to "functions",&c.On Sunday a.m. we had a combined memorial service for the teachers,one classmate,and our Henry that are buried in Beloit,and at the close those who autos(five of them) took us to the cemetery,one family kindly contributing home flowers,a bunch at each grave. When at last we found that of our Henry,a college professor turned up and made a touching prayer.(I did not then know his name & had never even heard of him.)The clss sec.had borrowed a show-case from the college & proudly displayed the books,articles,&c,&c,produced by the class,to wh. very little attention was probably paid by any one else. I was invited to Sunday dinner at Miss Ellen Chapin's,daughter of our former president,and aunt of Dr.Lucius C.Porter,whose daughter was present by invitation at the memorial service.(She enters college in the autumn-graduated in '26 the leading scholar in the T-hsien N.C.A.S. There is now a proposition from the Pkg sd to amalgamate the two schools,having the high-school at T'ung hs where it

ought always to have been. Mr.Pettus,who got money in the U.S. for the Pkg school was bitterly opposed to union,& so was Mr.Felt(Meth.)It is said that Mr.P. will be eliminated,tho'this is uncertain.I do not see how there can be a school held until the autumn of 1928.) I left Beloit Mon.p.m.. & was met in Chicago by Dr.Tucker & Mr.English,still connected with the Com. on Missions,and a most efficient man.They gave a fine dinner to me,& to Mary Stanley Gammon,now a widow living with her daughter in Oak Park.She was a child of the Tientsin Stanleys,& her bro.has just ben called home by cable,with what idea we do not know. We also met Miss Frances Patterson,formerly in the N.C.Mission(for a short time) I left Chicago on the "Cal.Limited"-2nd section,each of 10 sleepers,or equivalent,& missed seeing dear Alice Huggins,as I promised becase the 2nd section went by another route and not "via Topeka". It is 2191 miles to Claremont,"Santa Fe All the Way",and very good service but the long trains make the "Harvey eating rooms" practically inaccessible. I"caught cold" in the mts.of N.Mex.,such as I have not had for some years,but it will disappear in the growing warm weather. I found an invitation to spend a week end at Glendale talking to the guests and patients,but declined till next autumn,so the asst.chaplain,Mr.Cottrell(formerly miss'y in Pkg.7th Day Mission)came over in a car &made me promise to go the 2nd Sunday in July,being met & deported by them. The only daughter of Rev.Cyrus Clark(Japan)has just called on an errand from Long Beach where her father is very ill in a hospital & can not last many days.His son Grover not only did not come to see him,but did not cummicate with him in any way while here!!! The revelations of the papers got in the raid on the Russian legation premises have compromised Mr.G.C.seriously,and his explanations do not convince. I have a small mountain of papers,clippings ,&c about China conditions,so I know less & less. I am thirsting to know what came of that intermission conference in N.Y. on the 14th??? No China refugees have applied for assistance here.There are a great many,I hear,in and about Pasadena.(Rev.Ed.James,who lost everything in Nanking,is in"El Secundo" & I had a letter from him forwarded to me in Boston asking my, opinion of Things in-General!!!) N.B.Do you not think that you cd learn Graham's"Short Long Hand"? I think an hour's study v e plan wd make it perfectly simple,and it wd save ½ in the notations of Eng.spelling. In Boston I spent 25 cts (2nd hand bk-store)& bgt an old copy of"Smith's Student's Greece"The Property of the City of Boston"-used for reference in Girls'School. I bgt & read no daily paper,but went thro that(after 3 "Christian Centuries"had elapsed wh.I bgt in Chicago,as I did not see it after I left you. I was struck with the Comparisons & Contrasts of Greece and China.The former about the smallest in history,less that Portugal.G.much younger than C.Larger sea-coast in proportion than any country,China little use for the Sea. G.full of inherent warriors,C."pacific",but each fought nearly all the time! Highly cultivated Athenians,and rude Beotians,&c.,just as in China.Irrepressible ferocity of the Greeks most of the time,same off & on in China.Inordinate G.ambition to boss everybody else-same in China off & on(the "Contending States".)Military skill & unimaginable military stupidity in each country.Universal treachery in each land. The Greeks had some of the ablest men in history,but most of them while able and eloquent were guilty of fraud,peculation,bribery,&c. as Pausanias,Themistocles.Men like Socrates & Aristides excessively rare.

But I only got half thro the volume,midwy of the many Peloponnesian Wars. and things may have improved later?The next time I go east I will look,into this! Love to Him. Do not spoil yr Vacation tring to write to me-wait until you have the bucolic liesure of Jackson Heights!

Thine evermore,

Arthur E. H. Ming

P.S. I have recent letters from Mrs.Sheffield & Elizabeth,enjoying since May 28th,the beauties & soft indolence of the "Islands".Nothing is yet arttled so far as I know about the return of any one.Dr.Galt fully expects to go,& Mrs.G.ishere(or in L.A.)with the younger boys.Lawrence was married(Miss Shaw of L.A.)by Dr.Brooks-four other weddings by the same man the same day in Holmes Hall on the p.m. of the 18th.Ionly saw Mrs.G.for a moment. The Porters have asked me to La Mesa,time indefinite,& I am expecting to go before many moons.

The silver cup(solid)wh.we had made for the class secretary,is a beauty,& will go into the college museum later,with its notice of our undying Letter.

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Calif.July I2th I927.

Dear George;

I returned from having spent two(2)days in the Glendale Sanitarium(for Sat.evg.& Sun.evg.addresses)to find your letter of the 5th in regard to the long talked of June I4th conf.on China problems.It seems incredible that nothing whatever should be decided on,even "in principle", if so why did they meet at all????? Mr.Whitaker was here for a week teaching a class in the Young People's Conf.week before last,and he had no word as to plans.Mrs.Galt said that they were to sail "provisionally" August Io.* I believe it was,but nothing certain! Mr.Ernest Houlding came to see me also.He is in Corona,his mother in the Loma Linda "San".He plans to enter our Berekeley School of Rligion in the autumn to finish his studies-or rather prolong them. The May-June Recorder wh.came on the 9th,seems to show clearly that the Chinese Church will make a clean sweep of every denominational peculiarity which does not appeal to them. I told them Sun.evg.what

480 West 6th St.Claremont,Calif.June 26th '27.

My Beloved Kate-Bee;

Yesterday I was honored with another of my(quite undeserved)missives from you.You were in some place where you allege that you were,originally born,in a region which must have been more accessible than now at that time?I am not disposed to try to track to the inviolable shades, so I revert to the United Charties Bldg,which does not take vacations.

I am much interested in the proposed shifting of responsibility of your "Apt" to some one else.I tried to explain to Mr.Merritt(just back from 42 days in the hospital,during wh.She went there Every Day!)what the arrangement about owning something in the way of rights,&c,is,but I found that my information was too scanty to pass muster. I remember that "two-family house" where the man(according to my crude estimate)was trying to "do"you out of abour $4,000,or more,lawful currency,shih-pu-shih? I am sure you must be shedding light in that unenlightened region! If you know anything about the outcome of the Conf.in N.Y.June I4th,please let me know.Here no one even hears of it.Mr.Whitaker is to speak in the Claremont church tomorrow on"Recent Happenings in China",but that is a vague title and might(perhaps will) "cover a multitude of sins". The T-n P.& T.Times of June 4th wh.came yesterday,seems to make it certain that the Northern army is not going to make a stand anywhere,so that the Southerners may be in Pkg & T-n at any time.

This we might as well assume until disproved,and save a wilderness of idle chatter about probabilities,&c. Miss Porter has sent me letters of Miss Jessie E.Payne,who is in Eugene Oregon,and she says that Miss Minnie is somewhere in that region-perhaps Tacoma?Other refugees have written to me, seeking information of the "Lost,strayed,or stolen" as if I were a chief of police!! Perhaps I mentioned that my respiratory machinery revolted at the changes of temperature in the New Mexico mts.,but with a sudden expansi-

the Chinese had decided to do with the Five Churches in Hangchow,as an indication of what impends elsewhere,perhaps everywhere.(I wonder if the 7th Day people see the writing on the wall?Of course I did not allude to any particular mission or church.) Mr.Merritt has been back from the hospital for almost three weeks,but his progress is exasperatingly slow,though he is patient.Mrs.Merritt has had a very taxing time,and needs a radical change, but they can not leave now. Mrs.Stelle plans to leave Honolulu Aug.Io,& to go eastward to see her boys.Bergen graduated this year at Oberlin with Phi Beta Kappa rank,goes to Columbia to study with a view to consular service.

Clarkson is to enter Amherst. I have put up the cover for Kate's typewriter which I treatened to send her,and it should go by this mail.Much love to you both,and a wild hope that you may yet bring up in So.Calif.!!

Evermore yours,

Arthur H. Kinney

tation of temperature I am 'liable'to get over it in time. Rev.Cyrus Clark,as perhaps I mentioned,is in a hospital in Long Beach,and his daughtr was here this week & said that owing to pneumonia,&c,his recovery is not expected.There is great clamor in Pkg & Tientsin over the revelations in the raid on the Bolshevistic buildings in the Russian legation comp. of papers showing that G.C.received several sums from Feng,and inquired about that "ten-thousand dollars" that must have been talked about.Bitter articles in two T-n papers about it,and a weak defence in the Leader by G.C.

Mr.McCann has written fully about this & other disagreeable matters,especially applications(apparently from 'missionaries')for help in getting to the U.S. when they had mission money in hand wh.they prefered not to use!

There have been some pitiful cases of illness,several deaths,and a great deal of suffering. I hear that Ernest Houlding with his mother are in some obscure place in "So.Cal."Many refugees in Pasadena,& towns about Los Ang. -none here,and no applications for rooms in Pil.Place. Mr.Lay,an important figure in that line,has taken his invalid wife to Long Beach for 3 mos. to our great loss. A letter just in from Miss Porter,enclosing a letter of Minnie Ellis at P.T.H.She tells of their experiences,&c,& they are sure it was best(wh.others doubted)for them to return to China this last time.They may stay in China,or perhaps go home find a garden,raise vegetables & be good neighbors to others!The doctors will decide about Emery's health.He entirely broke down under the strain & responsibility of leaving with no Dr.T. to lean upon,so that Minnie feared for his reason!But got better in time. There is no reference to their adopted "children". As she says,what a "tangle life is!!" "And I trust this may find you enjoying the same blessing". no,that is not it,but You know what I mean! Love to Him.Ever Thine,

Mrs.Peck is taking a long trip eastward,with various stops to see relatives,then to Mary's & to Willys,back Oct.31st.

Arthur H. Kinney

"Many thanks for the photos,so life-like and serene!"

Ans'd.

701

Claremont, Calif. July 23/27.

Dear Kate Bailey, & Dear George Warren;

Yesterday I recvd the 'Air mail' letter with a column from the Times about the present situation in China. (The L.A. Times has lost all interest in China, except in a summary way, no telegrams of importance, and those not even listen in the front page Index, and if printed at all have to be hunted out!) On the 22nd (yest.) I recvd the copy of the Illustrated Weekly (Pkg & T-n Times) for July 2nd, the quickest ever!

There seems to be a general disillusion about the expected arrival of the southern army in T-n & Pkg "some time in August". One fears it may result in one more of those threadbare patched up "pieces" of wh. China has had so many. Thanks for George's summary of what the June 14th conference in N.Y. did Not do! In my simplicity I supposed that delegates wd come authorized to vote on the 4 matters of capital importance as a guide to their respective administrative bodies. Dr. & Mrs. Galt are here & have now recvd defnite sailing orders for the Pres. Jefferson Aug. 6th from S.F. We do not know of any one else so favored, but possibly Miss Myra Sawyer, who thirsts to open her Nurses School early may be another. She has been resting in Estes Park, Col.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff spent one day here this week, with her bro. Chas. for whom she is to keep house, not expecting to go back to China. It will be 40 yrs this autumn since the W's reached China, some of finest recruits we ever had. Did I not reply to Kate's letter from somewhere in eastern N.Y. on a visit? I tho't that I had done so. I want to know what was done about a real-estate deal that the "little man" telegraphed to you about as soon as you had gone. (He was the one who strove to "do" you out of $4,500 on the house that he showed you only about 18 inches distant from the next one to the east-no garden but the yard around the garage!! I am enclosing all the la-

test letters from Mrs.E.W.S. for yr enlightenment.You may know that Mrs. Stelle is to sail from Hon. Aug.IOth for S.F. to see her boys,proud that Bergen got a 'magna-cum-laude'in German,and a Phi Beta Kappa rank to the joy of his Mother,who never goes abroad without her pin!

Miss Miner is in Tacoma,but Mrs.Geer,her relative,has died since I we east,& her husband has gone to be with a son-so we shall not likely see M.-to our regret. No application at all was for room on the,Pil.Place fo China refugees,wh.is not densely tenanted now.Mr.Cyrus Clark has the spr & is in a county hospital at Long Beach.He was very low some time since. son never came near him,or even wrote him a line-so far as I cd learn-wh inn the U.S.last winter!! Mr.& Mrs.Olds of Japan are here for a little while.She tells me that Helen & Robert Chandler's Harlan has just died , you of course know.That is regarded with deep regret by them of course,bu it weights their hearts and frees their hands. The sudden death of Mr.E ing is shocking.We have few particulars,but was it not wholly unnecessa

Mr.Merritt has been back from the Pomona hsopital more than 4 week but his wound has not yet healed satisfactorily!

"And empty words I will not add",but to express my undying a fection for you singly and in combination. I spent the week end July 9- at Glendale(7th Day)"San" & had two(unsolici[redacted]treatments.I spoke twice. The May-June Recorder shows the Chinese drift,and that type of missions is not likely to survive.We shd reduce the total "organizations",&c,by a $\frac{3}{4}$!!! Evermore yours,

A. H. Hinge

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Calif. Aug.4th '27.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Before I had even acknowledged yr long letter mailed July 2Ist,full of information as well as fancies,came yr shorter note of the 27th mentioning the article in the Wis.St.Journal,wh.,as you intimate,is even superior to that in the "World"! It is distressing to think of such 'grilling' heat just after you have returned from yr vacation! Yr remarks on the impossibility of cooling off,and the inability to do anything unless you were cooled off, reminded me by contrast of a hymn in the little book that was once used in Oberlin, that we some decades ago adopted in the N.C.Mission.This began with the chilling observation:"Life is but a winter's day, A journey to the tomb"!!!set to a tune with a lively,cheerful trend,wh.always made us smile. It seems to me as I had spoken to you once of the desirability of yr acquiring a knowledge even only a reading one,of the Graham Brief Long-hand wh.Dr.Porter & I used from college days as long as he lived,and wh.I taught to my wife,and later to a other friends. As an introduction(merely)I am sending you an article publis'd years ago in a Yale paper-theological I think-for yr examination.Mrs.Peck was interested in it,& has look'd into this paper. The little manual was published yrs ago(& perhaps still is)by Andrew J.Graham II35 B-way,N.Y. A N.Y.stenographer has lately exploited a system wh.she calls "Speedwriting" about wh.I tried to get more light when in N.Y.,but she has the get-rich-quick 'bug',and wished pupils to take a "course",& buy six text-books(!!)in order to learn to use it.I wrote to inquire about it,got pamphlets,and have been pestered since with urgency to start in at once,because the tuition fee was about to be raised,&c.

Yes,thank you,the warm weather melted my 'cold' entirely,and beginning with our theoretically 'hot August'the weather has changed,and the nights are delightfully cool.(I have three thin blankets & a quilt!) It was surprising and disappointing as well,that after having told me of the telegram sent after you "the little man" who took us to see a"$I6,500"house,you have(neither of you) said a word more about it!It can not be that so many stairs to climb are "indicated"(as the doctors say)for you. I am sorry to say that after 5½ weeks at home,Mr.Merritt had some new breathing troubles,swelled feet,&c,&c,wh.made it hard for Marie to take care of him,so Aug.Ist he went back again where they are refitted with all needed conveniences.He seemed strong,& quite like himself when he went,but he was not improving as we had expected.He is doing well now.& we are again hopeful. I am enclosing a sheet from Miss P's recent letter(the others about things of less interest to you)wh.will appeal to your long experience of hospitals. The Boards do not make up their collective minds as to what is to be done about returning missionaries. The Galts(H.S.)have been here for some weeks,and their sailing for Aug.6th changed.The Bd.suggested that he go on alone,but that did not appeal to him,& after telegraphing,& air-mailing it is arranged that he is to wait further.Alice Huggins,however(T'ung chou girls school)who came "on her own" goes back in the same 3rd cabin on the Empress of Asia,Vancouver Aug.IIth.Margaret A.Smith,went to see her 'folks'on the Isle of Jersey,& Alice has heard from her that she is going to teach English in the "Near East" for a year!Her return to China depends on action by the Chinese I suppose, tho'they have lately been passing blanket invitations to numbers of missionaries, as well as single invitations to some. Mr.Whitaker is to sail Aug.27th I believe.

The Tuckers are to be in Oberlin when the term opens.I do not know where they are now,& I doubt whether they know themselves. I am just(today)answering birthday letters from the 4 children.(How cd it be that I did not mention yours tho. I only learned the date by accident when with you?) Margaret Emmeline T.is 20 yrs old Aug.5th!! They all have made a fine record,more especially Arthur,who wd have taken the prize as No1 in the Miami(Fla.)school,if he had been there all the yr instead of a half. Mr.& Mrs.Wickes (Linching)who have been with his father at Los Ang.came to see the Galts & me two days ago,with their 3 lit girls, the youngest only a few mos.This is their furlo-not a regugee trip. Miss Gertrude Wyckoff,who will not return to China,was here for one day on a long round with her bro.Charles,a teacher in Peoria,Ills,where he has lived most of his life since he returned from a term in Japan. I recvd a letter from Mr.Faris of the Revell Co. not long ago,with a circular which was "released" July 2oth to

some 4o newspapers and religious magazines,&c,the first sentence of wh.was that this yr three of their "Preacher-authors" were celebrating the 80 anniversary of their birth.Of these I was the first named as born "July I8th I847". When Mr. Briggs returns I am going to inquire how they can be sure that no one of the 4o have copies of Who's Who in America for the past 25yrs or so,to contradict this "released" announcement?Also they have acknowledged the reption of a copy of the Wis.State Journal like yrs.Under each picture was two numerals,&mine was "82".I shall tell them that it not"apodeictic proof" of my age,but might relate to money matters,but on the law of probabilities it meant age!And what are they to DO with the two yrs salvaged,or rather eliminated??? (The Lit.Digest wh. I think you have,has just come-Aug.6,on p 3,there is a full page advt of that "Speed-writing" enterprise,200 Madison Ave.) I do not know whether you have seen the new book by Dr.Wm.Adams Brown,The Life of Prayer in a World of Science(Scribner) but I think you would like it. I am rereading,aft.IO yrs or more,Fosdick's Meaning of Prayer,wh.will last indefinitely. Miss Cornelia Bartlett(formerly of Smyrna)who lived in Pil.Pl.lately brot to Mrs.M.a book by Dr.R.L.Alsaker published at 33 W.6oth St.N.Y.,XXIII chapters,pp 307. It is called "Outwitting Old Age",& has many good suggestions about eating,cooking for health,&c,&c. If you have access to it & have not seen it you might to look at it.I wd not buy it.) I was interested to see in the last N.China Herald extracts fro the Report of Dr.Gilbert Reid who has for a long time specialized on an "International Institute" wh.used to be in Shai,where there is his big building,then he went to Pkg,and before I left China he went back to Shai.But in the upheaval he has found it very hard to get on,& he is quite melancholy.All the arlier supporters are dead,and the rest scattered,& there is no specific outcome. During the Siege in Pkg,there was a characteristic little scene of wh.I was the only witness.While marooned in the Meth.Comp.(for I2 days)we had some bad news,& a Com.was elected to go to the legation to see about it.Reid & I were the delegates. As we passed the legation M.Pichon,the minister,came out,& spoke to Mr.R. As I did not know him I retired to a little distance.Just after they had parted M.Pichon turned back to Mr.R.and with a very French shrug of his shoulders exclaimed:"Oh Mr.Reid,ze"Higher Classes",Eh?!!!" It is quite evident that in China there is a stalemate.Perhaps you remember that July & Aug.do not as a rule "go dry"?Marching in the north will be impossible.The railways are in a moribund condition which no shouted slogans can revive without time-and the expenditure of many millions of non-existent money. (This ink is viciously black & will not dry,hence the above disgraceful exhibition!) "Pardong!"

I have been writing(with extreme difficulty)an article for the Miss'y.Review of the World as per Mr.Pierson's request the day that George & I called on him.But it will not be published till the Oct.number,when everything may be totally different. I had a call last week from Dr.H.F.Rowe,principal of the Un.Theol.Sem.Nanking,who was driven out & lost everything.He told me some things not otherwise knowable. They are now in So.Pasadena.Many of their Mission are in Pasadena,and many more in places not far off.No refugees have come here.

There is still no explanation of the sudden retreat of Dr.G.L.Davis from Pkg,without arrangement with or apparent knowledge of)the bishop.Bp.Grose,as you know has written a little book about China conditions-have you seen it?

If you care to see it I will send you a pamphlet setting forth the glories of the Glendale "San",wh.is really a "nice" place. Dr.Campbell Morgan,as you know,(who is I8 yrs my junior)has "retired to that town,and never(no,never) expects to select another home! How wd it do for Us to go thither???

"And empty words I will Not add",but send my best Love to the Hinman combination,including"Susan Fidelity"if she is reachable.

Evermore thine,

Arthur H. Ming

Rev Arthur H. Smith
American Board Mission
T'ung Chow, Peking

Claremont, Calif. Aug. 10th '27. 704

Dear George & Kate;

I wrote you on the 4th that Mr. Merritt had returned to the Pomona Valley Hospital, after 5½ weeks at home, during which he did not make the expected progress. There were kidney complications, and he slipped into something like coma, and died yesterday p.m.!

Mrs. M. spent most of her time with him at the hospital, but made short visits at home. Their niece & her husband (Rev. & Mrs. Edgar Wheeler, of Tacoma) are expected here to day. Dr. Raymond Brooks had just returned from a vacation trip (Oregon) & is able to be of great assistance to dear Mrs. Merritt.

There is only one other Dickinson niece, and she is much of an invalid, but has just come for a change from Berkeley to Long Beach. On the other M. side there

are several nephews and nieces, some of them in California, one of them, Mr. Ralph Merritt, of whom you may have heard, lives near Fresno, & has caused the raisin industry to "blossom as the rose"!!

Much Love to you both,

Arthur H. Ming

Claremont, Calif. Aug. 21st, '27. 703

My Dear Kate-Beem

Ths tm I am indbtd t y f 2 lettrs, e Ist Aug. 10th (rcvd 15th)

e oth (n date) pstmrkd Aug. 16th aft y hd hrd v Mr. M's hmegoing. Lst evg I rd
v e lettrs t Marie & hr nephw & niece, Dr. F Mrs, Edgr Wheeler v Tacoma. H sys tt
h knws Geo bt n You (wh I regrd z a grt "error v jdgmnt"-z e pilots say.)
Thr w a vry unusual funrl srvce at Dr. Brooks' hse jst across e street, on Frid,
e 12th. Tt hse w blt wth rfce t hlding mtgs f studnts i cnsdrbl nmbrs, 3 rooms
opnng tog, so tt e 100 tt attndd cd l b accmodatd tho sm hd t stnd. Dr. B. led
e srvce & she playd svrl famil hymns at intrvl, & e audince joind (n books). H
md sm remrks & gv oppty f oths t spk, mstly testimons t e wk & e influnce v Mr.
M. prhps 1/4 in all. Thr wr svrl ladies tt tk prt, & mny rprsntng dft aspcts v hs
wde rnge v intrsts. (I hd bn askd t spk, & mntiond hs wde rnge v life cntacts-
brn i e mid wst, cming early t Calif., rerning east b e Isthmus, entring Yale at
a age lng aft mst hd grduatd, fnshng at Andvr at e age v 33; a cal prish (Wood-
lnd), mrriage, cll t Oahu Coll whr h spnt 7 mprtnt yrs, bk t Wshngtn, pastor & ba-
tr S.S. Supt f mny states, & snce 1911 settlnd hre-deeply intrstd i Pilgrm Hl.
v wh h w e cntr & Soul. Thr w a Irish wrkmn prsnt whp wntd t sy smng, bt dd n
qt dre, & 4 or 5 mn (inc one blck mn) reprsntng e Grnd Army v e Repub. Mny spk
v it later z e mst hmelke & stsfctry srvce tt th hd ever attnded. E bdy w cremat
(i Pasadena) & 3 v e nphws, Cary Howard & Edgar wnt t see it dn. E ashes'r bur-
ed i e grve-lot nr t e sstr-in-law Mrs. H.C. Dickinsn. I hv offrd t hlp Marie

2

I am srry f Lois, & I shl hv t ackldg hr lettr & wddng anncemnt wn th gt t
Pkg=bt wt shl I say??? Z t m views v e Sacco case, th r v n mptnce, z I dd n
knw e hst, & hv n studied it. It crtnly seems strnge tt so mny peopl & strng
jrnls lke The Nation r so sre tt smng s wrng. Bt if w r t ignre wt e hghst &
bst courts d, hw shl w cntinue t xist? W c n allw ourslvs t b intmidatd b an-
chsts-o b ny one. George hs snt m e art b Dr. Hu Shih, prt v wh I hd seen
& wnts t knw wt I thnk v it? It s qt wrthy v a philsopher & a mn v e wrld. It
s jst wt e Romn statesmn wd hv sd i e gneratn ff Chrst if th hd knwn nyng abt
Chrstianity. Z Becky sys e grtst mvemnt f gd-orf evl tt ev tk plc on e rth
und e eyes v e wisest mn, w qt unk t ny one & t l v th! Dr Hu knws nng v e pwr
& e wk v e Spirit v God i e Lfe v mn & v womn. Tt s tb, z Paul sys, "spititually
dscrnd", & th r totally color blind i tt dirctbon. E lst Report v e China Y.W.
C.A. s a mst intrsthg aggregatn v reports & incidnts. It shws tt e womn v Chi-
ns r actually tking hold v ngs, & thr e "E Promise & Potncy" v a New China in
it, bt w shd n xpct Dr. Hu t knw nyng abt tt. Chrstianity hs bn thro ths xper
i tms & plcs wthout nmbr. Fifty yrs fr nw it wl b abl t shw smng tt wl srprse
Dr. Hu jst z Darwin surprised i Patagonia, & countlss oths i oth missn flds. Y wl
prhps b dsmayd at m suddn plnge nt e "Brief Long-hand" systm, bt tt s e bst wy
gt usd t it! (Y wl recgnze tt I am n usd t ths Corona, z m Smith Prem No. 19 s
being pt in ordr.) Y c kp tt artcl v Prof. P's z lng z y lke & if y d n fnd e
Manual v wh I wrt y s t b hd I wl snd y mne t kp z lng z it s v use.

kp up e plce hre,wh she cd n d alne.It wd b a grt wrnch t g t live agn i cntrl Cal,& mch mre so i Tacoma,wh e wntrs r dmp & dsmal.Aft I yrs v ths climate I thnk sch a chnge wd b mst unwse f a womn 84½ yrs v age. So tt f e prsnt at least I shll hv t gv up e idea v accpting yr offr v a room bump up agt Sn. Semny & Columbia Uhiv.(Y remmbr tt m auditry apparats i unequal t metropltn demnds,& tt I shd b perpetually unabl t appreciate m grt prvlgs-xcptng only e grtst v l-hving e Hinman envirnmnt!!) I sppse tt Eliz.Stelle arrvd i S.F.ths lst wk,bt she dd n snd m a crd z I xpctd.Prob Floba hd brkn awy smwhr f e ht term,so tt y cd n reach hr, Mr.McCann writes tt th hv hd hottr weathr in T-n thn f mny yrs,f 5 dys e thermmtr rnging from 100 deg.t 105 ,& y remmbr tt th d n hv cool nghts z w do.Thr r svrl hndrd vsitrs at P.T.He-mr Br thn Amrcns,bt lrge nmbrs v ea. Thr r gun-boats anchrd n far away z a symbl v "Imperialism"! Y hv so mch fullr accts i e TIMES v wt s allgd t b going on i China thn w hv tt thr s n value t our "News"xcpt prsnls. Dr.Howrd Galt hd t leave hs fam hre & lft on 11th f Pkg.Z y knw Myra & Alice Huggns wr t g gt off on e 8th.If Elmer Galt's fam c n g(z w sppse)th wl prob cm hre & tk e oth prt v e "Wheeler" cottge" whr Mrs.H.S.G.s nw.I hv n hrd nyng abt e Whitaakrs & thr 5 chldrn,bt I sppse v crse th cd n g. Our Missn hs cabld tt it s n bst f ladies & chldrn t g now. Y spke abt intndng t inq abt wt w dn abt e "Vawses",so it mst b tt I omttd t tl y tt Miss Holt wrte m(June 24th) tt Mr. Robbins hd sold th wth e idea tt I shd rthr tk $100 f th thn lt th lie arnd indfntely.H dd n cnslt m i ny wy at ny tm,& I replied tt I w n intnding t gt hm t attnd t e dsposition v th,bt tt e idea w aft e autmn set in t hv th snt t e B-way Tab Ch z thr wr svrl peopl the tt hd hd frst knwldg v China. I nvr hd ny reply t ths,bt I thot it a "casual" wy t gt rd v th wthout cnslting ny one! Y inq wheth I knw Lois P's hsbnd?I hv seen hm a fw tms & hs wfe once at e Tuckr's i P.T.He 1025.E T 's knw bth sides v e mattr & sd thr w blame wth ea one.It w n e quality v e mn tt I objctd t bt e mrrying v one who hd Divrcd his wife

I dd n really hv my pln t g t e Glendale San bt I tho't it wll t hv a eye t e futre i cse v sm emrgncy. I am so gld tt y r t hv a Elevator,wh wl b sre t raise yr apirits lao! Later. E Wheelers hv jst lft f hm,whr thr s a wddng awaitng th.Th wr srry t g,f dear Marie hs a infctd toe & c n gt arnd e house at prsnt.T gt nyone t cm i t hlp s a truly wild idea i ths srvntlss land!I thnk I c undrstnd a lit v yr spritual aspirations & e dfclties tt y mst fnd i flfling th i sch a whrl z N.Y.-o ny oth plc-c frnsh offhnd.Bt l tt s wl knwn t e Lord,who gvs grce f ea nw dy,&-lke e "manna" none i advnce!

I hv an increasng hpe tt Mr.HOOVER s t b our nxt prsidnt,f thr s nn mr qualifd & desrvng. I d n xpct at m tm v lfe t get "naturlizd",f I d n undrstnd Calif politcs,& thr s n need t try t d so. I nvr voted bt once i m lfe, & tt w wn I w a studnt i Beloit,whr I remmber tt I cst m ballot i a city cntest i favr v a grveyrd & against a jail.E frmr hs bn v use t m,bt n e lattr.

Ths crries with a "capacity cargo" v love f y both,& e assurnce v m stedfst prayers f yr wk,hr home,& yrselves.

Evr & evrmore thine,

Arthur H. Ming

Thanks to Geo for a Times articles—

Claremont, Calif. Sept. 2nd '27.

George Sharp

My Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

I hv a lttr fr y wrttn afy y hd hrd v e dth v Mr. Merritt, & yr lettr t Mrs. M. on recpt v tt w ans'd b hr sm dys ago. Mr. M. w s wdely knwn & so grtly belovd tt she hs bn recvng floods v missives abt hm, l v wh she hs tried t ans, tho aft hr niece Cornelia Wheeler & hr hsbnd lft (Aug. 2Ist) aft a IO dys' stv. she flt qt alone-z thr wr n relatvs nearer thn Oaklnd. (E 2 nphws thr, Cary & Nrd ea cm t e funrl srvice, z I thnk I wrt y, bt Ned retrnd at once & Cary 2 dys later.) Thr wr so mny ngs tt hd t b attndd t tt Mrs. M. hd n liesre t brk dwn (xcpt i occasnl spots) bt nw she feels tt she mst g smwhr, & hs decidd on Glendale (whr she hs nvr bn bf, bt frtuntely I w thr b invitatn f 2 dys i July, & am acquaintd. So I offrd t g wth hr) & w r t leave ths p.m. I hpe tt she wl remain f svrl weeks. I hv n real occasn f going thr at l, bt m tk advg v e oppty t hv a "Zoa ray" treatmnt wh insures long life, prfct trnqullty, & absnce v ny kd v ill luck nw & evrmre!! Tho y appear t b smwt unstable i yr occupncy v yr lofty aprtmnt, I obsrve tt e numrls r nw i gilt, wh I d n remmbr t hv seen bf. It wd b a grt relief, I shd sppse, t b on e Mnhattn side w N.Y., espy i prxmity t e Un Sem., Col Univ., & n far fr yr B-way Tab. Thnk y vry mch, dear Kate, f yr kd offr v a lodgng wth yr hsehld, wh hs inhernt & oth attrctns! Bt thr s e climte ("Don't ye know??") wh s xecrbl, z I knw fr smplng it 1st May, & it mt b ev wrse i e wntr mnths? Besides, I nw hv a rsponsbility t Marie M. Her resourcs r limitd, bt wth m hlp w c kp up ths plc & avoid e grt gamble & pain (t her) v trying once mre cntrl Calif, o Tacoma-hr naturl resorts. Thr s n qu at l abt e necssty v doing ths nw, wtev mt b e cse sm tm ahd. I sw n lng ago a lettr fr Harry Martin i wh h sd tt und xistng crcmstnces (wt crcnstnces h dd n indicte), th hd decidd tt h shd n retrn t China ths autmn, z e Galt bros hv recntly dn, bt ei kp on vsiting chrches, o g t wrk & "dig" f a degree, wh "l e gemmen" appear t b thrstng aft, tho thr s a assgnbl use f it oth tt v a ladies "easter bonnet"-

N.B. Ths s lwys m address.

Suzette admiring 'Uncle's' Pattern Shirts

Dr. F.G. Peabody's "E Xn Lfe i e Modrn Wrld" w prntd i 1914 (Macmillan) wrtn during e progrss v e war-i prt. I rd it I5 yrs ago & hd n lookd at it snce, bt i w mr intrstng nw thn e Ist tm. It treats v e Prcticablity v e Xn Lfe; Its relatn t e Family; t Mod Businss Lfe; t e Making v Money; e Uses v Money; t e Modrn State, & t e Xn Church. Sm v hs sklfl uses v e Greek orgnl r intrstng, e.g. e fct tt one v e wds trnslatd "minister" s e "under-rower" 'uperetes', wh hs mch sgnfcnc f our mod dys. I thnk y wd lke t read ths bk thro if y hv n recntly dn so.

Anthr bk tt I reread s prof Epraim D. Adams "E Power v Ideals in Am. History"-a gd review v e pst b one who hs spcliazd on it. I hd n rd i f abt I2 yrs, & found it vry gd. Anthr lrger tsk s t g thro Wells' Outlines v Histry wh I hd read only on a vry selctd topics. Tt wl tk tme.

It cms t m tt I nvr snt y Eliz Stelle's acct v hr "Volcano Trip," (did she forward of a copy?) & wn y see hr-prhps y hv?-thr wl b oth ngs t tlk abt, & she wl tl y nng!

Dear Love gs wth ths t y both, fr yr admirer,

jst t show-off! (I read thro e lng & crefl essay v Dr.Howrd G.on early Chnse Educatn on wh h gt hs deg. v "Dctr v Educatn," bt n one a thousnd Chinse wd knw e ngs tt h hd dug up out v Shang, & Chou dynsty Chnse books z authrities.)

Y'll b intrstd t knw tt thr s mve (fr J.W.P. v crse, tho anoymous) t start a $10,000 "Merritt Memorial Fund" f Pil.Place. Ths amt s lrd "on call", bt thr s n one i sght t tk up e brdn v gttng nyng mre. Dr.Ewing (who lives opposite us) wnt t Omaha, z y knw, & aft tt t sm Associatns, &c, t pressnt ths "cause", bt gt n respnse. Thr seems t b a gen parlyss i contbtng money f nyng at a dstnce, esp frgn wk. I mch fear tt w r facng a bg deficit i e Am.Bd wh s n unlkely t lead t a crss agn. Y spk abt inqrng z t thos "vawses". Dd I n tl y tt Miss Holt wrte m tt Mr.Robbins hd sld th wthout cmmunicatng i ny wy wth m? I hd n askd hm t d nyng abt th, bt hd e idea tt y wd gt th snt whr e B-way Tab.peopl mt hv a look at th mny v wm knw mch mre abt China at Ist hnd thn e Ply peopl d. I snt e resltnt $100. t e Am Bd z a gft fr E.D.S. & fr me. Prhps yr Times hs told y v e unxmpld heat i Pkg ths yr? One wk e thermmtr w at o ev 100° evry dy, & e hghst recrd w 114°!!! It hs vry sldm bn mch ov 100° i frmer yrs, bt Pkg s far warmr thn T-hsien, owing t e hgh walls, reflction v waves, & genrl dissolutenss! I hv hd a sngulr xpernce wth "Wang Hoo", e firm nm v m washrmn-e only Chnse i twn. H hd abt 100 cstomers h sd, & evdntly wrkd hrd-3 v th. Thr w a sgn on one wndw: "GIFT SHOP, wth a fw brass ngs fr China, fr orckrs, &c, &c. Bt e plc w on a st. whr fw peopl wnt, & smng happnd. One dy h bro't 1 m clthes, & sd h cd wsh f m n mre. "Wt! nvr a gh?" "No, long time, bimeby mebbe, vry long tm". E locl paper (prntd jst opposite) xplained tt h hd "gn bnkrpt" & thr s a sgn on e door t tt effct! I hv hd lte-ly liesre t rd sm v m own bks ov agn, & I wl snd y a fw notes if I c f yr delction-o othwse. I found on cnsltng m readng list tt ths lst s e 4th tm tt I h read "E Meaning v Prayer", & found it lmst z gd z nw aft 12 yrs! Tt s n tr v m bks-is it? Dr.Raymnd Brooks hs bn gn sm tm, spking at Estes Park, & nw s at Tabor, t preach on e 75th anniv v e foundng v tt church, whr hs fath dd so mch. Wt a pity tt e collge cd n srvive, aft it hd dn so mch. E 2 Galt bros, & thr wives r l grduates at dft stages v tt cllge-a rath unusual ng. E Elmer Galt fam lve hr

sm "Wheeler Cttge" with Mrs.H.S.G. & hr 2 boys.

Sept. 10, 1927
52--27th St., Jackson Heights
New York

Belovedest Pastor Ming:-

I m n 2 mnds, th Sat. A.M., whtr t wr y, z I wsh, or cln hs, z I mst. G. prmses t hlp w tt th B.M. b/ne s undr t shdw v e coming Ex. Com mtng at e ofc, & I dslk t brdn h w t. And I hv mch wh t wrt y: 2 ltrs, tho I hd one nrly rdy t go; t 1st, an env, fl v clpngs t ret., & mch t say. (1st, cn y rd ts?) 2nd, I m dply thnkfl th y & dear tired Mrs. M. are t g t e San, & evn mr tt y r t b abl t stay tgthr at Claremont. Nt tt I was insincer n our invt! n t y t cm hre, bt I dd dbt tt pssblty v mkng y comftble r v yr bng hpy hre n this ts climate & noise & bstle. (I m nt sure tt I gt on fster ts wy r not, nw t 1st, bt I hp t soon:) T z like J.W.P. t strt ts "Memorl Fnd" fr Mr. M., --wl t g nto upkeep, r bldgs? Dr. E. wld seem e logcl one t g ahd w t. Wth ll e money n e U.S., n Cong'l hnds, it seems tragic tt tr shd be so acte a shrtge n Bd wrk z seems immint, r fr oth so needed & helpful thngs.

I m keenly dispntd ovr e disposl v t "vawses". I shd hve telephnd abt tm befr vacatn, bt evn tt wld hv bn too late, n Mr. R.'s evdnt haste to get tm disposed v. G. hz wrtn hm, bt no ans hz cm, yet, tho I thnk thr s tm.

I hv mch, (infinitely mch,) fr wh t thank y, the reading v ll e letrs hrwth ret, & grtly enjyd, & fr othrs sn t b ret, n a lss fll env. Eliz.'s acct v hr volcano exprnces we enjd grtly--sh dd nt snd us one--z we renewd our own exps thr--experiences, nt expenses! I hpe she wll b hre n Oct. May I kp e lttl poem on "Friendship"? T z vry good. I hv sm (germinting?) seeds v tt knd n mind, snce I saw a hermt thrush n e Zoo! n Bronx Park!!! B preprd fr e worst! F y hd seen e yelping and chatrng crwd thr, & rembrd stalking one, singing on a sunshiny redwd traillin emmts.!!! I wz n tears fr an hr & m again nw! Dbtlss I shd cprte e vcm clnert!

I hear ltl r nthng v Foochow wrk, tho G. (accdntly) saw Mr. Reumann fm thr yestdy n e hall at 288; he wz lookng fr a plce to prch n Am., nt retng. Frances Bement n Oberlin tld G. tt she hd bn askd t g t Ingtai, & thn cbld t wait. Dbtlss Pkng got ll e heat N.Y. dd nt: Aug. hre wz e coolest Aug. n recrd! 5 deg. belw norm av. fr ev. dy v e mo!

Ths dz g fstr! By dint v stpng nw, I cn gt ff ts, & wrt agn ltr wth e othr ltrs t b ret. We do nt sell nr rnt ts hse, so dear knws whn we shll gt t tt flat nr e Int. House, whr I so hpe t look aftr e needs v for. stdnts.

Thnks y mch fr e nts on books. I shll hp t mk use v thm. Tdy I g t e Clergy Club fr lunch, t hve Mrs. Main v Foochow z guest--y rmbr our lnch thr wth Mr. Leiper!--& hd hpd t hv Mrs. Gamewell als, bt sh z away.

Flora hz called up, &. smed wll, &. prmsed t cll agn. All yr. lttrs ar an undeserved blessing; by mns v yr. pln v a letter book, I m kping trck v wht I wrt--consderng wh I don't, thz I do sm mltudinous.

Wll y "pass" me, n e abrvtd stm? I wt wth grt anxty t see f y cn rd ts. F y cn, I'll ret e insrtctns by nxt mail! Mnwhl my--& our--abnding love to you and a share to Mrs. Merritt. I am profoundly thankful tt y r t b at home in Claremont--aftr a due amt v "San"! The Lord bless thee & keep thee.

Your most loving Kate B.

"Line upon line, precept upon precept".

Referring t K.B.H's letter of Sept. 10 - enclosed for revision -

Since
1 - E letter 'n' is n stud f 'in', bt f no, nor, & not.
in & its shd hv a e -
2 - 'clu hs' c n mean nthng - N.B. write out 'i' fl diph -
thoughs wn ther s nty chnce v ambiguity - If nd lttr
wrt 'clean hse' - E lattr wd n mean t rack stockings!
3 'ofe' shd b offce (o with n e) f cleanss - 'n' is n stud f
'know' wh s 'kn'; t is n stud f it, bt (n abv) i.
4 't lst' s prob meant f 'at least' bt s vry hazy -
5 'ts' stds f nmg. i shd b this
7 't is n stud f 'the', bt 'e' is - 'Or' shd b 'o' i lnd -
11 There shd b 'ther' things shd b cut t 'ngs'
17 Returned, nt b retrnd, v ev retd, bt n mng 'rets'
18 volcano, omit 1st & 3rd vowels, v lens.
20 I s vry gd - n 't' 'g' - 'Germinating' wd germinating -
24 'vcm' s too scanty f a gd vocabulary!
25 'litl' f little, n 'ltl'. 'Prone' shd b written fr -
26 'yest' and d f yesterday gt n wl. A place t perch, and ap -
pr t mean plc t perch, bttr use ea tnk i clear.
30 does shd b ds, n 'dz'
32 Foreign m b written frgn - 'for' nt mean formerly
35 also s written 'lso'
36 'smell' shd b written out - seemd - All s 'l'
37 are s 'r' -
38 Wt is 'thz' mean? S i things - nps?
39 No! I c n 'pass' 'stm' z snow f a 'system'!
40 c s different f 'can' -

Generl Notes on Brf Lng-hnd.

E only reasn why I dd n snd e lit bk v Mr.Grahm's bf w tt Arthur Tuckr i a r-cnt lettr xprsd a wsh t gt smng tt wd shw hm t wrt ths systm wh h cd lrd read w sm famlirty.Bf I cd wrt t hm abt it,Miss Portr,t wm I hd snt hs lettr z a mt-tr v intrst,replied t m tt she hd a copy v e manual,wh she wd snd t hm,wh/she dd.So nw I am snding ths on t Y f yr delectatn(???),w a fw sggstions.

(I)I advse tt y read thro e whl bk bf tryng t use e systm t ny xtnt,z tt wl familrze e gnrl pln imprcptbly & enabl y t "catch on" readly . Hving dn ths y m wsh t cnfne yrslf t e smplr abbrvtns,& if so read tt prt ov agn.(E Chnse prvrb sys:"Clean out a well 3 tms,& y wl hv pure watr".)(2) It s bettr n t abbrvte tto/xtnsvely untl famil wth e prncpls. Y wl see tt e dirtctns,&c, r l basd pn e prob use v e pen.At e tm ths bk w issud e typ-wrtr hd n bn invntd.E slght pn mrk bf a lettr t shw tt ao lttr hs bn omtd/s v value i wrtng wth a pen,bt n wth a machne,z i s z easy t wrt a lttr wth a machne z a slght dsh. Y wl fnd latr i e bk a xclnt mthd v indictng pre-positions & postpositions b a lettr abv e

bt tt c n b dn wth e machne. Sm v e arbitrary abbrvtns sve a xcptnl amt v lettrs,z e.g. e wrtng v w
n f "notwithstnding",& mny oths,bt wthout familrty w e pln th wt b qt unintlgbl.

(Dr.Sydney Strong cntinues t snd m evry copy v "UNITY",a mnthly wh s frnkly socialstc,& hs e crrspndnce v hs day Anna Louise who hs bn evrywhr, seen evryng & evrybdy i China,& who writes abt it t a pool v papers mgzines.&c.)

FRIENDSHIP.

Wheat stands green & shining in the fields of
North China;
In the South land rice stretches slim fingers fr
from a watery bed;
But the wheat & the rice are both food for us
who hunger.
My friend & I are of different lands
But if in the heart of each there grow
The tender, green shoots of friendship
We shall be fed.

Dorothy Rowe.

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Calif. Sept.16th '27.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Two dys ago I w pleasd t rcve yr cndnsd lettr v e 10t
wh I am hrewth retrning t y wth notes f yr cntmplatn! I hv jst maild e lit
mnual v Brf Lng-hnd f yr delbrte study.(Yr solioqy thro yr lttr z t hw mch fs-
tr[o slower] y cd wrt b ths means thn b a pen remndd m v e chldrn plntng a
bean i e a.m. & diggng it up i e p.m. t see "hw mch i hd grwn"!)Lke evryng lse
ths tks prctce wh wl cm v itslf if y srt rght-bt "if n,not". Ys,I remmbr tt
lunch at e Clrgy Clb wth grt pleasre,e only trbl w tt thr w n mr tm t tlk t sm
v e guests indvdly. Tt w a brght idea v H.S.L.(who s n xactly dstitute v brght
ideas at ny tm!) I wnt t Foochw i 1917 t attnd e annvrsry v e Am Bd,& on e
r mt Mr.& Mrs.Main f e Ist tm.I blv it jst aft tt epch tt h w snt t Shai t b
e Untd Treas group tt wr abl t chllnge e bg bnks bc th poold thr fnds & escp-
"Exchnge" t sm xtnt.) Mrs.M.& I wr at e "San" only II dys,wn she tho't it
too xpnsve f a lngr sty,& besides she hd e physcl xamntn wh s desrbl,& dscvr-
tt she w i vry gd cnditn f hr age(wh s nw jst 84½).She hd treatmnt f hair
ng out,&c,&c,wth e bth-rm rubs & scrbs ea dy.(Thr s a dscount t mssnries,mns-
s,&c v 25%) I w n a 'patient',bt f l tt a yng nrse cm nt m room on e 2nd dy
wakd m up t tk m temp & gt m plse,tho she cd n tl wt she w going t d wth th
t she gt th! Hwev, I tk e reg xminatn,& hd e bth-rm rubs,&c,& survivd!W st at
tabl wth Dr.Andrsn,sn-i-lw v Dr.Hamlin.H w f sm yrs i Robrt Coll,& w s a i-
ld.Hs dau w thr t hlp hm bt h hd a mn t psh hm arnd i a wheel-chair,wh s xpn-
r,& I d n knw th c kp ths up prmanntly. Thr s a atmsphre v frndlinss & gd-
l abt e plc wh s a grt cntrst t a ord hspitl. E grwth v e 7th By-Advntsts s r-
mrkbl.Miss Huggns snt m a lne fr hr str i Japn sying tt thr wr 25 v th going
Chnsa i spte v l e chaos. Whl i e San e chaplain(frmrly a mssnry i Puna,Lnd)
askd m t tk mrning pryrs on a Sundy.E asstnt chplain tld m tt 95% v e patients

r n 7th Dy peopl,wh mst mk e wk v a chplain smwt embrsng at tms. Th frnshd u a
auto at a vry resnbl prce,& I w gld t'try out'thr hspitl &c f a lit tm.Bt f a
permannt ng one wd weary v e montonous round. Miss Portr hs tkn Mrs.H.D.P.
t La Holla f a chnge & rst,f e lattr hs bn stedly runng dwn,& Miss P.shws sgns
v grt fatigue. E Prkins hv recvd wd tt Mr.& Mrs.E.W.Ellis(wm prhps y m knw v)
indepndnt wrkrs frmrly v our Missn,r retrning t e U.S. z evry one advsd,bc v a
cmplt mntl brkdwn("prctic1 insnity" one Dr.sd)f a tm wn e Tuckrs wr n lngr
thr t bck hm up. Th wl g bk t Nampa,Idaho,whr th wr wn th lst wnt t China.Tt s
i e so-wst crner v e state,& s smng v a twn & a rlwy jnctn,bt thw r on a rnch
tt sm one lnt t th. I am sndng y e latst fr dear Eleanors.I hpe y wl hv seen
Eliz bf ths tm. Dr.Howrd Glt mst b bk i Pkg b ths tm.Miss Miner hs n bn
allwd t g z she s mch hopd,on acct v hgh blood-prssre,&c.She wl g t e Conf i
Jeruslm nxt sprng on e wy bk(!)tChina,wh she wl prob enjoy. I am srprisd n t
hear nyng wtev fr e Revell Co.E dth v Mr.Briggs mst hv bn a grt blow t th.H hd
cnfrd wth m abt gttng out a Eng bk v Chnse Provrbs,&c,& w t wrte m abt it on hs
retrn fr Me.,bt tt alas! w bt a funrl. Ev nw w d knw hw mch dbt w lft at e end
v e Am Bd's financl yr.Dr.Brtn wrt m a lttr datd Sept.8th,yt h dd n ev refr t
e mattr! Y dd n gv ny hnt Why e deal f yr 52-27 "apt" fll thro,bt I cn guess
tt thr wr "58-n mrely 57-reasns agt it! Mrs.M. & I hv dinnrs at a hse nr b whr
a widow tks sm boardrs(bt only f one meal on wk-dys,& n on Sndys)& pys n rent.
Mrs.M.wrt t Wshngtn t inq abt a pension f hrslf,bt th dd n deign ny r-
ply so far.Z hs w a special cse b special act v Congrs w infr tt thr s n wdows'
pension. I d n see hw e peop gt on who d n hv ny incm at 1,v wm thr mst b mlti-
tudes. Possbly y m hv hrd v isoltd cases v ths srt?

Ths tks mch Love t y both,& e hpe v yr fnding sm occasnl oppts f
e rght use v yr varied talnts!!

Thine evermre.

Arthur H. King

P.S.Mny thnks f e numrous intrstng clppngs fr e Times.E Cal paprs hv
"soured" on China.& ev if thr s a bit v nws i s n entrd i e Indx.

Nov. 7-8

19th. At 5.30 p.m. temp w 78° outsde, & 78 i m room!

Claremont, Calif. Oct. 19th '27.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bailey;

Yr welcm lettr v e 10th reachd m on e 15th, explaining e mad whirl i wh y hv bn lrd plngd aft a so calld 'vacation'. I sw a lettr fr Mrs. Peck t M.H.P. i wh she sys tt she w laid up i Wshngtn at e house v Willys whr she xpctd t hv sch a gd visit & see so mny ngs, bt w hving brnchitis instd! She hd decidd thrfre t accpt Mary's offr v a hme wth hr, & s intndng t leave Cal f N.Y. (wh i sm cases at least mt b cnsdrd z a sgn if n w insnity, at e bst symptmtc v "dementia precox"! Ths I presme y m hv hrd bf, bt it occurrd t m jst nw bc Mrs. P. sys tt y tk ths 52-27 house "wthout hving seen it". Bt I am sre tt y dd "buy a pig i a poke" t e xtnt tt y dd n knw wheth y w hv a elevatr o stairs?? Wt s e mttr wth yr janitor?? stealng magazines t mk a penny i sllng th? Tt seems hrdly possbl, o if possbl h cd n lng hld hs plc.

And t thnk v hving yr frnce going "wn we hre at 8.30 ths a.m. whl I wrt e thermmtr outsde s a trfle ov 88°, & thr hv bn dys wn i reached 90° evry noon!

I am intrstd t knw abt yr chrch affairs & shd thnk y dd wl t kp out v committees i wh y d n hv a deep intrst. Bt why y shd resgn fr one t tk on 3 oths s qt byd m cmprehnsn??? It s strnge tt thr hs t b a elabrte 'Com" t try t gt a pr-mtg at e sessions v missn wrkrs!!! S n tt e essnce & cntr v l relgious wrk? E tndncy t illmtbl chatter s irrprsbl if thr s n "a cntrl hour" z w usd t cll it i our China mtgs (C.C.C. &c) fr 10-t 10.30 wn e doors wr shut n one going out o cming in, whl thr w brf, pointd, defnite, earnst pryrs f e dfc mttrs t b debatd. S tt unk i e grt Babyln whr y lve?? I am gld t knw tt y hd e energy t tackl e mattr v e "vawsea", bt I am curious t knw wt Mr. R. hd t sy f hmslf? I tld Miss Holt tt I hve askd Mr. R. t sell th, n wntd hm t d so. Wt xcuse dd h hv f slling th wthout requst? DD h gv y e yllw vases o dd y hv t psy f th? M idea w t sll mst v e articls & resrve smng tt w spclly appropriate f Yoo-

bt "e bst laid schemes", &c. I w going 'dwn twn' e oth dy (a mch lss elborte mattr hre thn wth y) wn I mt a eldrly mattr i shrt-sleeves-blue wrk shrt-

bt I sw a lw peopl tt I w gld t meet, & missd mny oths. One v e frmr w Miss Croline Chittndn v Ingtai, wm I lst sw i Foochw i 1917 at thr 70th clebratn. I w abl t gv hr e addrss v one v hr old teachrs i Germn (Mrs. Abbie F. Eatn) i Obrln, nw i Los Ang. Thr r n mr sch "Thnk-offrng mtgs" z lst yr, & n one hs invtd m t illmnte thr drknss z lst yr, bt stl I c srvve. I w strck i ths mtg z i mny oths wth e totl absnce v e devotionl spirit, z wl z e frm. Thr w n prayr-wrth mntion-& n a hymn w sung! Prhps tt w bc e Unitarun hymnbk hd lit tt s famil t Conglsts. Thnks f e clppngs fr e Times, wh hs a whl rnge v itms v wh w gt n hnt i ths lnd v drknss. Dr. Scuddr gv a evg sddrss i ths chrch t wh h pt e unattrctv title "A End v Missions or a New Era". I cd n hear nyng v mpt bt th w a gnrl dssnt, & sm articls i e locl paper abt it. H dd n sy, z I shd hv xpctd, tt thr w obj i China t e Sacco-V. decision, bt gv hs own opin tt e jdgmnt w wrng, & tt wakd peopl up. E artlcl i e papr sd tt h s a agreebl & ev a lovbl mn bt tt h hs e faclty v sirrng up antgnsm-wh I shd thnk (i e phrse v e rurl Vrmntrs v m Semnry dys) w "cnsdrbl some so". Lst week w a buzzng tm hre wth e inaugratn v Mr. Jajua z pres. y e nw Scripps Womns College frst i a proposd series v institutns t b daughts t P. Coll. I dd n attnd ny v e mtgs. Ths wk Mr (Rev) Ed. wrd Berger, psychlgy spclialst, s hving hs inngs hre. At ths jnctre Mrs. Fishr, lte v Japn cm f a call, brot b Mrs Byers frmrly v e Pres. Missn, Hainan. Mrs. F. s a wde-eyed womn who knws mny ngs & mny peopl, & kps trck v th l. She ds n knw wheth Mr. Burgess & Stella r going bk ths autmn o not. Mrs. Stelle (wm I sppse y mst hv seen bf ths tm) infrms m tt e Martns r t g on e str wth her. Dr. Scuddr hs shwd m a crculr praising a lit audiphone wh s n biggr thn a dime, gs nt e ear, & s vry wndrfl, incnspicuous, & succssfl, wh hs bro John S. tried & s delghtd wth, & Dr. S. wnts m t buy one. But I "haemedoots" z t hw lng it wl wrk, & z it s (only) $75! I hv n yt invstd. If it wrks z wl z e B-way Tab "audiphone" wh y gt f m tt Sundy it wl b a grt triumph! Grtrude Wildr writs m fr T'ung-hs, tt e houses thr r abt 1 filld up wth refugees, 4 "Brthrn" families i e grls' dormitory, bt ds n sy wt Alice Huggns s doing wth e grls. Thr wl b a modfd N.C.A.

crrying one e lng papr-bags t wh e peopl i ths srvntlss lnd r addctd.H w l-
so brdshng a lit bamboo cne,whl I hd a wooden one.I hd n e least idea who h
& h appeard b "v e sm belafe".Bt pausd,& remrkd:"M cane hs mr v a hstry thn
yrs!" H hstened t add tt it w gvn b hs nephew who w a missnry z I undrstd"in
Jeruslm"!W h thr nw?No,h w lving smwhr i N.Y. Frthr diplomacy elcitd tt e fa
hd smng t d wth Obrlin & thr w a "Hinman".Whr dd h live?Why on 8th St.W tt n
e plc whr "e Hnmns put up i Jly '26,wn th wr hre"?V crse it w,& Mr.Hinmn hd
jst bn i Los Angeles,& prob hd n tm t cm hre,bt Susn Fidlity w liabl t cm nw
tt old Mrs.Pond hd died.(I wndrd if she w a prt v e Pond i wh cm near t being
drwnd sm yrs ago?) Thnk y f yr trbl i snding bk m old knf.I dd n wnt it,
& e only reasn why I hd kpt on using it so long w bc "uncle" John Innocnt v
T-n(whh wm w livd a yr i our early dys thr)gv it t m.Besides tt,"You-all" gv
m a mch bettr one wh I nw crry,& I hv stll anthr i reserve.So I wl gv ths t
Mrs.Howrd Galt f one v hr boys.Bth e Mrs.G.r leavng I blv a wk fr tody,lso e
Whttkrs z I lrnd qt incidntlly fr Scuddr,who w at a mtg v e "F.O.R."i L.A. 2
nghts ago,& sw Mr.W's uncle who tld hm. E China nws hs bn i a whrl f sm tm,&
despte e set-bk t e Shansi troops e papr ths a.m. sys tt e "Natnlsts" hv gt
a "cinch" on $24-millm v e cstms revenue & r t use tt f e renwd advnce on P-
kng.I dbt mch wheth th wl gt thr z th hope,& if th d it wl mean unfcatn'(i th
revoluntry jargn)bt mr disunion & ao weltr v woes. I am snding y lot v Mrs.
E.W.S's lttrs,i e lst v wh she reclls e kd v xper tt w hd i 1925-26 up t dte
v m leavng.Lintsng s near e trck v e army if it cms nrth,& n wmn o chldrn ou
t g thr.Fen chou s supposd t b far away,bt th found out tt ths w n advg lst
yr,& why shd th presme on it agn? (At ths jnctre a mn cms t e door wth bottl
v Grpe Juice-Concrd-wh"tks e plc v TeaCoffee & Milk"!!!& w buy a 5o ct bottl
It w sm lit tm aft e Scuddrs gt hre tt w md cnnctions,z Mrs.M.& I wnt
t e "San" jst thn.Bt w hv cmbind i a gnrl wy nw,& r t g thr t dnnr wth l oth
availble "China hnds" tomrrw evg.Yest th tk m t Psadena t e mtg v e L.A.Asso-
ciatn lstng thro e dy.It w at e "Nghbrhood Chrch" wh s Unitarian & Hln our

S. wth e frst 2 yrs v hgh-schl,wh pleases Mrs.Howrd G. vry mch. Thr w a
wl attndd memorrial srvce f e lste Dr.Sumner hld i Bridges Hall lst week.H
w one v e arliest & prob e mst mpt v e pioneers. I shd sppse tt e bittr at
tck pn e lfe & wk v H.W.Beecher,b Mr.Hibben wd hv bn hotly resntd
i Brklyn,espec i Ply Chrch.I nvr hear nyng fr th xcpt thro Marie Frckltn,fr
wm I hv a unanswrd lttr wrttn whl th wr on a belatd vacatn.I am afraid tt th
house on Monroe st.(t wh y & G.tk m z a escrt lst May)wd n brng nyng wn it s
demlishd,z it s one v 5 old wooden houses srroundd b mch later brick ones .I
value v e lot I d n knw.Th r finncially i a unfrtnte cndition spte v e fct tt
she hs a rch "uncle".(Z e Chnse provrb sys:Father has,Mother has,n so gd z
hving it i yr own bosom!!) I hv bn readng-sm tm ago-"Ecce Homo" mr thn gne-
rations old,t see wt it w tt xcitd so mch intrst i tt remte age.Lso wnt thro
e 2 bg vols v Wells'Outline v Hst,v wh I hd only rd portions bf.Z e Fr sy:"I
gives t think". H depreciates Rome,& t sm xtnt Greece,bc th cd n survive,de-
spises Napln(z mst modrns prob d)& hs "n use f Kipling" &c z xploitrs v "E
White Man's Burden",&c. Hs motto i Am affairs s Nil Admirari,& he cndnses e
whl civil war nt a prt v a pge,& hs a "nasty" prgrph at e end v e Revolutn
t xprss hs cnvctn tt e Fathers v e U.S. wr jst lk oth mn aft l-wh i a wy m b
tr,bt n i e wy h indicates. I rd e prts abt e Grt War(100 pp or so)twce,& it
s wrthy v study stl frthr. (N.B.I p.m.Thermmter nw at 95°!) Snce e abv w pt
on papr I hv bn 'dwn twn',bgt 4 lbs grapes(25 cts),& rd G.W.H's artcl i e Cn-
gregatnlst,& found it "n half bad-dn't y knw?" Wells'latst outbrst(wh w re-
producd i a ent Sun L.A.Times(at wh I stole a look) w smwt vitriolic,bt I am
afraid hs jdgmnt v our schools s i lrge prt jst.H sys it s v n mpt tt those
v G.Brit r ev wrse,bc w hv wlth,&c,&c,&c,& ou t vry mch bettr thn ny oth co-
try. Miss Porter hs n yt recvrd hr nrml poise,& writes z lit z m b. Sec.
Patton hs snt m a strnge bk calls "Sun & Moon" wh h sys s a lve-story v Chi-
na,wh I d n blv I shl hv e courge t tackle,bt I c 'farm it out'(Little,Brwn
& Co. Hv y seen it??(May 1927)I c see sm v e flood v nw bks on China i e Col
lge Library.Mst v th r cllctions v essays,&c,tt hv appeard smwhr else,& d n

Z ths appeard i yr "Times" Sndy Spplemnt y m
hv seen it?

covr e ground.Mch,mch Love t y both.

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Claremont, Calif. Nov. 25th '27.

Dec. 19 Hill paper Jan 13 Cunningham

My Beloved 'Parishioner'(!) Kate-Bailey;

Your welcome letter of the 7th reached me on the I2th, but I wd not reply until after the visit of Eliz. S. who came 'on the dot' a little before 4 p.m. on the I8th. She was in the guest room of the house where Miss Bartlett lives (up-stairs) but we had meals at various places. Breakfasts (at Sutter's) were 'negotiated' by Marie M.. Sat. we were invited to dinner at the Cozad sisters, after we had called on Mrs. & Miss Marsh, whom Eliz. met when here before, on the Scudders (not at home). That was the day of a world-compelling football game Pomona agt. "Oxy", the former getting I4, & 'Oxy' only 7! There were said to have been I0,000 people here, & I can believe it, for we never had such floods of autos on every street, parked double. On Sunday the Perkins asked us all to dinner. Marie managed the suppers also-very informal-tho' I had intended to go to a restaurant. On Monday we got Mrs. Perceval to take us to Riverside, to inspect the Mission Inn, & dined at a cafeteria opposite, with swarms of other people, after having listened to a "guide" drone away for a long time about the glories and rarities of the Inn. My chair was put directly next to his, and I did not hear one (I) sentence of what he droned. After that we walked about and had peripatetic dronings. After tiffin there was the I.I5-2.I5 concert on the big organ, at which there were never less than three people beside ourselves present, and at times perhaps six or even seven. I had written to Rev. Horace Porter, formerly of Ply. Ch. Brooklyn, that I wanted to see him & tell him of his old charge. Getting no reply in five days or more, Dr. Ewing telephoned & was told that he wd be glad to see me. But we cd not get him "on the phone" either time we tried at the Inn, & I did not see him after all, & have heard nothing. The week before was elction for city mayor, which he had already been for 2 terms, but declined to run again in I92I. This time he was beaten two to one by a radical (said to be entangled with the K.K.K.) & he may have been sad over the event? On Tuesday Eliz. & I went to Pomona that she might get the

to Boston to inquire, but they only sent me pamphlets, &c. Do you happen to be familiar with this development? I wrote to Mr. Fahs to thank him for a favor, & he mentioned his article in the July Int. Rev. of Missions, wh. I had overlooked-an excellent recapitulation of the reasons for falling interest in missions. Have you seen it? Dr. Sydney Strong, whom you had to dinner during my stay, sends me copies (printed) of the countless letters which his daughter furnishes to I do not know how many papers about her singular travel with Borodin on his way to Moscow, with a dozen motor vehicles over the ruts, rocks, and rivers of Shensi, Kansu, and across the Yellow River at Ninghsia fu. She is certainly a wonderfully enterprising traveller. The inside news from China is at least as confusing as a year ago, and much more discouraging, since nothing has been gained in all that time and countless lives and millions of money gone forever. Dr. Lucius Porter is much encouraged by the very cordial relations between teachers and pupils in the Yenching Univ, where there has never been the warfare so general elsewhere. We hear that Dr. Stuart is still in N.Y.-or somewhere, and suppose that Harry Luce is on the same job, but we hear nothing of the outlook. Miss Leitch has started quite "on her own" letters urging contributions for "famine" in China, all along of a paragraph in the L.A. Times about distress in Shantung. She does not consult with any one so far as I know but sent me a letter with a stamped envelop to Dr. Poling, asking me to "please sign this" because my name, &c, &c. I think I will see her and inquire what she intends to have done with the money when it gets to China-if there is any money, & it does get there? No missionaries can undertake such ~~such~~ distribution, & no request has come for such a fund. The military occupation wd. render it impossible to duplicate the relief work on roads, &c, wh. was done last time, and no one with sense will in this day pass out little doles unaccompanied with any reposibility. I shall assuredly ask the Lord to give you guidance and direction in yr complicated responsibilities at the B-way & everywhere else.

Most lovingly & evermore thine, Arthur H. Ming -

little Christmas things which Mr.S.has commissioned her to buy,& had our dinner at the Claremont Inn cafeteria,now for the first time open to the public. I omitted to say that the Cozad sisters took us out riding on Sat.to Upland,Ontario(Euclid Ave.)& Pomona,wh.we much enjoyed. The McCann children, Margaret(senior)& John from China last summer)called,as did Miss West,& others. She saw Annie Kingman,but missed her dau.Edith,who is building a large house(10th & Berkeley Ave)to cost over $7,000. Eliz.left at the same hour at wh.she came,taking the S.P.to S.F.and is to leave this(Frid.)p.m.)for Honolulu,where she has from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. only.We had time to 'talk up'everything & to get each other's view points.She calmly promises to be back here within 5 years! The lady that suspects that home missionaries have a harder time than the foreign,is quite right about"luxuries", such as sure support,&c,but has she duly considered separation from children?(Perhaps she has never had any?) I do not know about Mr.Markham,s.i.l. of Dr.McN.,but I know that Cass Reed is another one.(I was his roommate on the Tremont from Seattle to Shanghai-he getting off in Japan.) No,I never met Mrs.Jordan,but if she is like her mother she is a wonder. Thank you,dear,for taking the trouble to return my old(3o & more yrs)knife,given me by "uncle John Innocent of Tientsin,who was a resident of Sheffield,where such things grow.As you had insisted on giving me one of yours I gave this to Mrs.Galt for Wendell,who said she shd value it for the association. Mr.Stelle forwarded to me an envelop mailed to London directed to "A.H.Smith,Tungchou,China".I found that it related to a man("Arthur Hamilton Smith")whose name ~~name~~ is next before mine in the(British)Who's Who,a archeologist,discover & explorer of coins in Cyprus,&c,&c.He is working in the British Museum,wh.is within rifle-shot of the place where a Who's Who for All Europe is published annually! How is that for a "long way around" to get to a man close by? Dr.Doremus Scudder gave me a leaflet extolling a new edition of the "Acousticon",no larger than a dime,can be inside the ear,works to angelic perfection,&c,&c. It is only $75,& they gave the Am.Bd no discount. I have my suspicions of the length of [illegible]

Dear Dr.George Warren;

Thanks for the accompanying document,wh.I was glad to read,& to show to Mrs.Stelle also. It is very informing. Thanks too for the numerous clippings from the N.Y.Times.Our papers have very naturally given up trying to understand anything about China.Why shd they,with an orange, lemon,& walnut crop that "beats all records"??? Meanwhile the L.A."Community Chest" subscription lags behind just as last year,& while they were determined to get the quota this time(being shamed by the alacrity of Detroit,&c,)they seem unlikely to get the whole 2,750,000,for about 150 different enterprises.

Your travels seem to take you everywhere,including Los Angeles,where yr uncle told me you has recently been! (I met him again one day last about the "Jerusalem cane",and he said that was ~~at~~ home,and that he did not use it "~~a~~ "common"!)

There are plenty of worth while people here,but they are all-like you-busy,busy,busy,& for the most part I see nothing of them.Now that the Womans' work is 'merged'(& submerged)there is no specific center of mission interest, & I am not surprised to be told that the falling off this year is much in advance of last year. Mr.Leiper's little "Potter's Wheel" is a live wire,& also his pages in the Cong. Our church here has put up a large building costing $150,000 & $20,000 more to furnish it,and are struggling to get the money -which is borrowed.It is impossible to keep other benevolences at par under such conditions. The Cal.Association has promised to tackle the Mexican work, but finds it most difficult. I am asking the Lord's blessing on yr manifold labors. Evermore yours,

Arthur H. Smith

Evening.Thank you for yr note of the 21st just to hand,& for the promise of a new book!I hope it will quite clear up the Chinese situation!!

Dr.Lucius Porter,from whom I heard today reports the Yenching Un.in excellent shape,& the utmost cordiality between teachers & students.

Jan. 3

Claremont, Calif. Dec. 8th '27.

Dear George;

I am returning to you by today's mail the interesting booklet wh. you sent me edited by Mr. Stauffer, wh. I have read with much interest. It is constructive and optimistic in its tone, and refutes the familiar slander that "Missions have makey finish". I have been indebted to you from time to time for clippings (and drippings) from your large knowledge-tanks inaccessible to us country provincials. Just now two copies of (alleged) News Bulletins from Mr. McCann in Tientsin explain elaborately (I) that no one knows what is going on at the front; that there is no front; and that if there is one it is always changing into a rear. Armistice Day had been celebrated in three places by 3 nationalities. Yesterday I put up one of Miss Bartlett's little boxes of candied peel for your joint contemplation. Today I came upon a little box of "Hdkfs", the origin of which I can only dimly recall, but there is autographic evidence that they do not belong to me any more! "Many thanks, and Many Happy Returns"! The weather is getting cooler, and in Pomona smudges are beginning for at least the latter part of the night. I think I mentioned that while I was with you a partial boarding place was set up in one of the cottages, by Mrs. Sells, a widow, who has the apartment rent-free with that in view. But we only get dinners there and not on Sundays. There have been only four or five regulars. One of them was the aunt of Miss West and Mrs. Louise (Howard) Galt who returned to China weeks ago, Mrs. Irene Barbour. She was at dinner, quite well on Nov. 28th, but collapsed (heart trouble) late in the p.m. and died at once. This is a suggestion of uncertain tenure-she was "only" 73. Mrs. Merritt & I are moving along in our orderly way-expecting to go to China, at the invitation of Mrs. Fowler, to speak to the Junior Republic (from Sat. 10th to the 12th) Dr. T. T. Liu will come while we are gone to spend more than a week, lecturing to the students, &

Claremont, Calif. Jan FIRST 1928.

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My Beloved Kate-Bee;

Yr lst (maild at 'Flushing' gt t m on e p.m. w e 24th, thnks t yr lttng e old ribbon stay a wee bt lnger, & w mst hghly wlcm. Lke l e rst v Creatn I fnd myslf swmpd i a pile v Chrstms crds, &c, tho I lmst nvr g nt e bsinss v sndng th myslf, xcpt z a acknldgmnt v y othe, bc mst v th wth e stereotypd phrase: "Cmplimnts v e Seasn" men jst nng at 1! I snd mny v e lttrs v cmmn intrst t Miss Portr f inspctn, & wn th cm bk I oft pss th on t Mrs. Shffld. Ths tm I hd one v Eliz's t ans wh w wrttn fr e Briny Deep w e one wd "West"-meaning I infr tt th hd pssd e 180°-a rath rghh voyage, & E.s n at l a gd sailor. B ths tm w m joy wth hr tt she s abl t gt nt e country vllags t b thr ov N.Yrs. Miss P. sys tt thr nephw fr Tiffin O. wl b hre i e sprng, & t wl gt hm t g wth hs uncle t L.A. t try out e "Acousticn" & gt hs advce z t its Vncnt Wagnr & Miss St. Clair, wm dbtlss y knw, wr mrried i Brdges Hall-z y prob. knw-Dec. 26th at "One p.m.". Th calld t see m, & I xplaind tt tt w jst e hr v a Chrstms dnnr t wh Mrs. M. & I wr invitd (acrss e road) at Dr. Ewing's. Bt wn w gt thr, thr apprd t b n haste at 1, & b I.30 p.m. Dr. Larkin arrvd who hd bn t e wdding, & w e frst t cll hr "Mrs. Wagner." I wrt t San Jose t xplain. Vncnt sd tt th wr going t apply t e Am Bd, & I enlrgd on e grt fld f frst clss med. wk i N. China, syng tt so far z I knw w hv nw n a sngle physcn i e metropltn provnce v Chihli-n ev i T-ng-hs whr thr s e truncatd N.C.A.S., wth only yr v hghschl, bt mr thn 30 schlrs, & a grt invasion v e "Brethrn" Missn, wm th fnd t b vry dsrbl occupnts f our mny houses. I hv n dfnte wd, z e Martns hv nvr wrttn m a lne snce I sw hm lst i May wn wth y-or Geo-i N.Y. pssng thro. Bt I hr a rumr tt th r t sail e mid v ths mnth. At ths point lt m pause t thnk y f e prtty papr-cuttr wh cm wth yr sgnatre, & wh nw adrns m desk! Wn I pt up e Missy Rw v e Wrld f y I dd n sppse tt y hd it, n dd I knw tt George hd wrttn f it, n hv ng invstigatd. (One v m lady frnds t wm I snt a cpy 'on suspicn', thanked m f e

speaking twice in the Church Sunday evenings. He seems to have struck twelve oftener and for a longer time than any student who has come to the U.S. & G.B.

Dr.Lucius Porter is delighted with the friendly-cordial-conditions in the Yenching University,especially with the Chinese of his own age.(He was 47 Oct.31st.)Mrs.P.teaches Latin in the Pkg Am.School on school-days and her two children board with her at the Gaileys ,returning Frid.p.m.to the Univ.

I wrote to You-all after Eliz.Stelle left here,and she wd be well on the way home by this time.We have had word of the visit of the Galts with Mrs.Sheffield,and of the arrival of the "Malolo"(Flying Fish)at Hon.,the largest vessel ever built in the U.S. yards,with a great celebration on arrival.But as you "have access to all the sources of information on earth",it is idle even to mention such matters. (I think I will put in Mrs.S's latest for Kate's benefit.) Dr.Freeman has been enlightening his Pomona audience as to the status of your So.California,&c. Here our Church has opened and dedicated its new (and expensive)"Guildhall",& now comes the 'tug of war'to get money to pay for the $150,000 involved,and $20,000 more for 'furnishing'&c.There do not seem to be any persons of great wealth in the community,and the latter is by no means the same as the church,in spite of the misleading name. Our weather is daily very changeable as if the Cal.style,but we have no Earthquakes,Blizzards,Frosts that kill,Typhoons,&c,&c,but invasions of Tenderfeet each with a wallet of bills, which soon disappear,amid(quiet)screams of joy by the natives! The new Fords have made a great excitement,but this hamlet only sees the pictures thus far.

I should be glad to hear of your prospective removal to this alluring region,but I "haemedoots"! And with autumnal,Christmas,New Year and other types of Love I remain evermore yours,

Arthur H. Ming

artcl i "Worlds'Work" wh I hd dirctd t hr! D y kp trck v Shai mttrs,& d y kn e row tt hs bn md ov Mr.Strother-yr succsor i e C.E.?(N dbt y do) It's allgd tt Mr.Lobnstne hs mvd 'hvn & rth't gt Mr.S.(a dbl-dyed Fndamntlst)recalld.E Soc,thro Dr.Poling,offrd Mr.S. retrn fare if h wd quit Shai wthin 3 mos,bt h snps hs fngrs v e C.E. & sys h wl n quit at 1-1 v wh crrspndnce s prntd i e N.C.Herald. E Dec.Ch Rec hs a art b Dr.Lois Pndltn Todd on thr imprssns v Kuei chou,wh shws wt a immnse lnd China s,f th r n at 1 affctd b wt s going on i e live prts v China! E slip tt Geo snt abt e vote v e Eng Bap Missn t join e Natnl Chrstn Ch s one v e mst mpt itms tt w hv hd.Thnks f lttng m knw v it. E Cal paprs wd nvr pblsh so unmpt a itm! And thr s anthr ng tt e L.A. paprs hv n xploitd-yt.I found i a Seattle magzne a rfce t smng tt hppnd wn e Am Legion w in Paris.One dy thr hd e whl twn t thslvs-Am.stle,& thr w mnster Legion parade on e Bois de Bologne.A brss bnd v mr thn 4o pieces fr Florida frnshd e musc,& a de putatn fr S.F. e delegatn,who wth laddrs & grt cremony put up a mnstrous sign on e Arc de Triomphe:"CITY LIMITS OF LOS ANGELES"!

I hv hd a delghtfl lttr fr Mrs.Delia Lymn Porter,tlling m hw dsappnt th wr,aft hvng bn i e gallry at e Un Sem annivrsry n t fnd m at e recptn,wh mst hv bc w wnt rath early.I d n thk tt y mntiond seeng th. I hd a wld idea tt I mt stop ov a train i N.Hvn & gt a glmpse v th bt refraind bc v e uncrtnty v fndng th. Snce I wrt bf w hv hd a additn t e Pil.Pl.rsidnts i Dr.& Mr Howlnd(Mex)wm y mst knw,& hs s-i-l & fam,e Wrghts,tho Mr.W.s at prsnt teachrs i Eugne,Or.Dr.H.bgt a house on 7th St,& e W's hv mvd nt e house wh w blt f l Barbour-who prhps y knw died vry sddnly i e p.m. v Nov.28th v hrt failre,unabl t speak mr thn a wd o two.A old frnd,Mrs.Tipple,w lving wth hr.W wr l vry fnd v hr z she boarded(noons)wth Mrs.Sells who livs i a prt v e "Aloha" cottge,on cndition v srvng meals t e Pilgrms at noon. I w invitd t g t e "Jun Republc",a fw mls wst v China wth M.D.M. Dec.10-12th t sty wth Mrs.Marg.Brwn Fowler,wm y knw.Thr hd bn a rain & e roads wr slppry,bt e mts wr mr glorious on our retrn thn I hd ev seen th. It w e 1st Sndy bf e boys wr leavng-mst v th bt n 1.I spke t th wh th apprd t apprcte vry mch,& hopd tt I mt cm agn!

Jan. 24

Claremont,(U.S.A.)Jan.IIthn'28.

My Beloved Kate-Bee;

It w a smwt unxpctd Joy t get yrs v e 3rd,&c,on e 9th, fr wh I learnd tt thr hd bn svrl mpt crises i yr actv lfe-seeing yr sstr off t Fla.,puttng i a new Ribbon,& tking on a lot v nw wrk!!! I am unabl t ff e snuosits v yr chrch cmmtmnts,bt i wd appear tt thr s a immnse amt v buzzng a-rnd,i com mtgs,&c,&c,e outcm v wh it s imposbl f a outside(o prhps f a inside) t fathm. S n e occupatn v so mny abl wmn i so mny dft ngs grwing out v e wk v a sngl orgnizatn,invlvng so mny fl tm & prt tm wrkrs one v e xplanatns v e l-mst insuprbl dfc v mtg"apprtnmnts"? Dd I n rd(i e Cong)tt thr r 2o Assocatns i e state v Mass(e apprtnmnts being md on e basis v recmmndatns v those bdies thslvs)& tt v e 20 only One mt its apprtnmnt?? I rd agn e artcl v Mr.Fahs i e Jly Miss.Rev.Missns"cvrng tt prblm & apprciatd anw e brdns tt e Bords r oblgd t bear. One v yr enclsres w a nte fr tt lady tt wrght wth sch enrgy t gt up enthusism i e N.Y.World ov our reunion.Y d n seem t hv gt bk e photo tt y gve hr,& thr s a mld Wail tt y qt out v sch.Recgnzing hw mpt i s tt y shd b wl sp-pled i ths lne,I hv lokd ov sm v e mr modrn snap-shts & selctd sm t snd t y.

Thr r out i e garage whr m srplus rubbsh s stored a lot v lrge szd pc-trs v m,wh I dd n brn up bf I cm awy,bt wh hv n fnctn nw.These r v n value t Y,ev if y tho't y wntd one v th,f wth yr limtd space whr cd y pt anthr pctre?

I mt remrk tt Mr.Lathrp ordrd a lrge nmbr v tt issue v e Wrld f e Class bt aft looking at it nobdy cared t crry it awy! Ths remnds m tt jst a wk ago I hd a lettr fr e daughtr v our Clss Sec,Lathrp,enclsng a art i e Mad. State Jrnl,gving a acct v e sddn dth v Mr.L.on e a.m. v Dec.26th,at hs hme whr l hs chldrn wr assmbld f Chrstms.Thr w a lettr i e Clss Lettr wh cm at e sm tm,wrt-tn b hs son Theo.B.L.(ws poem e Cong pblshd jst at tt tm)gving detls,& sying tt e chldrn cd n hv wshd thr fath's lfe t clse und bettr cnditions,wn hs mnd w stl clear,& hs physcl str n gn.B ths tm thr wl hv sm suitbl notce v hm i e

2

On Chrstms Dy Mrs.F.,hr sster Henrietts,& abt 2o v e boys,cm t e Clremnt sr-vce,& svrl v e boys wshd m a "Merry Chrstms",wthout e smllst provocatn.

On e 27th Mrs.Fowlr invitd u thr t "Tiffin",wth Jdge Neely & sm v hs fam.At 3 p.m. thr w a p.m. Tea("High-Tea")at Mrs.Wrght's(e Dirctor) .Mrs.Merrit gs t these occasns wth grt enjymnt.One Sundy(Dec.18th)she wnt at 9.30 z usual t "Evrybdy's Clss",aft tt t Mrs.Maebon's f dnnr & t spnd e p.m.Abt 3 thr w a party v sm cousins v Mr.M.who lve at Psadena,who cm a auto load,t tk hr bk t P.f a visit-bt wth n promotn v it!She w tlphond f,cm bk vstd wth f 2 hrs at e usual intnsve(feminne)rate.Thn th wnt & she deprtd f e chrch,whr thr w a sr-vce & "White Gifts" &c,retrning twrds 7p.m. aft wh she gt suppr.I inqrd if thr w ny chnce t gt rstd??"Bless y NO,hw cd one rst wn going t dnnr & t spnd e p.m.? Wl thnwd i n b a gd pln t g t bed? No indeed,she hd a lot v lttrs t wrte.And she wl b 85 yrs old nxt March!She sys she s going t b "undr bndage t naps"!

Ths s a vry busy wk f e Clemnt Ch,vouchr enclosd,& Marie ds n wnt t mss ny v it. B e wy,w hd a Chrstms dinnr at our boardng plc(Mrs.Selle)on e 23rd & a 'party'i e evg.On e 25th Marie invitd Miss Leitch,Mr.Frank Lee,& Cyrus Clrk(Jpn)wm w l tho't wd nvr lve thro hs fatl illnss v lst summr & autmn.Bt h w hre,& ate z mch z ny v us(mre,M.sd)tho h hd bn hving trnfusion v blood sm mos ago,w f a lng tm i a L.A.hspitl,& a smll "san" i Pasadena,& nw hs a board ng plc i twn. E nxt dy w wr invitd(z abv)t Dr.Ewing's to dnnr no.3.

P.M. E temp on e vrnds wn I cm bk fr lnch(ar e Inn cafeteria w 68°! S it lowr thn tt i N.Y.?It seems t m tt I hv nvr hrd v sch vicious weathr fre aks z ths lst autmn & wntr.Hw c y stnd it? It w a keen delght t read yr aspiratn t cm t ths region t lve-I wsh tt thr w sbstnce z wl z a longing.Is thr sch a pssiblity.E peopl hre r vry frndly,bt th d n knw m n d I knw th,& I hv n emou points v cntact t brng abt real heart frndship. "North,South,East,Weat,Old tunes,old times,old friends r best"-shih pu shih??

"And empty wrds I wl n add",bt xprss m stdft & abounding Love f You,& yr whl family! LWys & evrmore,thine, Ming En-fin

Cong.Bt f hs assiduity our Lettr wd nvr hv srvivd t e I2oth round(it s nw e I2Ist),& if thr hd n bn tt Lettr,thr lmst crtnly wd n hv bn e reunion.

Ths remnds m tt Mrs.Merritt hd a lttr fr e pblshrs v e "Nat Dctny w Am Biog." sying tt Mrs.M's nm w t b incudd i e nmbr(vol)f I928,& askng f a sktch,wh she prepard.Th offrd t hv a pctre g wth it lso,bt e cst f so lrge a editn z th prnt wd b a minmum v $I30,wh she flt she cd n affrd,& she w cnfrmd i ths b lr ing fr Geo Sumner(son v e foundr v Pom Coll)tt h dd n intnd t hv a pctre w Dr. S. I lrnd fr e agnt tt cm arnd tt thr s a com. i ea state who recmmnds names f ths wk,bt I d n knw hw tt com.s chosn.I w srprisd tt a olrgymn,n mattr wt xclnt wk h mt hv dn,shd b incudd,bt i w mst fttng. I am glad tt our enrgtc frnd Leiper hs gt "on e frnt page"-h desrvs it.I shd mch lke t knw e insde view v hs career i e staid old Soc tt dd n ev knw wt a 'cartoon' s lk! M lst lttr t y wd hv crossd yrs.I tt I ackd e prtty papr-knfe wh y snt m,wh decorates m hmble dsk.I nve knw whr-o hw-th r md.Thank y agn! A tel mssge cm yest fr Mrs Fowlr(G.Jr.Rep.)t inq abt Mrs.M's hlth,sying tt Miss Henrietta hd a "Flu" & hd gn t thr hse i Psadena f treatmnt.Thr s sd t b a "epidmc" v tt trbl,o v smng tt pass s und tt blnkt nm,& Marie s lso trbld wth it.F e frst tm snce I reachd ths "Heavnly Land v Flowrs,m brnchitis hs reappeard,& I hv decidd t g t Glendle f a fw dys b "obsrvatn",leavng hre on e p.m. v e I4th.(V crse tt ds n chnge m adrss,f m mail wl b frwrdd.)Dr.Andrsn(s-i-l v Dr.Hamlin),w thr wn M. & I wr thr i Sept,& bf tt wn I w thr ov a wk-end i Jly,& i lrn s thr yt.W hrd i sm wy tt hs chldrn thnk it s too xpnsve thr,bt h refuses t g nywhr else!Ths m b "xaggratd".Tt plc s mr lke a Home thn ny tt I hv seen,& wtev e vagars v e S.Day peopl may b th crtnly d knw hw t run a "San"! E L.A.paprs r joyfly ov-flwng wth accts v e loads v vistrs ths wntr,wh-cnsdrng e temp evrywhr else s n srprsng.Th claim tt thr s absol n plc i e U.S. whr y c gt a cmfrtbl temp bt i So.Cal.E peopl fr cntrl Cal r purng dwn hre lso! Ttt "Cal Ltd" v e Santa Fe on wh I cm(2nd sction)nw hs 4 sctions,& 1 oth lines simlr xpansns. I rejoice wn y tl m tt e mre sound v a humn trumpt roarng abt a gme wh s v n inhernt y mks y hm-sck f Cal. No,I dd n g t e Rose Fstivl.Readng abt it s z mch z one

Dear George;

Many thanks for your letter & notes.Dd y sy tt y snt sm-ng tt w prepard f e Det. Cnvntn?I d n thnk I recvd it if y dd. Y r a incrgbl travlr.Prhps I did not write about the many lectures,&c,of Dr.T.T.Liu,wh appr to have been much appreciated.Mrs.Blaisdell said she cd have listened twice as long,tho'I tho't he was too long one evg. Ought he not to have been sent to e Detroit Cnventn? The 2 elder Tuckr children,Wm,& Marg,were to go but not as "Vonunteers".(But Arthur tells me that he is to be a 'Missionary'! I shd like to know what the secretarial 'reaction'is to the article in the Dec.Atlan-tic(b W.M.Jones-who is he?-on"A Missionary Audit." Secretaries are about the only people capable of judging about such statements.He does not appear to see that missionaries on the field can not go beyond what the Home Base authorizes. Will there not be increasing difficulty about "Specials" now that Chin-ese,who of necessity know nothing about the Donor side of it,are in part chrge of accounts?How can one be sure where anything is to go? The statement of th Reuter's telegram about thr Shntng Famine is printed in the N.C.Herald just to hand. If the Jap.were not in charge there it wd be out of the question to distribute Relief without having it seized by bandit 'generals'.And how about the parts of Chihli so affected! The L.A.murder cases are more and worse than anything that will get to you shows.The Pomona paper had a few days ago photographs v Six murderers,inc-luding Hickman (the eldest-ae I9-)all under 2o yrs of age.Is not THE problem of the U.S.A.? What is done about it? Is there any chance that the different societies will get to a "normal" income during our lifetime?And if not what is to be dome about it? This is the first rainy Christmas that I ever saw.(I happened on an auto that day mked "Dis.Colum"!)

How do your Ever get time to do any reading?Or to get anything writ-ten down?Or to collect your ideas? Much New Year Love goes with this.

Arthur H. Mills

Claremont, Calif. Feb.5/28.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

I am styng at hme ths Sndy a.m. t wrt t You, n tt I hv n oth tm, wn f e mst prt I esteem "evry dy alke", bt I crthnly mst xprss m pleasre i recvng (mch sooner thn I hd xpctd) yr frnk & fl lettr v Jan.29th, & e precious bndle v clppngs. Tt lurd dsscrptn v N.Y. i a hme-mde typhoon I am going t snd t Mrs.Shffld, who dwlls where wnd s n f e mst prt a "raging fog", tho it c b vry tmpstuous ev i e "Pradise v e Pac"! I wndr tt y dd n hv-prhps y dd hv a reactn aft e frghtfl bttle mrely t crss a avenue? Y remmbr tt sm tm aft I w wth y, thr w a pln f y t dspse v yr intrst i 52-27, & fly t e nghbrhd v Un Sem, Col. Univ, et al? Y wr kd enou t sggst tt thr wd b a rm f m. Bt on r-flctn, attrctve z it seemd, I remmbrd e drk dys v N.Y. wntr, & fancied tt e sunny vales v So. Cal. wd d jst z wl-posbly bettr f m. W ltog wrng? Nw z t t. Shrt-Lnghnd bk & pmphlt, y need n hv bn so anxious. I am n usng it i ny wy, xcpt t lnd t oths tt mt lke it, & You r e only one i sght, nw tt Miss P.hs snt one t Arthr Tuckr, who hwev fnds it hrd t gt tm t lk at it. (I mt mntn incidntly, tt asde fr Dr.Portr who begn it wth m 62 yrs ago, & Miss P. who absrbd it i a gnrl wy, I hv usd it wth Mrs.E.W.S.-who hd t stdy it, bt nvr wrts it-Eliz S. who absrbd it wthout trbl, Drs.Frncs & Emma Tuckr, & Miss Swyer, & I sppse e T.chldrn-t wt xtnt I d n knw. Last v Y cme in, bt r too timid t vntre on e thn ice vry far!) I d n knw wheth I snt y copies v a few pctrs tt Mr.Pettus hd tkn n lng bf I lft T-hs, bnw mn tt hd joind th, wth a spcl camera. I wl snd y 2 v these, & if y lrd hv th y c retrn th, z m spply s vry xiguous. Those i e garge r lrger & I thnk rath prepsterous-one tkn i Edin, & ao a phto v a paintng i e gllery v Bel Collge, &c, &c If y dsprtely intrstd i th I mt snd sm v these t y, z th hv lit value f m, xcpt z e Tuckrs mt cre f th. I d n thnk tt y ev confidd t m tt y hd a "brother", xcpt i e gen snse v e Mis Stdy bks!! Y r t b cngrtulatd -whth v hv ny rm f hm o not!

Claremnt, Feb.5th. I need hrdly sy tt I w mch dstrssd b wt y wrte v yr too havy wk und mst unstsfctry cnditions. I sch cases it mst "needs b tt offnces cm", bt th mst b st rght if one s t hv e sprtl powr wh s implied i editng missy litertre, & leadng "inspirstnl" mtgs. Y r lwys cllng m "Pastor". Jmtt (in)capacity m I mk a fw sggstions?? It s n essntial tt thr shd b n msundrstndngs btn co-wrkrs, bt it s essntial tt th shd b crrctd, n mattr hw slght. A Chnse provrb wh w usd oft t use sys: "A sngle bit v taintd meat mks e whl kettl-fl stink"! Y d n seem t hv dn-o prhps sd-nyng i e least wrng. So it wd b l e easier f y t mk a advnce twd remvng e misundrstng. How? By seeng s pres., mr espcly z "she's a Cat", & tl hr why y flt grievd, owning up t z mch z y c, & n mking e least hnt tt she dd nyng wrng. Thn hv a prayr wth hr, & gt hr t pray lso, tlking wth e Lrd abt it, and it wl b strnge indeed if aft tt s dn thr s n a nw snse v crdiality btn y! L ths s implied i Matt.XVIII, bt hw sldm d w hear v its use! Mrs, M.hs bn clpping itms fr e L.A.paprs t snd t e Wheelers, abt Dr.Frnk Dyer, who usd t b i Tacoma. H cm t L.A.i '21. & s tryng t bld up a chrch on e mch ov-chrchd Wilshre Bvd. Thr s a hvy dbt, & sm 'bons' I blv. Th hv hd evg mtgs t try t gt hm out, & sm v Mrs.Meritts frnds fr Tac, nw lvng i El Monte belng thr, & hv attndd these mtgs. It s allegd tt h "recyd t e ch" "on hs own" 100 mmbrs, so z t hv a bnd v supprtrs. A bnd v trustees, I thnk th calld th, votd hm out. H claims tt ths w illeglly dn, & stcks b hs rghts wth a bg law suit, whl preachng on e leadngs & inhibitions v e Holy Spirit!! W hv hrd tt Dr.Kenngott attnded one v these mtgs (z a spct tr) & tt h sd tt it beat nyng tt h ev sw i hs lf bf f bittrness! S it ny wndr tt e Church hs n drwng power??

N.B.I one v yr lttrs-mny moons ago-y mntiond hvng hd a tlk wth "Flora",& i-
jctd e obsrvatn:"Do n't lt m frgt t l y abt F.",& tt w e lst v her!"Z how?"

I d n thnk tt I hv wrttn t y abt e An Mtg v e Pil Pl,wh tk plc JanI8th
t wh Miss P.cm i hr 'sedan'brnging Dr.& Mrs.W.W.Scuddr.She md a fw remrks
e p.m. mtg(wh I cd n hr).I staid ov one dy at hr urgnt reqst tt I mt spk a
e dnnr tt evg-and wth f m lit(incnsequntl)trip t Glndle e nst dy. W hrd o
e 24th,I at Glndle,& M.D.M. hre,fr Mrs.J.T.P.tt Miss P.hd brkn dwn nrvsly
hr retrn & hd "apasia",so tt knwng prfctly wt she wntd t sy she cd n xprs

She w tkn t e hse v a trnrse n far awy,whr l hr srrndngs wr quiet &
cnnctn wth hme prblms,&c.A fw dys latr Mrs.M.hs qt a lng lttr fr Miss P. hr
slf,n vry gd wrtng,bt bettr thn sm v hr recnt ones,xplainng wt hd hppnd.Tw
dys ago cm anthr lttr fr Mrs.J.T.P. sying tt Mary w mch imprvd,& tt e dctr
thot she wd b l rght soon. I dd n wrt nyng abt ths t mst prsns z thr s cr-
tn t b wrse intrpretatn pt on e fcts thn th wrrnt. E Jan.Mis.Recrd
art(apprntly b Dr.Rwlnsn)gvng wt h spposes s e crrct diagnosis v e attitde
v e mch malignd Feng Y-hsiang.If h c stl b clld a "Chrstian" h hs a sngulr
wy v shwing it!! I sw e nm v Miss Louise Strng e oth dy z a spkr smwhr i
U.S.,so I sppse she s (prhps temprarly)parted fr hr belvd Moscw? E latst
China Hrsld sys tt e studnts at Tsinghua(e Am "Indmnty Collge")hv objctd t
Dr.Tsao Yün-hsiang,e prncipl,& wnt t gt rd v hm.Tt institutn,unlke ny oth
educatnl unit,s und e Frgn Offce,so tt e "gvt " v e tm c n act z freely z
elsewhr.Fr e frgn point v view Dr.T.s a ideal managr(bt,a Socrates sd v hs
wfe,)Nne v y c tl m whr e shoe pnches! Thr s a gd deal v hpe i e mdst v e sr-
rws. v 1927,bt it tks a spcl kd v missnry t adjst hmslf t e nw situatn! Yr
finl appeal s tt I shd "be well"!M gen hlth s xclnt,thnk y,bt m brnchitis
wh w dsappring grdualy,s retrning t sm xtnt wth a fll v tem,& a hvy rain.Bt
tt ds n lst lng. I hv snt f a Inhaler v a nw & splndd type wh s usd b l e
prncipl peopl v e earth,& s e invntn v Sir Hiram Maxim,& mst dstnguishd "Sn
v a Gun" living-o dead! I wl reprt on its glories wn it hs bn usd.

This shd leave c p.o. 9.2 tomorrow a.m. Yr stedfast admirer A. Stirling

Claremont, U.S.A. Feb. 26/28. .715

Dear Dr. George;

It is very good of you to struggle to keep me informed on so many points, & to send me clippings in addition. These I pass on to the Perkins family, who have little direct China news. You do not seem to make any complaints about the finances of the A.M.A., but perhaps that is because I do not study the about-to-perish American Missy magazine! There are paragraphs saying that the Pres. Bd. has to cut down by a huge percentage, but there is not much explanation (that reaches me) as to what is to be done about it. You spoke about Mr. Johnson & the Lel. S. Univ, and the present type of prof. of Chinese desired. Do you know what Carrington Goodrich is doing in that line, and how?? (He wrote to me lately inquiring about the strange suppression of his fathers autobigraphy by Mr. Newell Martin, son of Dr. W. A. P. M., & I gave him the inexplicable facts.) Do you know anything about the Meth. Ep. Mission in China? Can you find out for me the status of Dr. Geo. L. Davis, who left Pkg so abruptly last year? There will be a general shake-up at the quadrennial conf. at L.A.. This has been a cold Feb. compared to last year, & there is very much less rain so far, but the citrus, walnut, & other crops are phenomenal. Much more rain is expected, for no two years are alike, & often "supplrmrtary delivery" of water comes very late. In 1912 therw was 6.99 inches of rain in March, & in 1926 7.48 in April, but in adjacent years next to nothing!! The weather has been "beastly cold" at times, the mercury down to below 50° in the early a.m. How can one survive that?? I do not receive many invitations to speak, & am probably outlawed by reason of age & imbecillity. I have many papers, several books, & write letters! I came on this exposition of The Right Use of Liesure: "Unhurried, pleasurable living among

one's enthusiasms". I was delighted to see Kate writing about her

first to come to California-perhaps you do not share that "enthusiasm"?

Yours evermore, Ming En-Pei

Hsu Mark

Wilma Thurlo & Jenny Chipchase—

Claremont, Jan. 30th, '28. 716

Beloved Kate-Bee;

Ths s Not a lettr, bt a note t reply t yr brf mssge v Jan. I3th abt yr brdnsm engagemnts, b wh I am vry mch trbld. Y remmbr Dr. Lenora Howard, who treatd Madame Li Hung-chang? Aft she w married t Mr. Alex Kng, Lon Mis, she w prgnant, bt insstd on pttng hr rm "t rghts", b gttng up on a stp-laddr, & brot on a mscrriage. He lao-ma wsely obsrvd: "Hao Tai-fu knws prfctly wl wt she ou t d & wt she ou n t d; bt Wang t'ai-t'ai pu t'ing-shuo"!

I hr thro Dr. Tuckr v George's vst t Chicago I wndr y d n l freeze, n mattr whr y r!!

Mrs. Merritt wnt f a lit vst t sm frnds t El Monte, btn hre & L.A. & I tk advg v e oppty t g t Glendale agn f 5 dys, & hd e usual bths &—"There's e rub"! M brnchitis s passng awy grdually. Dr. Frank Dyer (Wilshire Bvd L.A. s i hot water w hs chrch, whr thr s threat v legl action t put hm out. H hs gt a grt pce v proprty wth a immnse dbt, "bonds", &c, &c.

If y hv n tm t wrt fully jst drp a lne z bf.

Mst lovngly thine,

Arthur H. Ming—

These ltrs wl show how Elsie got thro l right—

Feb. March 4

Claremont,Clifornia,Feb.26th '28.

My Beloved Kate-Bailey;

Yr delghtfl lettr v e I9th reachd m mch soon r thn I hd xpctd,bc I fresw tt y wd b "in e gll v bittrnss & bnd v inuqty" w sch a wldrnss v mr o lss imgnry "duties" t n one v wh wd y trn a deaf ear z lng z y hd a ear t trn! Frst & fremst I w gld indeed t hr tt yr lit msundrstndng hd bn cleard awy "b Ist intntion",aft wh thr s snlght & peace v soul. Z y gntly intimte y dd begn i e mid & wrte bth wys at e sm tm,so z t kp e 'poor readr'i sspnse z t whr & hw y wr cming out,bt b applyng m entre intlct I cntrivd t gt a idea whr y r-i spite v y!! E nws tt t wr really t mve-hv mvd,r movng b ths tm w rath stnning!It involvd(amg oth serious cnsequencs)redirctng e envlp wh s lwys rdy t tk smhg t y z soon z thr s a oppty. I nvr gt ny rationl idea v e terms on wh yr rentng-o prt buying v smng t m vry intngbl-z a intrst i a huge bldg w arrngd.Wt s it tt s "bgt",and wt tngibl securty hs one aft money hs bn pd,& hw c one affrd t prt wth ths mr or lss intngbl acquremnt f a yr at vry lit mr thn it cst?Ds tt d awy wth gttng ny rent? Wt a hpelss tangl l ths mst mk i cse e bldng shd brn dwn,o smng serious othrwse hppn t it?? And wth l yr brnchitis,&c,&c,y hv n at l let up on mtgs,adrsses,mking out reprts,racng bk & frth t inacsbl plcs,& tking "violet-rays" passim! (Ths craze f tt kd v tratmnt remnds m frcibly v e fad v Gen.Pleastn aft "de Wah" f lving und "Blue Glass" z a crrctve & antidte & prophylxis f evryng f evrybdy! Ys,I dd get e "Sir Hiram Maxim outft" (Thompsn Barlow Co IIO W.3Ist St.N.Y.)e essntls v wh r a "Pipe v Peace",& e "Mnthol Inhaler",wth xtra supples,&c,l packd i a bx wth xclt cre & skll.It s intrstng t knw tt Must gt ths "Within 5 Days"-n date affxd,bc e regular cst s $9.35 & nw und these rigid cnditions s $4.95,xprssge pd b th-smng ov 3o cts t a remte plc lke ths. I thnk y wd lke t hv ths on hnd,f e ord mnthly tubes gv out ere lng,& ths s neatly crkd,-crks securd b str strngs-& thr s a bottl v f evry crefully fittd nt e crdboards(Y jst g & lk at it,f e intrst v seeng hw sedctve it s,wheth y buy it o not!) Audiphone. Dd I n tl y tt wn I wnt t L.A. t meet Dr.Chas.Morgn,at a Bel Coll lunch(h,& I.& e alumni secy being e only ones prsnt!)I wnt t e plc whr ths mrvlous nw dime-size-tuck-into-yr-ear-elctrc-machne w shwn at only $75? Wthout chnce t try it i a pblc hall,&c,I cmcludd t it w v lit o n use t me,& tld e yng mn so,& h sd tt h w v e sm opin! Bt.Mr.Edwrds Porter's med sn "Ned"(fr Tiffin,O.),s t b hr ths sprng,& wm h cms thr s pln t tk hs unc Jas-who w Ninety yrs v age Feb. 23rd-t L.A. t gt a idea v e real value v e invntn.I mgt gt sm nw "hunch"thn. (B e wy,e Standrd Dic, sys tt e orgnl v ths wd s e suprstitn tt if y touch a "hunch" v a humpbk prsn,y wl gt e hint desird.S tt whr y gt e nws abt yr Berkley dwellng???) Wt s thr srprisng,sppsng Flora S.was "Hungry" wn she hd a meal at e Jffrsn's?So w I wn(May 8th)I w tkn thr wth y & George aft srvce, & vry lkely-fr apprnces y & h wr e sm-f thr w vry lit lft v e Turky wn w l gt thr! Tl m abt yr nw abde,wt rooms y hv,& wt Rent y hv t pay?Y-who knw evrybdy evrywhr-wl remmber tt Eliz.Stelle's oldst son,s i e Int House -5oo B-way,s it?-nr e Un Sem.It s strctly humrous t hr tt y & Geo r thnking v tking courses i e Un Sem & bcming humbl missnaries i e intrvls v yr didctic xplosions l ov e U.S.A.-& Mxico!Gv m e B/L wn e"courses " r sttld! Prhps y knw(o knw v)Mrs.Stephn A.Nortn,wthn e pst fw yrs lving hre? She died recntly aft a strke v paral.(She a 2nd wfe,fr Rckfrd,Ills,namd Penfield,hd one daug lving "Bk east"-cremtd,z s e Cal fashn nw.) Mny thnks f yr envlp v clppngs,z wl z f his.I fnd dfc i fnding nyng wnev I hppn t see e N.Y.Times, f lck v ny Indx sch z e L.A.Times hs,espec wh i e library it s clmpd tog wt sticks.I d n oft see it. Hv y met Miss Isbls McCauslnd scout snt t gathr i ne milln("B e sm mr o less")f Kobe Colge?I mt hr i Kobe,& mr lately hre M.Fahs'illuminatng artcl(July '27 Int Rev.Missns,gvs lucd xplanatns v e reas why it s so hrd t gt money nw,espec f Turkey & China,whr e outlk s "nahty"-z our Br frnds sy,"do n't y knw?" Dr.Cass Reed,a old frnd v mne who s rd m room-o I hs-on e"Tremont" Seattle t Yok. i e summr v I906,jst as thro' L's e"Mill $ cmpaign",w hre & spnt a week spking t e studnts(h s a Pom grad v I906).Hcm t see m Sat p.m. & Dr.Dor. Scuddr's wfe kndly invitd m t meet hm at dnnr n Sndy. H s one v thos-z y knw-tt r aft I5 Millon f e Sx Near East

Collgs-a mst desrbl invstmnt.Thn thr s e Yenching Univ v Pkg wh wears out
e Lfe,Librty,& Prsuit v Happinss v Pres. Leightn Stuart,Dr.Harry Luce,et
al. mr espcly i e elusve Hall Estate. Sm v e Pomona grduates wnt t knw wt
it means t hv a unk mn fr China plumpd nt e offce v collge pres.??To our
niece i Berekeley(Kathryn Adams)I replied copying out fr Who's Who i Am e
ecrd v Dr.C.K.E.,pn wh she sbsidd. Y mst knw abt Dr.Pauline Root,once v
Ind? In 1891 she wth Miss Nwton v e Press Misn Pao-fu,who md a summr raid o
on our P'ang Chuang statn,aft it hd bn demnstatd t hr i T-n tt e ng w qt pr
prepsterous & imposbl! She lives i Prov.R.I. nw,& Miss Portr snds m a lettr
fr hr tellng v hr impndng blndnss!!!)& hr woes i hving t mve abt 5 doors,pn
h I tho't v y-& wept! Thnks f yr intrst i dear Mrs.Merritt.She hs gd
nrl hlth,bt e region v hr cancer operatn 4 yrs ago(lft breast)hs trbld hr
ecntly. I am going t tk hr f a rde t Loma Linda tomrrw(D.V.)t gt advce.
(Y r qt wlcm t kp e pctres v m tt I snt,bt d n "enlrge m hd" o I shl b
oo xaltd!) Rev.A.P.Davis,who suprintndd e bldng v e nw Clrmnt Ch "Guild-
all" hs bn invtd t b sec v Pil Place,& tentatively accpts. Thr r nw peopl
ltrng i l e tm,& oths deprting.Miss Nellie Prescott,Mex.s one v e last.
Lso e Howlands,& Wrghts v e sm missn. Fr Pkg I hr dnblts v nws,on-
ly.E Sgn ov e archd gate t e Am.Br premises:"American Board Mission",cut i
i e brckwk,hs bn chisld off,& e bg house tt e Ingrms livd in hs bn walld off
fr e cmpound,& added t e"Yu Yung Boys Schl".Dr.Lois Pndletn(wd mothr s jst
bk fr e P.Is. t lve hre)who married Mr.Todd,Civl Engineer f e Rd Cross wk,
s lving i ehse whr e Goodrichs wr f so lng.(Mr.T.divrced hs wfe a fw yrs
ago,& gv e cstody v e sn t Mrs.T.who hs married a Mr.Zimmermann v S.F.E Tk-
ers knw bth sides,& hv hd lettrs fr e Ist Mrs.T. bittrly depreciatng Mr.T.
And nw"Lois" hs "xpctatns f April"!!(I replied t hr lettr fr Manil tlling
v hr impndng mrrge lst yr,t arrve aft she retrnd t Pkg,bt md n rfce t her
mrrge(!)v wh I mst crdialy dsaprovd,& I d Not xpct ev t hr fr hr agn!If she
hd remaind i Tê hsien,wth e med wk,thr wd hv bn a vry dft state v ngs.A recnt ltr
tr fr Dr.Tuckr implies tt th r Not going bk und e Am Bd,bt s vaguez t thr
plans. Tt wl throw out v gear e 2 Nrthhmptn chrches wh d mny yrs hv bn uni-
td i spprt v e T's.Thr s mch abt it tt s unintlgbl,indeed incmprehnsbl t m-
& probly t oths. M "brncitis"hs grdualy dsappeard,z s genry e cse i mld
weathr-bt n lwys. I w invitd lst wk t g t e Ist Cong Ch Pomona,v wh Dr.Lu-
thr Freemn(frmrly i e Am Communty Ch Shai)s pator,t spk aft a missn study
suppr t 228 eagr peopl. W hv similr supprs hre,35 cts o 3 f $I.bt i Pom th
frnsh abt e sm fare f 25 cts-& n one c xplain hw th d it! Evry one recgnizes
tt food s mch cheapr hre thn "Bk east",& thr s mr variety v sm kds v fruit,
bt oranges,apples,&c,r sld b e lb & r far fr cheap,unlss y g t e packng-hse
gt "culls",wh s "dfrnt". Snce I wrt y w hv hrd sevrl tms fr Miss
Porter,who hd gt bk home,bt hs t g slow,& dsvolve z mch z m b on oths.Mr.
W.P. refusd t lt ny one knw wn hs brthdy w t b,wd n hv ny cngrtulatns,&c,
t e Porter sons,Jas.(who lve at La Mesa,& Chappell at L.A)wr thr w thr fm-
lies & th hd a dinnr at a club,t avoid wk at hme.(Thr s a Miss Prescott i
Pil Pl house,retird aft 4o yrs i Mxco.z abv.) Z y see I hv i a gnrl wy
only)asswrd yr lettr,bt thr r crtn Inhibitions. Y r N t reply t ths until
r entrely moved(& nng lft behnd,xcpt yr unblmshd reputatn.)N until y hv
replied to All e lttrs tt r pild up on yr desk,reproachng y wth yr wlfl ng-
lct v n one c tl hw mny prsons mr desrvng thn I. N untl y hv md l e addrsse
tt r arrngd f,attndd l e mtgs whr y r tpresde,speak,dirct,suggst,& b-i a gn-
rl wy-a model.N hv settld on e"courses" tt y & George r t tk cmbind o sngly
ei i e Un Sem o i Colmbia Univ f e enlrgemnt v yr futre useflns! Wn tha s
dn I shl xpct y t lt m hv a afidavit tt th hv bn attndd t,so tt I c "put m
hrt dwn i m tu-tzu",wh connotes cmplte stsfction,& n need t worry ny mr!
I e mean tm,with stedfst prayers,& abidng affction,I remain evrmre
thine,

Arthur H. Ming

April? .. 26

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Claremont,U.S.A.,March I5th '28.

My Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Yr lttr v Mar 4th(mch soonr thn I xpctd cnsdrng e onerous cnditns) reached m on e 8th,& m Ist implse w t reply at once,bt on reflctn I sw tt ths wd gv y n adequte intrvl t recuprte,& esp'ly as anthr lttr hd cm fr Mrs.E.W.S. I decidd t snd it t Miss M.H.P. & reply t y wn she lt m hv tt lttr bk-wh w ths a.m. (E Ist lne v yr lttr hs e abbrv-atn "fmne" evidntly intnded f 'feminine',bt rgrous scrutny wl cnvnce y tt i s mch mr lkly t b mstkn f "famine",i wh cse it wd b bttr t redce it t 'femnn'wh wd gv a bttr idea.Jst z thr r wds tt r splld alke tho'totly dft, so thr mst at tms b dbt z t abbrvatn,bt ths c b minifd b a lit reflctn z t e prob impssn on e readr.) It s old prvrb(I blv e Chnse hv e sm)tt "3 moves r z bd z a fre",bt wth yr motor-lorries & swft trnsfr I d n sppse ths c b e cse wth y? I am grdly relievd t knw tt y n lnr hv those fearfl flghts bf y evry tm y retrn t yr "domctc dmcle",bt I hv z yt n infrmatn z t e added x-pnse v e nw hm,wh I hpe s n deadly? If e Subwy war materializes y wl b re-lievd fr anthr grt brdn v anxiety & travl. It w gd v e dear Lord t snd y relief fr e ovbrdning enggemnts wh hv bn too mch f y,nt wh I grtly hpe tt y m n b tmpted t entr inadvsdly agn. E Un Sem courses,if y tk th,wl n b lk e brdn v hving t prepre frsh ngs f unk readrs at set dates,wh race aft y wth wngd feet!! Ys,Geo dd snd m wd abt tt audiphne,wth e plc whr it s md,bt I dd n feel ny assurnce tt it wd b v srvce & so dd n ff it up.W hv bn xpctng Dr.Porter v Tiffin,O.,sn v Mr.Edwrds P.v La Mesa,hre ths sprng,who wd tl u wt w wrth whle.H hs bn detaind,bt s soon t arrve.Mr.Edwrds P.& hs grnddau. called hre one p.m. aft hving hd 2 weeks v larkng abt,in L.A.-whr thr w a Bel.Col. reunion,at wh h w mch e oldst grad-I862. Miss P.s imprvng smwt bt wn she wrte lst w n yt abl t attnd e commun.srvce z she hopd. Y mntiond Mrs.Marritt's gttng 'treatmnt'.L thr w v tt w tt she hd neuritis retrn one nght,& spk v i

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smng-I d n knw wt-th wnt/g thr agn t spk t e Boys. Dr.W.W.Scuddr hrd v a addrss tt I hd gvn at a chrch-suppr at Pomona(Dr.Freemn's Ply Ch)& wnts t spk on "Expandng Missy Horizons" at La Mesa,tm,paulo-post futre.

I am srry t sy tt our cnvenient plc t gt dnnrs nr b,s t b closd f lck a sffcnt amt v ptrnage,Mrs.Sells going t L.A. t b near hr son,& tking hr mothr (Mrs.Lanphear)wth hr. Ths wl b a grt loss t us,z Mrs.M.ds n thrst t gt dnnrs,& l e rstaurnts,espec e Clremnt Inn Cafeteria.

At ths point("owng t crcmstncs ov wh I hv n cntrl")I shl b o-bligd t "lay dwn m pen",bt frst I wl indite a nte t George Warren! A.H.King-

Dear George;

I am mch indbtd t y f snding m e outlne v yr mtgs at Brnxvll,wh mst hv bn wrth smng aft sch xclnt prelimnry plowing.E freq sup-positn tt a lot v peopl wl knw hw t 'tackl'a sbj z soon z th r 'calld t or-der's a arrnt fallacy!Evryng mst b predigstd,& ths y hv dn admrbly.(I wndr hw e mtg trnd out?If it w n wrth whle it w yr fault!) Y hv lso svrl tms snt m clppngs fr e N.Y.Times.I occansly see tt mammth jrnl,bt I nvr c fnd nyng tt I wnt! E lst clppngs tt I recvd wr e hrbl accts v e Shtng Famine.I knw jst wt tt s lke fr repeatd obsrvatns. It seems hrdly crdbl tt a cnsdrbl nmbr v hsiens hv bn prcticlly depopulatd! Bt why not? I e Analcts w read tt Conf. w wth hs dscipls on Mt.T'ai("e oldst hstrcl mt i e wrld"-Dr.Alex Wmson calld it).Thr th sw a old womn toilflly gathrng fuel,& trying t cltivte a bit v lnd.E Mastr inq'd why she venturd t lve whr e tigers wr so dangrous?She sd tt th hd frmrly livd dwn on e plain,bt e xactions v e offcls wr so severe tt th hd t fly. Conf. trnd t hs dscipls & sd:"Y see m chldrn tt vxatious offc-ls r mr t b dreaded than tigers!" And tt w Two-thousnd Four-hundrd yrs ago!

I hr tt e Y.M.C.A. s hlf a milln $ i dbt-c tt b true? Mrs.Edith Chaplin tlls m tt hr bro(Harry Kngmn)c n g bk bc thr s n money,tho e Chnse r mst ea-gr t hv hm d so!! Stl h hopes t cntrve it sm wy. Wt d y thnk v Dr.C.H.Fenn's diagnosis v currnt chrch cnditions i e Lit.Dig.Mar.pp3o-2?

s nxt a.m. She wnt t see e locl Dr.who knws l abt e cse fr e begnning,bt w n abl t sggst nyng.She mntiond Loma Linda,& h apprvd. I offrd t tk hr ov t tt resrt-whr I hd bn once wth hr & Will M.,& she approvd.So w wnt one p.m. M.found e plc crwded.& wth n sch lrge prlrs z at Glndle.Sm v e patients tt she knw wr n happy thr.& she cm awy(wth n tho't wtev v ny'xminatn').Bt thr s a nghbr clse b who gvs Swedsh 'treatmnts' wth yr "pet"violt rays",&c.&c.i Pomona.M.arrangd t g thr f a treatmnt one Mndy,t rde hm wth e lady tt lvs i Clremnt bt gs daily t P.t gv treatmnts. Bf tt Mndy cm arnd thr w a suddn opp-pty t g wth e Cozad sstrs t Psdena,spnd a dy & prts v 2 oths,wth e cousns v Mr.M.who hv lng bn urgng hr t vsit th.Miss Grtrde C.w t spk at "Panama",nr Bakrsfld,whr thr w t b a "Brnch" mtg v womn.Miss Bartlett(natv v Smyrna)lso wnt to frnds thr wth th-qt a prty.Th cm bk Wed i tm f suppr,z plannd.Bt e Pom. 'trêatmnt'dd n cm off tl yestrdy,wn Miss Palmer(a reltve)i P.invitd M.t g & "spnd e dy".Incidntlly ths w M's Brthdy,ae.Eighty-Five!!bt whl mny knw knw v e anvrsry,few knw e age. So she wnt off i e a.m. jst z a huge pile v brthdy lttrs hd arrivd,& fr tt tm on parcls f "l ovr",bouquets,a tlgrm,& latr callers begn t arrve,mrvlng mch tt she w "Not At Home". Ths a.m. she hs gn t e session v hr Savonorola Club,wh hs bn going on & on(lke e Kilmanseg Leg) f I knw n hw mny mos.Ths p,m. she hs a Rembrndt Club on hnd,& bf lng th rl g i swft motors t vsit e Huntington Museum near Paasdna,whr it s opn on st dys t e pblc,bt one hs t gt a apptmnt a lng tm ahd. Thus y c see tt Mrs.M.s n xactly a hlplss invald! Thr s sm kd v a lnk-up proposd,prhps arrngd ,btn e Yen ching Univ & Hrvrd,abt wh I knw vry lit,xpct tt Dr.L.C.P.& fam r lkely t retrn t e U.S.ths summr,t e joy v hs mothr,who w dbtfl i hr invald state wheth she cd ev see th agn. Dudley s t enter Bel Coll.Mrs.Merle Davs s hre nw f sm lit tm,bt hr hsbnd hs n arrvd.Th r t retrn t Honlulu on e 24th.She hs bn gving addrsses on e Pac. Ins. v Rce Relatns,& abt e lnds wh th visitd , esp Russia ,v wh she hs a vry fvrbl imprssn.I calld twce t see hr,bt faild. I hv a invitatn fr e retird D.D.i chrge v sch fnctions,t gv e "Inspiratnl Addrss" at e Apr I2 mtg v e L.A.Prebytry at Pomona,at e clse v thr mtgs-sbj t b chosn b myslf limitd t 3o min!! Wn e "Jun Repub" near Chino get thro

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E sm nmbr hs a acct v e stuff wth wh hgh-schl studnts r 'fed-up' by modrn teachrs!! Y knw v crse tt Miss Miner hd t g t e Jer Conf aft declning.

Mr.Cross(sec'y v our N.C.Missn)w askd t tk hr plc,bt aft lng delberatn & mch cnfrnce wth oths h decidd tt e sprng mtgs v e N.C.Missn wr mr mpt f e Missn,thn tt Council. I hppnd t see a ffce i a cpy v e "Pacific"(wh I d n ordnrly see)t yr hvng ltely bn i S.F. S tt so?Hw cd tt b wth n mntion v it fr yr end? L yr papr y spk v e loss v incm fr agrcltre,z one reasn f e flling v missy funds.I So Cal thr hs bn n diminutn-thr wr nvr sch crps v citrus & walnuts,bt wt hs tt t d wth chrch cntributions? T a ignornt outsider it appears tt a "Quota" s e wrst foe v Benevlnce tt w hv ev met.

"And empty words I wll n add",bt am evrmre

Yours,& lso Hers,

Arthur W. Mingo

Apr. 26

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Claremont, California, April 15/28.

Dear George Warren;

The object of this little epistle is to extend what the Prayer-book calls my 'humble and hearty thanks' for your unceasing series of clippings in regard to the great Jerusalem Council, to which-so far as I am informed-the Pac. Coast has not paid the smallest attention. I have showed the several telegrams to friends, sent them today in a letter to Miss Porter, who is as much in the dark as I shd have been but for you-and when they return they will begin a tour to the Haw. Is. where Mrs. Sheffield writes me that she wishes she knew somwthing about what they have been doing. There is a story of a preacher young in experience, and in years, who had Twins born one week, and who did not wish to emphasize this rather personal event. But he accidentally gave out a hymn in which were the lines

"Not more than I deserve But God has given me more"! That is the way I feel with many of my correspondents-I am able to trade off information and intelligence, which is unattainable except by private treade-routes, and which is valued in proportion. I am enclosing a letter from Mrs. E. W. S., which came some time wgo, and another has just gone to Miss Porter. Mr. Parsons Sherrill (Mrs. S's brother from Detroit) was just leaving after a 2 mos stay. Miss Porter is improving slowly, but has not been well enough to attend her church service yet-even on Easter. Edwards W. P's son, Dr. Ed. H. P., from Tiffin, O., with his wife & 22 yr old (handsome) daughter just graduated from So. Hadley, have this last week returned to their home, after a La Mesa visit. Mrs. Merritt has improved very much it seems to her & to me, from massages given by an extra-professional lady who lived close by us, with her office in Pomona. Mrs. M. has been to all sorts of "functions", places, and events, and enjoys them. She went to the mtg of the Los Ang Prebytery last Thursday (12th) at Pomona, where (at the

suggestion of Dr.Robt.Freeman of Pasadena,I was invited to occupy the "climax hour"-really 25 minutes,as the previous stole several minutes of my time!

There I saw Dr.& Mrs.A.A.Fulton,old friends,whose daughter is still in Canton,where missiona affairs have not been so much wrecked as reports have iindicated. Your last clipping about the approaching Cataclysm is supported in large part by the latest papers.But,as Mr.Chadband was wont to remark:"My friends what is Terewth,let us in the spirit of Love inquire ?"

It is a month today since my last letter was sent to K.B.H.,and I am hoping that she has at least partially reformed her ways,and has not destroyed her health and vital energies in the process. I have just recvd a letter from the indefatigable H.S.L.(Apr.IOth)wh.I mean to answer,for he evidently did not expect me to do so! I shd much like to know the condition of the different for.mis.societies'treasuries at this period. Miss Powell(head nurse of Pkg,-M.E.M.-passed thro here on her way back some weeks ago.but she cd not tell me what happened to Dr.George L.Davis,Pkg.,who 'lit out'of Pkg in a very unceremonious way in I927,with no permission-or even consultation with Bp.Grose!! Dr.Gibb,of the same mission,wrote me that he had no funds for returning,but was trying to "fick it"(as out little girl used to sav)somehow.

At this time last yr.I was just getting on my way to N.Y.,buoyed up b the hope of seeing'You-all'! Is there any prospect of anything of that sort again in this Vale-of-Tears? Dear Love to you both.

Yours evermore,

Arthur St. Helling

June 22 23

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Claremont.(U.S.A.) April 24/28.

My Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Sch a lng,lng tm & n crtn wd abt You!Ystrdy cm yr lit nte v e I9th.wth a lot mr v yr precious clppngs,i wh I hv bn riotng f sm wks. So mny thnks f th l-f thro I hlplssly trn ov e pp v e N.Y.T.I nvr c fnd nyng tt I wnt,& wn I d it s n wt I tho't it w going t b!! Tl m wt tt "Cornll Med Coll" s- e only ones tt I knw r e Bellevue & e Coll v P.& Srgns. Tody cm a nte fr Geo with sm mr itms ,bt wth e deadly infrmatn tt y hv t "gt out" agn b Aug.I5th,on acct v "Sem'y restrctns"-wt th m b!I hpe tt de n mean mr xpnse & e loss v sm v tt free- dm fr uslss xrtn wh y hv hd snce u lft J.Hghts! Mrs.Pendltn w hre ystrdy t b wlcmd b sm v e chrch ladies,& Mrs.M.sw hr & hrd hr.She sys tt e baby(grl)v Lois w a prematre delvry,& tt L.hs smng t d wth e Pkg Pres.Womn's Hspitl.Dr.Alma Cooke w xpctd bk i Lntsng at 1st accts,bt tt plc,lk l wstrn Shtng s i e drct trck v e Natnlst armies tt r sweepng frwrd evrywhr. I d n shre yr horror v e Jpnse mve t frestll trbl,b hvng a guard ov thr mny nationls.E Nat commndrs admt tt th wr rspnsbl f e Nnkng emeute,bc th dd n cntrl thr mn,& smng v tt srt mt happn agn.

Miss Kathrn Adams hs bn spkng thro ths region-w hre 1st wk-& Mrs.M.hrd hr. (She w frmrly dean v womn i Bel Coll,& at e hd v e Kawaiahao Grls Schl i Hon. bt dd n mk a ten-strk thr I hear.) Thnk y f yr trbl t gt detls abt tt audiphne. I shd n buy nyng wt thoro trial,f wh thr s n oppty hre.Dr."Ned" Porter,Tiffin,O. hs bn vsitng hs fam i La Mesa,& dd n seemd impsd wth e "New Acousticon" tt th hd on xhibitn thr,e offce v wh s nw closd I am tld.(Thr prce-$75-w far too hgh.) I g t e Sun a.m. mtg,bt oft hr n mr thn I dd i yr "Tabrncl"(whr thr w n cn- nctn wth e plpit,wh s gnrly e cse wth m.E 1st tm I cm bk fr e Jun Repub(Apr 2) aft spkng thr,I hd t st on e frnt(opn)seat,& tho I hd m hvy coat,yt m catrhh rtr- nd z w n e cse e prevs wntr,& I am n yt ov it.(I am askd t g agn May 20th,b wh tm w m hpe tt e weathr wl b bttr.) Yr tlgrms abt e orgnizatn v e bg Relf Fnd shw tt thr s a deadly dfce v opin z t wt ou t b dn,& wt Can b dn! It s crtnly sn- gulr t promte e cllctn v sch a grt amt v money,wn l Amrcns r urgd t gt out v e

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trdy on e street,t xprss thr grt delght i mtg sm one wm th know: Z y prob knw h w drivn out v thr N.C.Missn bc h w a "Modrnist",leavng e Cunnghams,Whalons,&c, i fl chrge. I hr nng abt e retrn v Dr.Fenn(nw at Prncetn)& d n hv intimte knwldg v ny v thr China wk nw. The hv bn recnt gathrings v e Womn intrstd i Mis- sions i e Whittier church,wth a gd attndnce,svrl going fe hre,incldng Miss Bart- lett. Her Greek grl,Miss Cornelia Sirenides, s t grduate fr a Psadena Schl ths nxt June,& 'must'hv a white dress(cost abt $50).She hs bn offrd a oppty t g t Berkeley a tk a addl yr v relgious stdy,bt she s lrd 27 yrs v age & s dbtlss thrsting t gt bk t hr quake-riddn land.

"And empty words I wl n add",bt hpe t gt fullr wd v yr estblshd hlth bf too lng a tm hs elpsd.

Ever & evrmore,

Ming En-Pi'n
His X Mark-

prownce whr alne it cd b usd.(So.Chihli s i n bttr cnditn f tt mattr.) I hr tt Lois P's hsbnd,Mr.Todd,a cmng t e U.S. on tt errnd nw!It seems strnge t m tt Mr. Baker,who knws so wl l tt s implied i e kd v Rlf tt w dn i 1920 shd cmmnd ths idea wh Mr.McCann calls "idiotic"! E prsnt pln v Dr.Lucius Porter s t cm te U.S. w Dudley via Siberia i e summr.Lillian & Wolcott r t leave Kobe June 25th t arrve i N.Y.Jul 15th.Bt who knws wt chngs e wr cnditns m mk bf tt tm?? Miss Porter s mch bettr thn sm mos ago,bt hs n bn abl yt t attnd hr own chrch,ev f Eastr Communn.Hr deafnss s increasng,z s tt v Mrs.H.D.P. Tt mks i mr dfc f Mrs.Hyde,who e e stndby wth M.& hr bros,z she hs t attnd t e tel calls z wl z oth ngs.(Tt s one ng wh I hv bn abl t 'cut out'cmpltely.I jst sy:"I c n use e tel." & tt s e end v it.) Hv y rd "Shoddy"?Mrs.M. & I enjyd it vry mch,z w ea knw a gd dl v e Meth point v view.Bp.Fisher's Rev cm e dy aft I fnshd e bk.Miss P.ds n cre abt i, z I supposd she wd.(Hr bro Edwrds'2nd wfe w a Meth & Mr.P.w i tt ch f a tm,& hd bittr memories v sm ngs tt occrd mny yrs ago.) Srry t hr abt Flora.I shd b gld t hr tt she hd sm bttr vocatn-& avocatn-thn hretofre. Mrs.Merritt s crtnly imprved i hlth snce sm mos bk.She s abl t g abt twce a wk t Pom.whr a ldt who s a nr nghbr hre,gvs hr massage,&c,&c,jst z gd z she wd gt i a "San". W r going alng i e sm wy,vry cmfrtbly,tho Mrs.Slls(who kpt a semi-brdng hse,whr w cd gt wk-dy dnrs)dd n fnd enou cstm & so closd out,t e dsgst v a selct fw who wr gld v e rlf fr e md-dy meal. Sm one else m cm t tk e plc,bt n one s i sght yt. Rev.A.P.Davis(who blt e Pom Cong Ch& w pstr thr f sm tm)hs tkn ov tntatvely e duties v sec. e Pil Plce,wh grtly needs mr funds.Bt thr r Drives al arnd e horizn,sm v th f grt sums,& I d n wndr tt wd bcms a bugbear t ev e benvlnt. I d n hr nyng v e reslts v e effrt tt Miss McCauslnd w mkng f Kobe Collge? I am sndng y e/ttr wh c t m askng m t "climx" e Los Ang.Prsbtry Apr 12 i Pom,wh I tried t d.Mrs.M. wnt wth m i Dr.Freemn's car drvn b Mrs.F.,bt dd n stay t e lnch z I dd.I dd n hr mch v wt w sd,bt mt Dr.A.A.Fultn,frmrly v Cantn,& hs wfe,& th r tm t see m/sm dy i e futre. I enclse a clppng tt I cm acrss yest,wh gvs e views n v a Frnchmn only,bt mine,wn I dd n hv y wth m t shw m whr t 'get off'i e subways! "Jack L-

Claremont, April 25/28.

Dear George;

Thanks for yr note of the 20th, and the many enlightening clippings preceding & accompanying. You are quite right in yr guess that it is only the "important and significant things" which are 'important' to me! I am like the school-teacher of literary tastes, who was asked: "How do you like Lamb?" Cui respondit, "I care very little what I Eat, compared with Knowledge". This "Drive" for Ten Millions is a great puzzle to me. I was explaining to Mrs. Merritt one evg. my connection with famine affairs in previous years, and the next day came yr folio letter with details of the project. (I replied to Lieper lately, and mentioned some of these incidents to him. You might ask him to show you that letter)

Thanks also for yr article in the Am. Missionary. It must be a perpetual puzzle to the men at the center to know what to say to the non-committal public. I am much much perplexed to know to reconcile the acct. given in the Lit. Dig. (Mar. 10th) on high authority, of the falling off in ch-membership of the N. Pres., N. Meth., and N. Baptists last yr to the extent of over 30%, with the figures that you recently sent me from the Times as to totals, in wh. no allusion is made to any falling off! It is surprising (and chilling) news that you have to remove again by Aug. 15th!! I hope you did not lose financially by the 'flit' from 52-27th St.? The Alumni Bulletin of Un. Sem. came yesterday (Apr-May) with an acct. by Prof. Em. Fagnani of his search for a place in Paris. The customs there as to the furnishings, remind one of Shanghai, where light fittings, bathtubs, &c have to be put in by the incoming tenant, owing to predatory habits of all tenants.

I have been reading "The Impatience of a Parson", and marvel at the "patience" of the British with such intolerable conditions for so long. Do you know how our good Meth. friends regard "SHODDY", & its influence? The Pomona paper boasts that in the recent shipments of navel oranges eastward, 14 shippers got a return of a little over $1,000 each-unexampled hitherto. There is an overwhelm-

ing Hoover sentiment in So.Calif. of course.That statement wh.you sent by Ta
Shao-i ought to be reprinted widely in the U.S. Is it true that "Wall St." :
against Hoover because they fear his independence?How long with a "Democracy
last that is 'run'by plutocrats?? The rains seem to be ended,and I suppos
the total fall is less than last season,but no final figures are out yet.

Yours evermore,

Arthur W. Ming

June 22 '28

480 W.6th St.Claremont,U.S.A. May 8/28. 722

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

It w indeed a joy t hr fr y agn i e old wy,& esp t knw tt y i sffcnt hlth tt thr s a apparnt xcuse f pshng y nt l srts v ngs tt y yrslf KNOW r inadvsbl f e bst & mst prmannt intrsts l arnd.V crse y cd l thse ngs tt th r tryng t prsuade y t tk ov,bt thr wd b e snse v brdn l e tm, & wt s prhps v n lss mpt e yngr womn wd lse e impetus t tk up wt th cd vry wl at frst-& prob mch bttr later on. I a lte lttr fr Eliz Stelle she mks ths prophecy:"I hd n hrd v e Hnmns movng,& wndr hw t reach th.V crse a lttr snt t G's offce wl gt Kte.I am gld f hr ske t hv hr nearer e cntr v ngs.She s crtnly a invtrte wrkr & lwys wl b tl she drops". I hpe tt ths s a flse predctn, bt b dsregrdng e 'load-line' it mt cnceivbly bcm tr. Yes,w l knw tt y r a gd cook,& it wd b e hght v felcity if y cd b i So.Cal.,mr espec i Pil Pl & t b a cntr v lght & leadng!(I hv chrshd sm sch hpe z tt ev snce I cm bk lst yr,bt I realize tt it s "sch stuff z dreams r md v",& n realizbl untl thr s sm nw deal e prspct v wh I c n v crse knw nyng. Dctrs r liabl t tlk i e "aibstrct" z t wt s posbl,tho I am srprisd tt th dd n injct a hnt v caution aft wt y hv bn thro. Bt y r e jdge yrslf,& I thnk it s prtty clear tt e mr y yld t e siren voices e mr th wl sy & thnk:"Let Kate do it!!") Wthout mch knwldg v it I shd thnk mch bttr v a Silver Bay z a job thn going t Porto Rico,whr y cd n b v nyng lk z mch srvce t e wk tt y love. Hw s it tt sch a bg chrch z e B-way Tab s n utlizng its potntl talnt??"Going t e movies t kll tme!!Wt dd tt chrch d bf Y wnt thr?? Tt "Retremnt Fund" tt y spk s a gd obj,bt it ou t b incrporatd i e whl missy pln at e outst.E wy i wh agd hme mssnrs r lft t b hlf strvd a a brning shme,& prhps thr r sm frgn wrkrs tt i smilr dstrss-I d n knw. Miss Mc Causlnd w hre on hr wy east,& hd dnnr at our(recntly"xtincted" brdng-plc. I hpe tt th wl n kll hr wth ths hvy brdn. I qt agree wth y z t e "beastly N.Y.climte",v wh I hv hrd cmplints fr oth srces. I,too,remmbr Apr 27th wth joy,& lso e dys tt ffd! (D y ev see nyng v Marie Frcklin?She wrtes m oftn,& thr crcmstncs appr t b xiguous,& hr mthr vry feebl.(Thr s a wlthy uncle 'out wst'tt s mxd wth mines,bt h ds n sk t hlp th t ny xtnt.Thr hse s old & wd brng nng if wrckd & sold,& it s prhps 60 o 70 yrs agt & blt v wood,rght i e mid v a row v brck bldgs. Th lost e only th hd,wth mch wrning,& n one hs ev tkn e rooms snce.)

Who s e Millicent Yarrw v wm y spk?(I knw e Yarrws tt wr i Trky,& cm t China f a vsit,& spnt a wntr i T'ung hs,wth thr brght chldrn i schl.H w tkn ov nt e Near E.Rlf,& learnd Russina-a remrkbl feat i itslf-bt h w Eng,n Amrcn. (Mr.Chas.R.Crane,one v e bst mnstrs w hv hd i China,dd e sm ng,aft h w snt t Russia .) Ys,w knw abt Lois Pndltn's affrs.Hr moth w i Psdena f awhle,& cm t ths twn & mt e ladies. It s sd tt hr hsbnd s cming t Am-prhps hs arrvd-on tt Fam Rlf bsinss tt thr tryng t pt thro.I snt y e views v Mr.McCann-Tmbus,agt-on tt mattr,wth wh I w i sbstntl accrd.Bt Dr.Tuckr sys tt e rlf c b dn,bt i e prsnt war I d n see hw it s posbl. Yes,w knw e Seymours.I 1901 aft I hd gt wt w styld "brain-fag" tryng t wrt"Ch.in Cnvlsn",Emma & I wnt t Chefoo f a wst,& thnce t Têng chou fu,whr e S's wr stationd.Th gv u a sbscrptn f e dstitute Chrstians f wm w hd at tt tm vry lit hlp. Thr apprs t b n securty tt nyone m n b sht nywhr wn ny strnge sldier tks a notion t d so! Our Myra Sawyr s i Tê hsien i e xact trck v bth armies,& I am sre tt th wl n desrt e hspitl,wh hs bn kpt opn thro l e yrs v fghtng ths far. Thr s n lack v watr f Los A. E dam t brk w a resrve amt-n i actual use.It ds n appr t b decidd wt s t b dn abt i.

Three yng grduats v Pom Coll hv jst bn comssnd t g t Smyrna,z svrl oths hv prevsly dn.(One v th calld on m e oth dy t gt m t g t San Bernadino nxt Sun. evg f a tlk on China,wh I prmsd t d.E ff Sndy I g agn t e Jr.Repub.Th tlphnd to-dy t inq if I wd g on Moth's Dy,bt I hd e oth enggemnt. On e 28th I am t b i La Mesa t spk f Dr.W.W.Scddr. I hv n mch fai i e acousticn wh y wrt abt,bt I wd try it wr it avlbl,bt d cre enou abt it t snd f it "on sspicion".Mr.Jas. Porter hs nvr gt nyng out v ny v th,bt h tries evry frsh spcimn wth grt patnce

Rev.John("Jack")Lyons & wfe arrvd hr svrl dys ago fr Clvelnd,& r t tk a hse jst arnd e crnr fr us(adjoining e one whr e Prkns lve)wh wl b delght t u.

Th hv hd a recptn f e L'S who joind e Cl ch lst Sndy,e chldrn on profssn.E peopl appr t b l pleasd wth th,& it trnd out tt h knw e pstr(Mr.Stauffacr)i fr mr dys,& th agree i evryng!! S yr Brkly hse rentd agn?(I hrd tt it w tkn f 2 yrs?I hpe it s n rnning dwn?) Mrs.Merritt hs bn going t a ldy who lvs hre,

p t s s f e

bt hs rooms i Pom,f massge twce a wk,& hs bn so mch hlpd tt she apprs t b 2
wl z I ev knw hr t b.She nw hs chngd t once a wk. Miss Porter,lso,s mch imprvd
& hs hd sm trblsm teeth removd. D thnk Geo f hs freq slips wh cntn so
mch tt w nvr gt hre.(Bt snce "Yanks" r nw liabl t b killd,China hs once mr bn
promotd t e frnt pge-ev i e Pom papr!)I am srprsd hw reltvely accurte e dsptchs
r i thr geog ev e plc nms,bt Taian & Tsinan & Tsining r smwt indstnghsbl.

I hv hng z t wt e Boards r plnng abt entn v thr wrkrs,i view v e pr-
snt cnditns. Dr.Emma T.wrts tt Mrs.Cady s a pontial 'diabetic'.H w e fimt,i
Chnse v ny stud e yr tt h w i e Pkg Lang Schl.W d n see hw poor Mr.Corbin c r-
trn & leave 4 grls i e U.S. (E bg envlp dirctd t m cm fr Miss Leitch,who retr-
nd e blky Prspctus wh Geo snt t m aft I hd tkn it t hr.E lit envlp v "Retrn d
Stmps" cm fr M.Ward,& v crse I c n use th agn!N.B.I bgt fr th -f $5.98-a pr v
"kangaroo-skin"low shoes,wh r z sft z kid,& c b pt on & usd e frst tm wth n
dfc wtev.I dd n knw tt thr wr sch ngs.I nvr buy nyng hre,bt snd t e M.W.brnch
estab i Oaklnd.I hr tt thr s t anthr i Pomona,wh wl b stl mr cnvenient.)

E Orngc output-& citrus gnrlly-hs bn grtr i ths wlly thn ev bf.E rain-
fl hs prob bn smwt lss thn lst yr,bt th m b wt e China pst-office usd t cll a
"Supplmntry Delivry"-i fct thr s a slght showr at ths momnt.

E Lyons tld e peopl hre tt th wr delghtd t see e nw & commodius
Guildhall,& tho Mr.L.hd bn trvling f sm tm z pres.v e orgnizatn v drctrs v r-
ligs educatn,h hd nvr seen a plc so suitbl z ths.Thr s n grt wlth hre,bt thr s
a selct crcle tt knw wt th wnt & intnd t hv it. Bt thr mst b svrl peopl tt-z
e Chnse sy-"wl n strve t dth".E lst shpmnts v navel orngs brot hgh prics "bck
east" so tt ea one v a cnsdrbl nmbr v shpprs recvd a retrn v $I,000 ea.

Ths lttr s intdd t cnvey m Love & Admiratn v e Hinman fam,i l
its aspcts,& m earnst hpe tt ere lng w m meet agn t e joy & delght v

Thins ev & evrmre,

Arthur H. Mung-

Copy

480 West 6th St.
Claremont, Calif.

May 9,1928

Mr. Carrington Goodrich,
Columbia University.

Dear Carrington:-

Yesterday I received yours of the 4th inst., telling of your visit to Mr. Newell Martin, and of his tales of the lost manuscripts, making a Life of his distinguished father impossible. I do not know that there is any use in dwelling on the matter, yet I am moved to jot down the facts, which are a part of my experience.

(1) I think it was in Dec. 1915 that Dr. Martin in Pkg. invited me to go there (from T'ung chou) and call on him. He then asked me to become his Literary Executor, Rev. Mr. Ogilvie being his Business Executor, to which I willingly assented. He handed me several bundles of Mss. and many photographs. During the next few months I put the documents into shape, with suitable explanations and comments. (One of the most entertaining chapters dealing with his college life and his engagement to be married, I read to our circle at T'ung chou to their evident delight)

(2) The next summer - 1916 - I was asked to be with Dr. Martin from the day he left Pkg. to his return in October with some intermissions. In that period, Mr. & Mrs. Newell Martin visited Dr. Martin trying to persuade Dr. Martin to return to the U.S. to live, which he refused to do. I showed Mr. Martin the Mss. which I had edited, and which I turned over to him, he agreeing to have it published in N.Y., providing a fresh set of suitable illustrations.

(3) After this, hearing nothing about publication, I wrote to Mr. Martin making inquiries. (I had entered in the current number of "Who's Who in America" a mention of this autobiography edited by me as "In Press", & inquiries came to me from book dealers as to when it was to appear.)

(4) Not long after this Mr. Ogilvie went on furlo' to the U.S. I asked him to see Mr. Martin, who had written to me that the story was "full of myths", to inquire about these "myths" & to ask why they had not been discovered sooner. Mr. Ogilvie did go to Beaver Brook Farm and saw Mr. Martin, but he did not write me the result. Before I had an opportunity to see Mr. Ogilvie he went to Shanghai to attend an evangelistic conference, contracted pneumonia and died. Thus I never learned what he knew about the matter!

(5) In 1897 Dr. Martin had published (Revells') his "Cycle of Cathay", which gave the main facts of his life and work

in China to that time. The Revell Co. naturally took no interest in an autobiography which ~~xxxxxxxx~~ would supersede their book - unless it was to be published by them. I wrote to them, however, with no result.

(6) I replied to Mr. Martin's letter to me calling attention to my engagement to do the work that his father had assigned to me, offering if he would send me $500 to turn that sum over to the Chinese Recorder Fund, in which his father had expressed an interest. To this I think he never replied.

(7) If Mr. Martin were now to return to me all the papers which I handed to him, and ask me to edit them anew, I would not (and could not) undertake it. The time for that has long passed. Mr. Martin has evidently no idea of going to the trouble and expense of publishing the Autobiography of his honored father. To ignore his work and his Memory in this fashion is a pity - a thousand pities, rather - and a shame!

You are at liberty to show this letter to any one interested in the matter at your discretion.

With many thanks for your trouble, I remain

Most cordially yours,

(signed) Arthur H. Smith

Jan 23

725

Rev. Arthur H. Smith

American Board Mission

T'ung Chow, Peking

Claremont, California, June IIth, '28.

My Dearly Beloved Kate-Bailey;

I hv only ths a.m. rcvd a lttr fr Mrs.E.W.S., fl v intrstng itms v nws wh I mst at once pss on t y, tho-d y realize tt it one mnth plus 3 dys snce I hv hrd fr y b lttr; tho'thr wr a nmbr v envlps v clppngs fr e N.Y.Times, wh apprd t hv bn dirctd & cut b yr hnd. (I hv bn t e Cllge Lib t see e lst paprs thr svrl times, bt I jst c n cmprehnd hw sch a entrprsng & mammoth jrnl c srvive wth n Indx xcpt on rare & xcptnl occans.) F e svrl dys wn thr wr n cablgrms, bt on "Naval Radio" w wr n mch wrse off thn oths who mt hv hd mr-if th cd only gt it!! It apprs incrdbl tt Feng Y-hsing shd treat e entre Dip Corps wth e insolnce reprtd ths a.m. It indicates tt w hv stl a lng wy t g bf thr c b ny "Gvt" tt c b dealt w b e Wrld i gnrl. I hv only lrnd ths a.m. tt e Yencng Univ s srround b a stne wll IO ft hgh, & 7000 ft lng-jst e ng f a nghbrhd i wh thr r thousnds v mr o lss unruly sldiers. It ds n appr cmprhnsbl hw pres. Stuart s t "travl via e Atlntc, Eurpe, & Siberia, June Ist" t xpctng t rch hs "campus" June 9th! S h going b Radio??? Prhps it w aft I wrt y lst (May 8th) tt it w arrngd tt I shd g t spk f Dr.W.W.Scddr May 27th, & thn h hd t chnge t dte t Jne I7th. Miss Porter, who s stl n vry strng, hs invitd Mrs. Merritt t g thr f a vst wth m, & w xpct t leave e lttr prt v e wk ei b hr car, o b Pickwick Stage via Rivrsde fr Pomona, only 6 hrs (onc stp f dnnr) t San Diego.

At ths point e p.m. mail arrivd w a spcl cpy v e Am Missy, strssng e luminferous art b G.W.H. (who write so mny sch) i review v e lst bk abt e Mxicn stuatn. Vry mng thnks. Wn I hd lookd at tt I wnt t mk (b apptmnt) a call on Mrs. Shelton, e widow v Dr.S. v "Batang"), who cm hre fr Texas t see e grduatn v a daughtr fr e coolge, & e xrcises r t b ths evg, wth e addrss b e nw prsidnt Edmunds. It s hld i e Gr Theatr, bt e weathr s cld f June (lk tt i N.Y. May '27!) so I shl n b abl t g, & besides I d n hr mch v nyng unlss I am wl t frnt, & z thr r I83 seniors, tt positn

wl b"cntraindicatd ". I wndr if you knw-o dd knw-Dr.Shelton & hs wfe wm I jst mntiond?She tells m tt she wrt a bk abt hm,& promises t snd m a cpy.I am strck wth e limtd crculatn wh sm hghly intrstng bks abt vry abl missn wrkrs seem t h

"Undersood v Korea",s one v th,I hrdly ev fnd ny one who ev hrd v it,& Miss DeForest's "Evolution v a Missionary",a story v hr fathr,s anthr xmpl. E Life v Arnold Foster,v Hankow,dd n seem t "catch on",& e sm w r I blv v e story w Wm. Arthur Cornaby,who w so xcptionl tt h w clld i e title v e bk"E Unclssfied Missnry". (Prhps y m remmbr tt h wrt hs Chnse articls wth hs own hnd,& hnd & sngulr crbd hnd i Eng-I d n knw wt it w i e Chnse chrctr.) Mr.& Mrs.Geer,v Bakrsfield,hv c t mk a call snce I wrte e fregoing.H lft thr 2 yrs ago,& blt a house on Pil, Pl. bt e urgnt reqst v Dr,Kengott wnt bk thr agn,and nw hs lft f 'keeps'.H sys e temp fr May t Oct i tt hrrbl Valley,s II5° dy & hght,w n let up!She hs a ctrct & c n see nybdy o nyng,& th r jst going t L.A.f a operatn. I wndr if y hv seen nyng abt e antics v Dr.Frank Dyer?? E So.Cal Conf tried t gt hm t resgn e plc hs chrch wh hs unbearbl finncial brdns,bt h wd n lstn f a momnt.Thn e L.A.Assoc tk it up & lst wk clld a mtg t cnsder e cse,wth I08 i attndnce,n v crse 1 dlegts.

Th votd wth prcticl unanmity t wthdrw fllwshp fr hm,bt Dr.Doremus Scddr dd n vote f tt,bc h thot e mn s mr o lss insne! Dr.Aked,ws tmpramnt y knw,who hd tried t wrk wth F.D. calld hm a "ingraind liar,v savage passions,& absolute slf-shnss"!!! E nxt Sndy Dr.D.tlkd abt e mtg i hs evg srvce,& clld hs a chrch "Free fr e Domination v Ecclesiatcl Bosses"!! Snce I wrt y lst I wnt t e Glndle "Sal" & hd a physcl xaminatn,z I d evry summr.E reprt w hghly favrbl-bttr ev thn tt v Dr.King(son v x-prs K.v Obrln-i Bstn)I askd e Glndle Dr.(Davis)hw old h thot I am,& h dbtflly sggstd 77.Wn I gv e crrct fig h xclaimd:" You do n't look it".

I am enclsing e lst lettr v yr "Pal" Elizbth.Bt I d n knw wn w shl gt d-tls v wt s hppning thr at ths tm. I am thrstng t hear tt y dd n tk on those loads tt th wntd t pt on y,bt fearfl tt y mst hv dn so,or I shd hv hrd fr y bf ths tm! "And empty words I will not add",bt am evrlstngly Thine,

Arthur Stockley

I nvr sw Mrs.Merritt i bttr hlth thn nw!

Rev. Arthur H. Smith
American Board Mission
T'ung Chow, Peking

Claremont(U.S.A.)July 9/28.

Ddarly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Yr lng & fl lettr v Jne 22nd (rcvd 27th)w a delght t e eyes & latr t e memory! I snt t Miss Porter yrs & e one fr Mrs.E.W.S. wh y retrnd,& she temrkd i reply: "I grtly enjoyd e readng v e lttrs fr yr 2 remrkbl crrspndnts.Mrs.H.cd mk nyng intrstng i e tllng". Mrs.Merritt wishd m t tl y tt she gt mr v a idea v tt Eng.Plgrmge bsinss fr yr lttr thn fr 1 else tt she hd rd-& she s a devotd readr v evryng tt cms alng! If 2 dys v shwng "Plgrms" arnd wr so xhaustng wt wd it hv bn hd th remaind lngr??? I hv e pleasre v seeing e (Lndn)Chrstn Wrld,z wl z e Br. Weekly,& so am abl t gt e oth sde v e tale,wh s lmst z intrstng z e Am vrsion. I renwdly thnk e Lord tt y dd Not tk on evryng tt w suggstd t y,& tt thr sm lmits t wt w sggstd,& tt thr m b a oppty t gt awy f awhl fr e immdte prssre.Bt-e terrors v anthr mve so soon,w its dnse uncrtnty fills m wt grief!Ths testmnt hse bsinss s qt byd m limitd intllct-it w i Qnsbro & yt mr i Clremnt Avnue.Thr s a advg i being out v e swrl,bt if y fee tt y Mst gt bk evry so oft "whur-no",wt s e advg,xcpt mr var fares,& fatigue?

I thnk I mst hv mntiond t y smtm tt f 3 sccessve quarnial prds I wrt t Dr.Talcott Wms(Schl v Jrnlsm)t enlghtn m drknss z t e inwrdnss v e issues at stke)t wh h cmplied wth delghtfl frnknss,bt at e 4th round h faild,& soon aft h w recalld b hs Master.I one v hs lttrs h tld m (spkng v early replies) tt hs wfe hd assurd hm tt ladies dreaded 2 kds v frnds-those tt ans'd thr lttrs lmst immdtely,so tt e snce v rlf tt one hs dn a duty at lst,w ruthlssly destryd,& those retrnd calls too prmptly,so tt thr w agn no rlf f e one who hd gt tt one ng dn-at lst! I hv remmbrd ths i refraining fr wrtng t y e vry frst ng,bt mr esp'ly bc I shd lk t hv ths hmbl & whlly inadeqt mssvee srve z a BIRTHDAY cngrtulatn f sch a lmg & beautiflly usefl lfe,filled wth blssd xprncs,& outgvings & outgoings wh r appreciatd b a ev widning crcle,

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lso hd recvd a lttr fr Eliz.Stell datd e IIth June gvng a synpss v wt w dn i our "Councl" mtg,wh w hld at lst bt mny v e orgnl dlgtes fr Shansi & Shtng cd n gt thr. I lso hd a cpy v e lttr addrssd b e Missn sec(Mr.Cross) t Mr. Chndler,gvng a resume v wt w votd,i advnce v e regl minutes. Z it hs hppnd ystrdy w e 4th Sndy tt I hv bn askd t spk-La Mesa,Jne I7th,Jr.Repub 24th, Ontario,union mtg v 5 chrches,audience allegd t b 500,Jly Ist,& lst nght. Ths prob cmpletes e crcuit,& I shl relpse nt grtfyng silnce. I d n sleep s wl aft a evg addrss-& e sm s n unlkely tr v e audience! I d n knw wheth y hv mt Mrs.Merritt's niece,Mrs Edna Dicknsn Adams,ws dau grudatd hre i '24, & hs bn tking a Ph D.i yr Brkely snce,& w engagd t a studnt thr who wnt t Hrwrd f e sm prpse aft a yr i B.Prhps I mntiond i m lst tt th dd n gt mrrd i Brklyn z xpctd,bt z h shwd symptms v unstbl hlth th chngd thr plns,h cm t B.agn,& wth Mrs.A.th cm dwn t ths region t hs hme twn-Lng Beach whr th tk a sml hse.Thn on a suddn th tlphond t Prof.Denisn(ws pet pupil she w)& th cm cm hre 1 on a suddn t b mrried jst aft w gt bk fr La Mesa.Thn wnt bk t L. B.whl e mthr-Mrs.A.-cm hre t b wth hr aunt,Mrs.D. Ths p.m. th r cming agn-a 2 hrs drive,t tk Mrs.A.bk t mk th a visit. Th pln t srt f Eurpe i e autmn,bt n tm s yt fxd. Dd I mntion Mr.& Mrs.Lyons,nw dirctr v educatn i ths chrch?

Th lve jst arnd e crnr fr us,so w see a gd deal v th.W knw th i Pkg,& she usd t cm t T'ung chou t gv lssns t e studnts on st dys i Domstc Ecnmy-o smng v tt srt. Th r mch appreciatd hre,I learn,wh s delghtfl f th & f e chrch.

Thr hv bn 3 sts v summr studnts 1 at e sm tm.E Cong brnd lft 1st Sat aft only a fw dys.I sw Mr.Neff,who calld,& Rev.& Mrs.Allen Hunter who calld m i T'ung chou sm yrs ago,& Dr.Jos.Kennedy (Shaowu)w wth th. E Pil Plce peopl r mch elatd bc Dr.W.W.Peet hs jst arrvd,wh s cnsdrd a vlbl advt n only f e P.P.,bt lso f Clremnt. Thr w a lit recption one p.m. at Dr.Ewing's,& Dr. P's sstr s wth hm.Th hv mvd nt e "Murdck" cttge f e prsnt,& h s t bld t suit hs own ideas. W hv a crd fr e Taiku Hemingwys who r abt t g bk thr,tkng e yngst,Winifrd,e oths hv bn stdyng-z y knw-i Obrln & doing wl. E Tuckrs mst

who r lwys echoing e deep cry v Olivr Tst f "More,more!!" I c undrstnd hw y r dividd i hrt btn e Atlntc Coast,& e Pacfic,mr prtculrly z y hv a mnsion n so mch"i e skies" bt und th,& i need v suprvisn! I sppse Geor.hs n liesre t cnsdr sch mndne trifls z dwllngs(N"i e skies")rnts,&c,&c,bt I wndr hw nyong c knw wt h s doing,o wt h hs dn i sch a fr-flng dstrctd crcuit.Y mst lt m knw hw l ths s wrkng out z e wy opns,& I shl cntnue t xpct tt e dear Lord wl mk i l plain. Wt a blssng tt y hd Sctch Mrs.M.t see tt e l-mpt Tea w steepd i jst e Brtsh wy f e Br tste. Yr associate(o s it "Assstnt")pstor s a Jewel! It mst b a dfc positn t fl & I d n wndr tt th r gld t set up hs chrch kpng "on thr own" wnev e wy opns. It s vry ntrl(bt qt sinfl)f Geo. t"chckle" ov hs sagcity i freseeng e dire Dyer trbl,wh gts n bttr evry wk.It hs cm nt e courts-t b hrd dy aft tomrrw-i e frm v a decisn wh v e 2 paries i e "fshbnl Wlshre chrch" really Is e 'chrch'.Dr.D.w detrmd b i e mid v tt dspute,abt wh h hs tlkd f a indfnte series v Sndy evgs,bt e court tld hm-i sbstnce-t "hold hs row'& tt ths itm w n affair v hs! Tody's Times mntions a remwd outbrk v e unendng quarrl btn "Aimee" & hr mothr z t who "owns" e 'Tabrncle',wh e frmr s sd t b abt t 'mrtgage'f $250,000,& wh e lattr sys intrferes w hr rghts! L ths s illumntng z t wt cnstitutes "Four Sq. Gspl"!!! Aimee hs bn prselytng i Zion Cty wh brot bk e propriety v tt "4-Sq " regn fr a trip t e edge v e 'flat earth'.So Aimee wnt t Oregn,whr thr stl s room,bt smng tlls hr t retrn & lk aft e Tbrncl intrsts.(E Times prnts notices v Dr.D's legl affairs,& e ones frnshd f Sndy,bt on Mndy mrning thr s nvr ny mntn v wt h sd i hd evg attcks & defnce.) Thnk y f e clppngs i e N.Y.Times,wh happnd t b 'timely'at tt jnctre.Bt,aft 2I dys v intrvl e papr begn t reappr i e coll library,bt tdy I fnd tt ths w bt a 'spurt' & it hs 'gn dead'agn!Mst v e tm ths s n Indx wtev,& 48 pp r too vst a desrt trct f m t roam ov,& thn agn thr s crmb wh s a joy. Ev our indftrnt Cal paprs prntd e acct v e wndrfl gthrng v e 3 miltry lords at e beautfl Pi Yün Ssu(Azure Cloud)tmple at e "Pa Ta Ch'u" wst v Pkg.

I w so relievd t b abl lst evg at e evg mtg t b abl t tl e audience-n a lrge o dstntve one-tt e crisis i Chnse seems t b pst f e tm.I hd recvd

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b i Shtng abt ths tm-o prhps if delyd i Kobe a lit latr.W d n knw wt th wl d aft gttng thr,bt e Lord wl lead th t use thr xcptnl tlents smwhr f Hm.

Old Mr.Harwood,who gv $I00,000 t Dr.Pye f e dvlpmnt v tt bg wk i Shansi,&c,hs gn east at e age v 97,t attnd e cmmncemnt v Wms cllge!It s lkely t b mch v a clss reunion! Harry Kngmn & hs wfe r hre,& th brot m hm lsty evg i thr car. H sys th r t g bk t China wth e Yenchng univ "nxt yr",bt dd xplain e delay. H sys tt e Am.Bd objcts t e retrn v Mr.Pettus t e hdshp v e Pkg Un Lang Schl,prob on acct v hs rude tratmnt v Dr.Porter & Mr.Hummel.D y knw nyng abt e affairs v tt Schl? E bg S.S.Cnvntn i L.A.wl begn on e II & lst f a week-"Shrine Auditorium". Thr r mr thn 2o dlgates fr China,bt I knw fw-mainly Mr.& Mrs.Twksbury.D y knw nyng abt e insde v hs relatn t tt Soc i China? E Haskll fam fr Bulgaria hv bn hre f mr thn a yr,& hv commnd-d thslvs vry mch t ths chrch,wh hs tkn th z thr rprsntatvs & th hv joind e chrch i a bdy.(She w a hrditry-Swiss-Baptst.)Th hv bn mkng grt effrts t gt $20,000 t strt a"Folk Schl"i Blgaria aft e Dansh pln,& wn h lft w shrt abt $I500,& if h dd n gt e whl e oth sbscrptns wd fail! E lttr wh I enclse fr Mrs.E.W.S. cm ths a.m. I d n see hw i cm t b so lng on e wy-stamp Jne 3oth.

Prhps y knw e Freemns nw i Pomona Cong ch?H w i e Com.Ch.Shai f one trm. Hs dau "Dixie"(brn i Chatanooga drve thr auto 2 yrs ago fr L.A. t e Atlntc coast,& bk agn b a dft route wth hr prticlly blnd mthr z a pssngr,& nvr hd ny serious trbl nywhr wth l e dft laws,&c,&c. Hr mthr tld m e lst tm I sw hr tt Bertha(hr nm)s nw 'engaged',bt I w n t tl tl it w "announcd".Tt w Jne 24th,

E "Brethrn" sct hv bn hving a bg week's mtg(mny thousnd sd t b thr),i e lit twn v La Verne,nr hre,aft a effrt t gt e mtg i Oaklnd faild.Th r associtd wth u i N.China,z thr businss s hndld thro our office,& w hv found th vry gd peopl indeed. Yr "Jimmie Walker" hs bn i L.A. bt I dd n see hm! I d n see wt chnce e Dmcrts hv wth so mny "bolls" arsing fr thr own peopl,& w e unsavry recrd v Tammany wthin e memory v so mny stl lving. Ths mssve crries wth i a "capacity cargo" v Love t You & t Him!I am mailing ths on e a.m. v e IOth,bt tho it m b a lit late,it wl shw tt I tried t reach y,ev if a bit

hs addrss t e hndrd grduates v Yenching.

late. Evrmore thine,

Arthur Hollins

Jun 28 23

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Rev. Arthur H. Smith

American Board Mission

T'ung Chow, Peking

Claremont, California, June IIth, '28.

My Dearly Beloved Kate-Bailey;

I hv only ths a.m. rcvd a lttr fr Mrs. E.W.S., fl v intrstng itms v nws wh I mst at once pss on t y, tho-d y realize tt it one mnth plus 3 dys snce I hv hrd fr y b lttr; tho' thr wr a nmbr v envlps v clppngs fr e N.Y.Times, wh apprd t hv bn dirctd & cut b yr hnd. (I hv bn t e Cllge Lib t see e lst paprs thr svrl times, bt I jst c n cmprehnd hw sch a entrprsng & mammoth jrnl c srvive wth n Indx xcpt on rare & xcptnl occans.) F e svrl dys wn thr wr n cablgrms, bt on "Naval Radio" w wr n mch wrse off thn oths who mt hv hd mr-if th cd only gt it!! It apprs incrdbl tt Feng Y-hsing shd treat e entre Dip Corps wth e insolnce reprtd ths a.m. It indicates tt w hv stl a lng wy t g bf thr c b ny "Gvt" tt c b dealt w b e Wrld i gnrl. I hv only lrnd ths a.m. tt e Yencng Univ s srround b a stne wll IO ft hgh, & 7000 ft lng-jst e ng f a nghbrhd i wh thr r thousnds v mr o lss unruly sldiers. It ds n appr cmprhnsbl hw pres. Stuart s t "travl via e Atlntc, Eurpe, & Siberia, June Ist" t xpctng t rch hs "campus" June 9th! S h going b Radio??? Prhps it w aft I wrt y lst (May 8th) tt it w arrngd tt I shd g t spk f Dr. W.W. Scddr May 27th, & thn h hd t chnge t dte t Jne I7th. Miss Porter, who s stl n vry strng, hs invitd Mrs. Merritt t g thr f a vst wth m, & w xpct t leave e lttr prt v e wk ei b hr car, o b Pickwick Stage via Rivrsde fr Pomona, only 6 hrs (onc stp f dnnr) t San Diego.

At ths point e p.m. mail arrivd w a spcl cpy v e Am Missy, strssng e luminferous art b G.W.H. (who write so mny sch) i review v e lst bk abt e Mxicn stuatn. Vry many thnks. Wn I hd lookd at tt I wnt t mk (b apptmnt) a call on Mrs. Shelton, e widow v Dr. S. v "Batang", who cm hre fr Texas t see e grduatn v a daughtr fr e coolge, & e xrcises r t b ths evg, wth e addrss b e nw prsidnt Edmunds. It's hld i e Gr Theatr, bt e weathr s cld f June (lk tt i N.Y. May '27!) so I shl n b abl t g, & besides I d n hr mch v nyng unlss I am wl t frnt, & z thr r I83 seniors, tt positn

wl b"cntraindicatd ". I wndr if you knw-o dd knw-Dr.Shelton & hs wfe wm I jst mntiond?She tells m tt she wrt a bk abt hm,& promises t snd m a cpy.I am strck wth e limtd crculatn wh sm hghly intrstng bks abt vry abl missn wrkrs seem t hv.

"Undersood v Korea",s one v th,I hrdly ev fnd ny one who ev hrd v it,& Miss DeForest's "Evolution v a Missionary",a story v hr fathr,s anthr xmpl. E Lfe v Arnold Foster,v Hankow,dd n seem t "catch on",& e sm w tr I blv v e story w Wm. Arthur Cornaby,who w so xcptionl tt h w clld i e title v e bk"E Unclssfied Missnry". (Prhps y m remmbr tt h wrt hs Chnse articls wth hs own hnd,& hnd i Eng-I d n knw wt it w i e Chnse chrctr.) Mr.& Mrs.Geer,v Bakrsfield,hv cm t mk a call snce I wrte e fregoing.H lft thr 2 yrs ago,& blt a house on Pil. Pl. bt e urgnt reqst v Dr,Kengott wnt bk thr agn,and nw hs lft f 'keeps'.H sys e temp fr May t Oct i tt hrrbl Valley,s II5° dy & hght,w n let up!She hs a ctrct & c n see nybdy o nyng,& th r jst going t L.A.f a operatn. I wndr if y hv seen nyng abt e antics v Dr.Frank Dyer?? E So.Cal Conf tried t gt hm t resgn e plc hs chrch wh hs unbearbl finncial brdns,bt h wd n lstn f a momnt.Thn e L.A.Assoc tk it up & lst wk clld a mtg t cnsder e cse,wth I08 i attndnce,n v crse l dlegts.

Th votd wth prcticl unanmity t wthdrw fllwshp fr hm,bt Dr.Doremus Scddr dd n vote f tt,bc h thot e mn s mr o lss insne! Dr.Aked,ws tmpramnt y knw,who hd tried t wrk wth F.D. calld hm a "ingraind liar,v savage passions,& absolute slfshnss"!!! E nxt Sndy Dr.D.tlkd abt e mtg i hs evg srvce,& clld hs a chrch "Free fr e Domination v Ecclesiatcl Bosses"!! Snce I wrt y lst I wnt t e Glndle "Sal" & hd a physcl xaminatn,z I d evry summr.E reprt w hghly favrbl-bttr ev thn tt v Dr.King(son v x-prs K.v Obrln-i Bstn)I askd e Glndle Dr.(Davis)hw old h thot I am,& h dbtflly sggstd 77.Wn I gv e crrct fig h xclaimd:"You do n't look it".

I am enclsing e lst lettr v yr "Pal" Elizbth.Bt I d n knw wn w shl gt dtls v wt s hppning thr at ths tm. I am thrstng t hear tt y dd n tk on those loads tt th wntd t pt on y,bt fearfl tt y mst hv dn so,or I shd hv hrd fr y bf ths tm! "And empty words I will not add",bt am evrlstngly Thine,

Arthur Stallings

I nvr sw Mrs.Merritt i bttr hlth thn nw!

Rev. Arthur H. Smith
American Board Mission
T'ung Chow, Peking

Claremont, Calif. Aug. 16th '28.

My Most Beloved Kate-Bee;

It crtnly w n bc I dd n mst hghly apprcte yr lng & fl lttr abt yr wk amg e grls i N.J., tt I hv n replied. Bt I wntd y t feel tt y dd n hv t wrstle wth anthr lt v abbrviatns (wh I am reslvd tt y Mst lrn f yr own hghst gd!) Yr lttr w wlcmd b Miss M.H.P., z I thnk I mst hv tld y, wth e utmst delght, & tog wth one fr Mrs. E.W. S. w chrctrizd z fr m"mst remrkbl crrspndnts"-wh w n flttrry b e 'sm ple unadrnd Truth! I recvd e lttr fr Geo i wh h mntions smwt incidntlly tt h s abt t sal f a 'furrin lnd" (leavng y behnd) bt m b bk sm! Iam gld tt y hd e gd snce n t g, tho I knw yr eagr thrst f evry brk awy z addng t e huge smptotal y yr xprncs

Nw, I am t sppse tt despte yr dbtfl tone, y hv gn t b wth yr sstr i tt nrthrn obscurity whr she hides. I w smwt unwll abt e frst prt v e mnth & decidd t g t Glndle agn f a xminatn, wh I dd on e 13th, bt instd v remaining a wk z I hd thot tt I mt, I only remaind 2 dys and cm bk ystrdy, t e srprse & delght(??) v e fam.

Dd I tl y tt Dr. & Mrs. Edgr C. Wheeler fr Tacoma cm early i August & r t b hre f 2 wks mre? Th hv rooms i e "Blaisdll Cttge", & eat hre, xcpt wn w l g t e Inn Cafeteria, wh s mch e bst plc i twn, & e cheapst tt I hv seen i Cal. Jst z I w leavng Glndle yest a.m. I w hnded yr mssve v e 9th, tling m abt yr nw hme, & its xclnncies. I am delghtd tt y wr abl t mk e chnge w so lit apparnt dfc-tho I knw tt evryng v tt srt ds mk a grt dl v trbl. "Three Moves are as bad as a Fire".

I yr lttr thr w e usual judcisus assrtmnt v clppngs fr wh I am abl z i n othrwy t kp i tch w Ch mattrs-wh r so confusd tt wthout sch lghts it wd b impsbl t gt ny intlgnt idea at l. I tld y I thnk tt "Jack" & Mrs. Lyons, frmrly v Pkg Pres. Missn, r our nr nghbrs. Bt th hv lst tch w e situatn z so mny do, tho I gv th hypodrmcs evry once i a whl espec fr yr resrvoirs. (H hd n soonr cmpletd a xact ng Summr Schl hre f svrl weeks thn h w whstld awy t e Summr Conf i e nw resrt whr it w lst yr.) I w srry t see i e Cong tt Mr. Emrson, pstr v e San Jose Ch wn

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i reply. I hv wndrd mch wheth i e gnrl upheavl l arnd e T's wd hld tt plc i futre? -tho w l sppse tt e S.S. bdy i ths cntry s vry cnsrvtv. I cn mk up m mnd z t e real vlue v these grt mss mtgs v l lands & races, tho e spctculr effct on e cl & skptical wrld s vry grt-qt indepndnt v ny action tkn. E smll vol v Basil Matthws on "Roads to the City of God", a cndnsd & i spring survey v e Jeruslm Conf, mks one feel e immnse sptl dymanc thr. And at e sm tm feel hw dfc if n qt impsbl t cnvy t ny ord cngrgatn a real imprssn v e mgntde & deep sgnfcnce v e mtg. D y knw v ny wy tt hs bn usd t gt e tone, e tmper, & e spt v tt mtg introduced t Amrca?

Dr. Sydney Strong hs snt m a reqst f a pargrph i and t e qu hw one lks at e prblm v Immrtlity. H s t mk a booklt abt it h sys, & wl snd a cpy. I d n see wt mr thr s t sy aft e recnt uttrnces, e.g., v Dr. Fosdick, & Dr. Wm. Adms Brown. E demnds md v e pstor, ev v a 'ordnry' church r so xtnsve & intnsve, tt nng bt a choir -a galxy-v lghts wd seem t b sffcnt t meet e cnditions v a 'educatd' cngregatn, who d n cre apprntly f e "milk v e Word", bt f brf & pngnt prgrphs gving e latst reactn t e cloud v "Prblms" tt r lwys pn us! Ths twn s far abv e avrge-fl v mn & v wmn v a intlgnce grtly i advnce v e ord cmmunty. Th d n req "grt" preachng & th d n gt it, bt a stdy hldng up v ideals wthout fl xplanatns v nyng-f wh thr s n tm. E evg srvce s i chrge v a soc v yng peopl tt knw wt th wnt, & thr s lwys a grt dl going on evry dirctn. I hv spkn svrl tms t e Jun Repub (II mls fr hre) whr one cms nearer t bdrck thn i e ord audience. Thr r n mny invitatns t oth chrchs, tho thr r sm occasnly, & the s sch a thro'route fr evry thr t evrywhr else, tt thr s nvr ny shrtge v spkrs-ny mre thn i Honolulu, whr e procssn s 'fat & furious" l e tm. M sstr-i-lw, Mrs. Merritt, s mr thn 85 yrs & 5 mos v age, bt e mst actv wmn v advncd lfe tt I hv ev seen. Lst wk th wnt f a l-dy vsy t frnds i El Monte- n far fr L.A., hd a dnnr prty, vsitd, retrnd abt 6 p.m. hd a lght suppr, & Mrs. M. wnt t mk a call. She ds n sm t cre wheth she hs a nap o not, bt tt s t m a mattr v sm imprtnce. W stl hv a vry fw orngs v lst yr's crp on e trees, tho e seasn s lg pst, & thr s a stunng variety v fruits, i wh e Pac Coast leads l e rst v e country.

E fruit stores kp e prce v oranges, &c, &c, steady l e yr arnd! Bt one cg te packng houses & buy xclnt "culls" wh r gd enou f ny one & at a nmnl prce. It s

I hv jst bn reading Chandler's artcl i e Cong. Aug. 24

w spnt a Sun thr i Jly '26,resgnd t tk chrge v e Communty Chest businss(!!)wh I shd sppse s a dstnct lowrng v fnction. I d n wndr tt thr s a shrnkge fr e mnstry wth its prst dy liablitge,bt rath am srprsd tt ny yng shd mn s wllng t undrtk i

Prhps I mntiond tt Dr.Frank Byer's oldst sn wh hs jst grduatd hre,& w a pto-minnt cndidte f sch wk hs vry ntrlly sheerd of & s nw xpctd t d nng v e kd.Y wl hv seen f e Cong e gnrl trnd v e cmplictd law cse tt hs bn decidd agt Dr.D. mr thn once,bt h cntrives t gt nw attcks,& e L.A.Cong Assoc s nw clld pn t "shw cause" f drppng hm-wh Dr.Dorems Scddr sd at e tm w agt e cnstitutn v e bdy bc Dr. D.w n prsnt,& instd v cllng anthr mtg & smmning hm,th tried t tlscpe e mattr & sve tm. Fr e N,T. point v view it wd sem dfc t dscrdt a ministr mr thn h hs ds-crdtd hmslf. E qu v e cll v God t sch a wk,v hs kping hmslf free fr e allremnts v pride,obstncy,slf-wl & anger nvr appr t hv entrd nt e cse at 1!One s prptually reminddv e lines:"If All the members wr just lke me,What kind of a church wd our church be?" I hv jst hd e prvlg v seeng 2 v our frmr N.C.Missn,Miss Mabel Hug-gns,retrng t Tê hsien,& Mrs.Minnie Ellis,nw lving near Nampa Idaho,who I sppse s n lkly t g bk.Hs hlth brk dwn cmpletely & n Brd wd snd hm out agn.She tld m a gd dl abt e Ye hsien statn affairs tt I dd n knw.She hd jst hrd fr Dr.Tuckr aft thr arrvl thr,bt only abt a lit grl tt e E's hd "adpted".(Ths s a prctce wh I i hpe wl b dscntnued.It leads t mny cmplxits wn e adptrs hv t leave,& thrws hvy br-dns on 3rd prties i mny cases.) E Pres Missn Pkg c n agree wt t d abt Truth Hall-e Chnse ntrlly wnt t'regstr",bt e "Missn" ds n apprve.Th r a vry cnsrvtv & smwt dscrdnt bdy,& d n pll tog wl. I hv bn wndrng wt s t bcm v e odd type v Ms sns(sch z e Pntcstl Missn,e 7th Dy Ad.&c,&c.) Fr l I v lrn thr s a fxt detrmntn on e prt v e leadng Chnse not t maintain 'divise & pervrsve'views & prctices wh i e lang v e Chnse Hangchow confrnce " becloud e Chrst tt w knw".Sooner o latr thr mst cm a tug-of-war t see wheth Wstrn indvdlsm s t match itslf agt Chnse cm-prehnsvenss. Prhps I mntiond tt(owing t a sddn brkdwn i e Lyons auto)I dd n gt t L.A. t lk in one grt S.S.Cnvntn,z I hd xpctd.I dd n xpct t gt nyng out v it, xcpt t gt a imprssn v its sze & influnce indirctly. Nn v e mmbrs tt I knw cm ths wy,tho I wrt invtng e Twksburys hre f a dy t hv dnnr wth m,bt I nvr recvd a lne

a wndr t m hw e ord lit "store" survives e incssnt,increasng & deadly cmpetitn v e Chain Stores,e Alpha Beta("gt mre f lss money"),e "Safeway"stores,&c,&c,&c.

Wt a lfe it mst b t stnd l dy tryng t suit peopl who d n knw wt th wnt,& r dscntntd wn th gt it! I d n see hw e pblshrs c mk nyng wth thr xcssve wste v pstge on nybdy & evrybdy tllng th wt th wnt & mst hv,t b retrnd at our xpnse if n wntd. I mst enclse t y e latst cmmrcl crculr tt I found ystrdy on m retrn,wh I wl ask y t retrn f Mrs.E.W.S. t inspct-z it s a Curio!Qu.Why shd "Amith" wsh t wear a shrt at 1??? Cd h n(b "A New Process"-or a old one revivd)gt alng th n shrt at 1? I hv jst recvd a lttr fr Dr.Ingrm(Pkg)enclsing a crculr lttr t hs chldrn.In it h repeats wt w hd hrd bf tt Feng army(" e pck v l hs sldiers) accupd e entre cmpound v wt w e Can Pres.Missn,i Chang Tê Honan.Th tre l e wd-wk out v l e houses & a nw hspitl,blt a fre on e floor v one v e house (wh yt dd n brn e hse dwn!)& i gnrl md a ruin.One v thr Mr.mn(Mr.Menzies,2o yrs i e missn) hd md a spclty v cllctng spcimns v e old bones v e Shang Dynsty,v wh h hd adm-mnse quantity i hs attc,wth a map v e region whr th r found,a dictnry v e chrctr on e bones,&c,&c,E sldiers hd draggd l ths out,stamped e bones t bits,& destyd e dctnry,& evryng else. Mr.M. w xpctng t pblsh l ths z hs cntributn t a knwldg v China. Dr.I.jstly remrks tt untl Feng hs cleard hmslf v ths,& mny oths chrgs,it wl b dfc t reinstate hm i e mnds v hs frmr frnds. Mr.Gailey s sd t hv snt hs crd t Gen Feng,bt gt n acknldgmnt. Mr.Goforth,z y knw,prtd cmpny wth Feng 2 yrs ago ov thr dscrdnt views v e Wan hsien incidnt. I wl enclse a lttr wrttn b Dr.Lew-is(Pao-fu)soon aft Gen Feng gd arrvd i tt region,whr th found hm vry frndly.

Hs politcl z wl z hs mltry positn seems t b vry obscre-indeed e frthr e "Recnstrctn" proceeds e less w appr t knw whr it s going!

Bt bf y c gt ths thr wl b a frsh turn v e kaleidscpe,& mr qu mrks sttrd alng our rough hwn wy. Ths crries a hrt fl v Love,wth e assrnce v stdfst prayers f y & f hm,& l yr wk,& l yr wys.

Evrmre & evrmre,

Arthur G. Ming

P.S. I wndr if y kp trck v e Strother case(yr successr i e Chris Edvr, who w recalld b hs society.I nvr knw e mrits v e mattr.

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Calif.July 30th '28.

Dr.Geo.W.Hinman,Secretary;

Dear George;

It was on the 28th that I recvd yr.note about yr plan to move to a place not far off-less than 100 numbers-from where you have been.Commiserations are futile for you will have "done gone moved" long before they cd get to you.(I am unable to comprehend the kind or degree of financial asset-or liability-wh.inheres-or adheres-to the former place in Queens???) I have recvd slips with intermittent sequence clipped from the N.Y.T.,which stopped coming to the Col.Lib.June 4th,flickered up a little (" for one consecutive day only")on June 24th,and has never reappeared! As soon as I recvd this note I went to the County Library,not very far distant,found the Aug.Atlantic,& went thro the article which you call a "fierce criticism" of China-more especially N.C.Missionaries.The main stress is laid on (a)the inherent superiority of the R.C.work & workers,& the faults(b)of the Prot. representatives. As to the former I do not think it is necessary in our time and at the period at wh we have arrived to renew the age long dispute as to wh.methods are best.The R.C.obviously have the immense advantage of unity of direction and action.They do not seek publicity as so many of us do. They live on the real estate speculations of shrewd pioneers of decades,or centuries ago.They are inconspicuous in many ways,and spectacular when the fit time arrives. Why shd we depreciate their zeal,the traditions,or belittle their successes? The charges against the Prot.of endless subdivisions,and of real disharmony in many-perhaps not in most-cases are true.As the 1907 Conf.claimed there is a real unity of spirit among us,when no particular question is in question!But now that the Fundamentalist controversy is acute and world wide,what has become of that unity?

I have for many yrs felt that our overhead expenses are much too large. In 1901-2 when we rebuilt in N.C.China far too much money was expended. If it had not been for the unexampled-before & since-rise of exchange (at one period 258½(!!) there wd have been heavy deficits. The Language School is open to serious criticism. Mr. W.B.P. went to the U.S. got together a considerable sum for that purpose, but far more was spent than was in hand. The present debt is I am told $75,000. I do not what his trustees said to him. His arbitary methods of ejecting his co-workers made an inevitable break, wh. it is difficult to heal. He has, it is true, added a Hotel, to the theoretical plan of the School, wh. is not likely to be as large as formerly, judging from present indications. Of course the Lang. Schl. has as much right to make money from travellers, &c, as the big hotels. But there are many sides to missionary "profiteering." The summer resorts are the most flagrant cases. What wd the supporters of missions say, or think, if they new the inside history of Kuling, & P.T.H. investments? If the story of the "So. Chihli Mission" were truthfully and completely told it might blight missionary giving for decades, or permanently. All that happened within my personal knowledge! The N.Y. Outlook July 28th (p 488) wd. ought to be answered. It is called: "Morbid Missionaries" & gives alleged statistics, &c, which I can not credit. It implies that the "erotic" in the Far East undermines the morale of missionaries! Is that true?

The writer is a son of the Dr. J.H. McCartney that we used to know in Chungking, Sz. I do not know what Mission he refers to. The "Moore Bennett" Mrs. L.C. Porter (who spent 2 hrs here yesterday with me) tells me is an Englishman -an engineer. I know nothing more than that. Would it not be well to get a reply from some authoritative Chinese? This wd carry weight.

Thank Kate for her beautiful letter about her experiences at the Y.P. Conference. I shared them with Miss Porter, who was as delighted as I.

My heartfelt Love goes out to each of you perpetually.

Most cordially yours,

Arthur H. Ming

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480 W.6th St.Claremont,U.S.A. July I2/28.

Dear Dr.George;

Thank you for the short note of the 7th with the clipping about the generals going to the Pi Yun Ssu. The latter we had in our papers in a very condensed form. On Sunday evg.when I spoke in the patio of the guildhall I cited this as an indication that the fighting is probably over for the present at least. Yes,I was encouraged as soon as I heard that there was not a fight as to who shd enter Pkg,& have the charge. But I am emphasizing that it will be a long time before there can possibly be a stable government. The sole outside traveler who came with the 400 foreign delegates to the S.S. Convention (July II-I8th)now in session at L.A. informed the reporter of the Times that it wd be "one hundred yrs before the 'srapping ends"!(My rough estimate in April I926 when Dr.Jefferson asked me,was 5o yrs,but he told me that Dr.Lin Bing Keng of Amoy,had previously estimated it as Ioo

on the Tenyo Maru-

yrs.] The lower figure was perhaps a "discount to mis-
sionaries"! I do not know whether to rejoice that Kate
has gone to Northfield, or to weep!

I sent you yesterday a clipping telling of the death
of yr 'uncle' at Sawtelle. Many thanks for the copy of yr
article in the Missionary Rev. of the World, wh. I shall pe-
ruse at once. You emit light something after the order of
Mark Twain who said (apologizing for the statistics, &c, in his
book on the Mississipi river) that "Information just natu-
rally exudes from me ~~xx~~ like ottar of roses from the other"!

"Jack" Lyons & his wife are taking a great hold of
the people here, & I am to glad to have them so near by-just a-
round the corner on Berkeley Ave.

My Love to you both.

Evermore yours,

Arthur H. Fleming

Claremont(U.S.A.)Sept.IIth '28.

My Beloved Kate-Bee;

It w a delght t rcve yr lng md-b-hnd(bt n mnufcturd) lttr v Aug.24th,fr e remte rlms v Nowhre i prtculr.(Bt I lookd it up on R.& McN.s map,& dscvrd it"C I9")bt thr w n lke nr b,& n a sngle fsh w reprshtd!) Y r frtnate tt y c gt 1 yr lugge crried 2 mls f $I,f hre w hv t py 50 cts f a fw hndrd rods. I w grtly pleasd & smwt mystifd b e sddn chnge i e plns f G.W.H.Who w it tt decidd it,& who w it tt un-decidd it? B e wy,nw tt the yngr gneratn v G.Wheelock Hnmn,cllng hmslf "G.W.H.Jr." it wl b nec f G.Warren t assrt hmslf b intrdcng hs mid nm!(See e"Ootlook"f detls.) Fr yr acct I shd infr tt yr chnge v rooms need n tk mch mr tm o trbl thn chnging yr mnd,& wd b jst z stsfctry. I am gld tt a vst fr Dr.Lois P.w arrngd.She calld hre wth Mr.Todd,& THE BABY,bt I hd gn t Glndle f 2 dys at tt pt jnctre,& missd n only hr call,bt one fr Miss Payne, going bk t Pkg. If y rd 8 bks i 48 hrs(!!!)it s a easy proprtion t see hw mny r requird f a fl mnth.Bt bks diffr i sze,wgt,& type.Lso-incidntlly-i capcity f fxing one's attntion. E summary abt Lord Bryce,abt wh y inq c only b found i e 2nd vol v hs Life,wh I shd sggst tt y read bf e oth wrks wh y mntion,z gving a mr l-arnd view v hs xtry career. Wn y tackl e "Am Commnwlth",y mt z wl cut out e Ist vol z y knw l tt s thr detaild,bt e 2nd hs mny intrsting chptrs,sch z those on e Montony v Am Life,E Pleasntnss v Am Lfe,&c,&c,H hd e sngulr hbit v stdyng l sides v a topic so tt h hd xamind e dft cnstitutn & e lws v ea v our 48 states -a thg wh n Am wd ev b lkely t d-unlss on a bet! I am srry tt y dd n shine ny mre brghtly thn bf z a 'fsh-womn'. In I886 wn m wfe & I wr vsiting a frnd i Montral,one v hs parshioners who hd a summr cttge on Cushing's Id.nr Portlnd,invitd u t g thr f a fw dys. W lso tried t fsh f e frst tm,& cuaght "cunners"-"a smll labroid fsh w brssy shades",& n fit t eat! I hpe tt y wr abl t mk a apptmnt w Mary Pck Reed at 1st.Thr hs nvr devlopd nyng frthr abt hr mthr's pln t g thr t lve,z she proposd 2 o 3 yrs ago.Prhps it w on acct v hr sster,Mrs.Hurd,bt tt w n

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ae.I9,bt hr eye trbls hv pt hr bk,& she hs jst fnshd hgh-schl. Gardner s at e hd v a Lng Schl-Nnkng,& s mking a success v it,tho hs mthd s e xact revrse v e P kng style.Pres.E.tld m tt Mr.Pettus hd recntly bn i L.A.angling -lke y-f "shiners",& tt h gt e prmse v smng fr "Charlie Chaplin"!!Our N.C.Missn passd a rsolutn v dsstsfctn wth e mngemnt v e Pkg Lang Schl i I927,& rescnded it ths yr,& I hv hrd n xplanatn.Mrs.P.hs bn 'running'e Schl,bt it s z gd z crtn tt thr wl n b ny sch nmbr v studnts z bf.E hotl-kprs i Pkg cmplain bttrly v e misue v "Missn" funds t bld a xpnsve hotel runs at cheap rates so x t infre thr own(modest?) profits. I thnk I tld y tt e lady tt kpt e plc whr w cd gt dnnrs i one v e P.Pl.houses,dd n fnd ny proft in it,z she only gt e rent free.F mny mnths w hv hd n sch plc,bt I hv ptrnzd e Inn Cal.tho tt w too far f Mrs.M.z a rle.Nw Miss Mae Cmpbll(dau v Jas.M.C.)hs tkn up w wk,& she srves dinnrs(only)evry dy,Sndy includd. She wl prob hv abt a doz regulrs,& oft mny mre-35 c e frmr & 40c f e 'wild'ones.In ths wy w meet sm gd frnds evry dy.Dr.W.W.Peet s e bst knwn.Dr.D.W. Learnd & hs wfe wl soon b hre,bt z Mrs.Is.Brd Bshp remrkd,hs "learned"bt n cmmunicatve." I hd a cll fr Rev.Fred Pyke,Meth N.C.Missn,who tld m mch abt e Mission. Y knw fr mre thn I d v sch ngs,& v e genrl lck v funds evrywhr.Harry Kngmn told m tt h dd n xpct t retrn t Ch ths yr,apprntly f lck v fnds,bt wdg nxt yt,prhps t e (all-devourng)Yenching. I hv bn xpctng evry dy t hr v e arrvl at La Mesa v Dr.L.C.Porter,who w t cm t see hs mthr bf entring on hs wk.She s mch v a invald,& c n remmbr nyng lng.E cmbind age i tt matre cmpound I reckn d ltely z lmst 340 yrs!V crse thr m b a brk at ny tm.Mr.J.W.P.who w 90 1st Jan.wnt t Chicago i Aug wth Mrs.L.C.P.& hr yngst,& retrnd I d n knw hw,bt s i a "San" at San Diego f rheumatsm e 1st I hrd. Dr.& Mrs.Raymnd Brooks hs jst retrnd fr thr Eurpn leave v absnce,whr th wnt nt Dr.Sherwood Eddy's prty.I hv n mt th yt & d n knw ny details. E frst wk i Sept w mch hottr thn nyng tt I hv xprncd i e 2 frmr yrs,& I w srprisd t read tt "Sept.s our hottest mo." Bt th d n gv e avrge temp.readngs so one cn decde. Mrs.Merritt s lwys grtly intrstd i yr lttrs-why shd she n b???-& insists on hearing th rd "chop chop".She s remrkly,wndrflly wl & str f a womn v 85½,& ds mny ngs tt I refse t d,evg mtgs,cuttng out aft noon siesta wn thr s ny spcl reasn,&c,&c. She hs hd a vst fr hr niece,Mrs.Edgr Wheelr

a nw prblm. Yr sggstion v doing mr readng & wrtng at hm-& presmptvely lss chas-
ng aft cmmittees-hs m hrty approvl,if tt s v ny mpt. I hpe y r n plnng nyng ra
f nxt summr?Prhps tt wl gt knockd out too? Wn I lrnd tt thr w t b a set v I2
vols f e Jer. Conf,z f tt i Edin,I prmptly snt f it at earlier rte,& tried t
hv e sm dn f e chrch hre,bt e oppty w allwd t slp bc e pstr hppnd t b awy,&
e gd bro t wm i hd urgd e mattr intimatd tt th cd brrw m cpy!!! Ths srt w ng r-
mnds m v Goëthe's remrk-w it he?-abt "Tt dmb stupdity i e prsnce v wh evn e gds
r hlpless"! L e valleys abt hr r screaming wth delght bc e retrns fr e citrus
crps r mch lrgr thn ev bf,bt n one apprs t knw wt e actual proft s. Thr s trbl
abt e price v peaches i e fruit region,z thr w lst yr,e cannrs refusing t gv m
thn $20 & e frmers refsng t tk lss thn $25-"z s e wy v e wrld".E grpe raisrs r
a mch wrse "fix",f th hv a ev lrgr crp thn lst yr,wh th c n pssbly mrket.It s
prtd tt Mr.Ralph Merritt,who hs dn so mch f e "Sunmaid" brnd i xtndng its mrkts
&c,esp i China,&c,s accusd v wrking i e intrst v e "Bnks",rath thn i tt v e pro-
ducrs,& s sd t hv bn drppd fr e payroll v e Co.!H hs bn out v hlth,& s awy sm-
whr recruitng.It s a mr thn a itm v nws t Mrs.Merritt,z h s a son a C.Z.Merritt,&
a own nephew,who hs kndly snt hr a sm v mny evry mo hretofre. Thnk y f e resumd
clppngs v e 4th wh cm ystrdy.(N copy v e N.Y.T. hs bn seen i e Coll Lib snce June
4th,z thr r fw readrs i e summr tm,bt e Collge s jst abt t opn.) Dr.C.K.Edmunds
& hs wfe r hre,& I lft m crd f th at e Inn,n knwng whr th wr.H clld t see m-th
bth cm,& I gt out e C.I.M.Atls v China t enabl m t tl m whr h hd gn i hs mr thn
40,000 mls v (mgntic)travl l ov Ch,dspsnung meridians.(M.D. Meridian Distribu-
tor)One v hs 2 stne posts f T'ung-hs, happnd t b i m bkyrd wn w blt our hse i '22)

I hd a vsit fr e Twksbrys v wm I wrt bf,aft a lng intrvl,z h l t m lett
& thr reply w lmst a mo on e wy.I lrnd fr hm tt hs enggemnt s only fr yr t yr.

Wth sch a hghly mxd cnstituncy th r lwys i ht watr z t thr lne v action. H
hmslf a vry cnsrvtv,on e pln v Dr.Waltr Lowry.Bt th recgnze tt th r n e "Whl
Creatn joind i one",& so th hv t allw f e -deadly-Liberls,& ths mk it a relgious
Cafeteria,mch agt thr wll. I d n knw hw ths c b adjstd,bt at e S.S.Cnvntion e
Brtsh wr at e top,& th r n Fndamntlist . E T's xpct t retrn f nxt yr.Roberta s

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wth hr hsbnd who cm i thr "Buick" f e mo v Aug,& hd a gd tm & hlpd a t hv e
sm. Mrs.M.nw hs hr ôth niece,Mrs.Adams,w hr.Hr yngst,Kathryn,who grduatd hre i
'24,tk a yr hre & ao in Brkeley,whr she md e acquntce v a yng mn fr Lng Brnch.

Th wr mrried hre b Prof.Denison vry soon aft thr arrivd at hs hme twn-L.B.
& th r nw on thr wy t Grmny t stdy a yr.Th ea hv a Ph.D.& r vry enthistc z
t thr prjst plns. E cse v Dr.Frank Dyer hs hd e 'mddle v e road'f a lng tm,& h/s
stl t e frnt.On e IOth h w citd t appear i 2 courts,one i L.A.& e oth i S,F. at
e sm hur!t shw cause why h shd n b adjdgd glty v "Cntmpt v Court"!(H s sre t b
oustd at lst,& it s a prmannt dsgrce t e Cong denomatn. Mr.Aimee McP.w sued f fls
use v fnds i hr Lake Tahoe scheme,bt sttld out v court f $27,000 csh,& wnt off
t e Br.Isles whr she s t "cnvrt" offhnd I50,000 prsns i a fw mos!bt wl n b abl/t
vte f Hoovr,z she wd lke! I spk t e "Evrybdy's Clss " a fw Sndys ago,& w askd
t sy wt I thot v e At.Mth.art tt Geo wrt t m abt.I gv reasns f refusing t deal
w it.(Chandler's reply seems weak,& ineffctve)E Boards r facd wth e qu v why so
mch mney's spnt.Evngltc wk s reducd t a min,& Educatn swllws l.(S thr ny reasn t
sppse,z sm sy,tt e Atlntc s dmintd b e R.C.Ch.?) T kp up wth e trnd w e tm I hv
rd a nw stle v cmpaign bk calld"E Prsidncy Vs.Hoover"-e Ist prt shwng wt it s t
b"Pres"und xstng cnditions,& e lattr prt tt H.H.s e only mn tt c d it! I thn gt
"E Repub Party,A Hstory" b Wm.Starr Myers(Prncetn)a detaild acct v e origin & d-
vlpmnt,l mr o less famil t m at e tm,bt gd t gt i ordr f review.(I w prsnt st-
tng on e edge v e pltfrm at Alton,Ills,i Oct I858,wh Douglas & Lncln hld e lst
v thr Sevn Debates,& remmbr prftly hw imprssd I w wn h sd:"Mr.D.sys h ds n cre
wheth slavry s votd up,or votd dwn,but God cares,Humnity cares,& I care"!E Altn
Dmcrt cm out wth screheads:"Abolitn Lincln's Hide On e Fence"!) I hv lso rd Ber-
trnd Russell's "Educatn & E Good Life",wh hs mny gd ngs i it,& sm mst vicious. W
Hw w it posbl f e dau v Hnnh Whtl Smith t lve wth sch a mn f 26+ yrs??

I tho't v e frst ng wn w hd nws v tt trrbl Subwy dsaster! Hw s it posbl
t save one's lfe i sch a country & i sch a World?

Lwys & Evrmore yr mst devotd,

Arthur Hewling

P.S.A Natnlst army officr hs mvd nt "our house" in
T'ung hsien,& c n g gt out.

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Calif.Sept.22nd,'28.

Dear Dr.George,& Kate-Bee;

E recpt yst v a prt v a Sndy issue v e N.Y. Times w a lng art(elegntly illstratd b e imginatn v sm yng wmn!)srves z a xcuse f a ad intrim note v acknldmnt,& e frwrdng v e lst lettr fr Mrs.E.W.S. wh cm -aft a xcptionly lng pssge-9 dys ago. Thr s n rfce i e lng art t nyng wh Chrs-tny hs dn,c d,o ou t d f China,wh seems t b e wy v e wy v e mod intelligentsia i e U.S.A. I w gld t see G.W.H's effrt t estab a "alibi" i e mattr v nwspa-pr articls,& e lng lettr fr Dr.Cady attckng e sbsmptions v G.W.H."Jr". I w qt i sympp w a cntribur t e sbsribrs'clumn v e Outlk,whr h sys tt e "drop snce e dys v Lyman Abbott s stupndous".(I rath wndrd tt th hd e nrve t print tt xclnt commnt on thr mgzne.) I shd n tk i bt f e fact tt Dr.Lawrnce A.hs snt it t m f nng durng e lst 3I yrs!! I d n knw e legl status v Dr.Dyer,mr thn I mntnd i m lst(i reply t K.B.H's last fr e edge v creation)frthr thn tt h n lngr preaches i e Wilshre Bvh ch,bt i e theatr v e "Ambsdr Hotl",& tmrrw a.m. hs e vital topic: "Is Rencarnation Probable"!!(One hopes Not i sm cases.) Dr.& Mrs.Brooks hv cm bk fr thr Eurpn trvls,e lst prt v wh wr w Dr.Shrwd Eddy,& h s fl v ideas,& hs gvn a evg addrss wth n end v ??? at e close,bt I cd n hear ei wt h sd o wt h w askd abt. Prhps I mntiond tt Miss Mae Cmpbll(dau v e lte Jas.M.C.)hs opnd a hse nr us on Pil Pl whr w c gt dinnrs evry dy i e wk.Thr r abt a doz mr o lss regulr,& smtms mny oths-a vry grt cnvenience.I thot y mt b intrstd t knw tt I inquird yest z t e ags v sm tt attnd-esp e moth v Mrs.Brooks(Mrs.Todd)who wl b 85 nxt Jan,a fw mos oldr thn Mrs.Merritt.E oldest 5 v u total mr thn 418 yrs!

I hv hd a (retrn)call fr Dr.C.K.Edmunds,e nw Pres.v Pom Cllge(Pres.B. tking e duties v Pres v e cmbind cllegs.) H wl brng a vry desrbl elemnt w fa-miliarty wth e Orient wh nw seems t b totlly lackng & n at l missd eithr.

It sd tt thr hs bn n sch hot weathr i Calif f 8 yrs,bt i view v e terbl dsastrs "bk east" w hv nng at t cmplain v. It mst hv bn snce I wrt y tt I

Dearly Beloved Friends,George & Kate-Bee;

Sch a lng tm & n wd at l fr y,e latest w Aug.IIth I blv,nw mr thn 2 mos ago!! Hre s e latst fr fr E.W.S. E tr-ribl reactn v e Hckmn crime prstrates e Jamiesn fam z wl z e Parkers!Frntc ef-frts hv bn md t sve Hckmn,bt it seems nxt t crtn tt h w b hng on e I9th,& n nw similr tactics r being tried f e Ppnse lad lso!! Thr w a sddn chnge v e weathr mr thn a wk ago,wth our frst(hghly wlcm)Rain,bt I gt renwd brnchitis & hd t r-trct 2 apptmnts,one at Hiwanda (a smll chrch ths sde v San Ber-do)& e oth a Pres.Ch i Santa Ana. A crculr lettr fr Dr.Luella Miner hs lately reachd m,& hr trp fr China t Jpn,& thnce t Ch'ing-tao w vry quck,& e cnditions i Chinan bttr thn she feard,wth prspct v a gd clss v studnts. I am relievd t hr tt e T'ung hs N.C.A.S. hs 30 schlrs,& thr wl prob b mre wn e Pres.fr Shtng fnd tt th c gt thro. Mrs.Martin wl b a ideal prncipl f tt schl.I see tt Mr.Pettus s t spk i L. A.on Chna mattrs.Prhps I wrt y tt Mr.& Mrs.Twksbry hv bn hre f a lit visit,& I gt th f a meal at e Inn Caf-wh s vry gd. Miss Porter fnds tt hr str s n e-qual t mtgs z it usd t b.Miss Bertha Reed(Pkg)hs bn wth hr recuprtng f sm tm.

Prob y knw tt Dr.H.P.Beach hs a brkdwn at hs vry Ist lctre i Drew Sem. & hd t wthdrw.Th dd n accpt hs rsignatn,hwev,bt gv hm 6 mos leave.Th tlkd abt coming t So Cal,at least she dd,bt decidd tt h w n equal t e lng jrny,v wh I wrt t th i detail,tho hr lettrs w t Mrs.H.P.Perkns. Dr.C.K.Edmunds,Cantn Chrs. Coll,w "Inductd" nt e prsdncy v Pom coll 1st Sat & Sndy.E prncpl xrcse w i e Gr.Theatr,bt thr wr mny oth mtgs,& thr dstngshd alumni shone brghtly. I hd a air-mail lettr fr Mrs.Yarrow(via Bostn)askng m t attnd e mtg v e Am Bd ths wk & stay w th at"Rowanton" bt it only gt hre yest p.m. rath latr !! Mrs.Merritt

& phenmnly vgrous.Mch Love!Ev yrs

Arthur M. Merritt

hv rd e Hst v e Repub Party b Prof Wm S.Myers-Prncetn-wh brot bk t m mny ngs tt I knw z a lad. T kp up wth ths"hst" businss I hv reread(f e frst tm f prob 70 yrs)e story v "Robinson Crusoe". Thr s a gd deal v relign mxd in,v a vry imprving srt,bt I c n qt agree t e facile"cnvrsn" v e mn "Fridy" i sch a glib mnnr, n e tngle v dsastrs & escapes w wh e cmplx tale ends -bt tt need n intrfre w e crculatn v e bk wh apprs t b tkn out fr e L.A.County Lib. prticlly 1 e tm,& 2 copies at tt! Ths Lib hs jst bn mvd nt a nw bldg on a lot gvn b Mrs.Renwick adjacnt t hr bg house,whr she lvs qt alone at a advncd age.

Mrs.Merritt kps qt wl,& unblvbly actv f a womn v hr age.Hr "Shkspre Club" hs jst gt nt operatn agn,& s attckng "King John",who apprs a vry uniatstng chrctr,bt thr r "Barons" tt mk it lively i spte v tt. Mrs.M's niece,Mrs.Adms,z I prob mntiond,lvs wth us,& s a grt acquisitn.Hr chldrn r scttrd i Colo., Wshngtn(state)& Berlin. Dr.Lucius Portr hs jst md a flyng vst t hs mdhr at La Mesa bt cd n stp hre z I hd hopd. H mst b bk i Cmbrdge f hs clss f Tues 25th.

E accts i e Summary v e Pkg Leadr articls,& those i e P.& T.Times z t e outlk i Chns aft e 5th Com.mtg dffr wdely.E dspute z t who klld Chang T-lin s acrid & bds fadr t lst indfntely. I spk agn t e Jr.Repub on e 9th inst.,& t e League v Youth hr 1st Sndy.I hv jst recvd a invitatn fr e pstr v e Pres Ch i Santa Ana t gv e evg addrss Oct.21st wn thr stdy v Missn begns,& hv promsd t g. Prhps I tld y tt e 1st tm I hd a call v tt srt w i Ontario sm tm ago,bt e pstor hd e brght idea v mking it a union mtg f l e mny chrches,& e Cong bldng -rath lrge one-w full. Wn shl w hv snse enou t link up wth oths tt hv z mch ~~sn~~ snse & w hv,& gnrly mre?

"And empty wrds I wl n add",bt am evrmre your collctively & mr espcly dstributvely.

Arthur St. Ming

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Calif. Sunday,Oct.28/28. 732

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee & George Warren;

I was greatly grieved to get the first note v Oct.15th ,tllng m v Kate's illnss,bt I w afraid t reply tt it at once lest it might cause a relapse!! Ystrdy I recvd e 2nd note (wth a informng clppng fr e Times abt Chang Hsüeh-liang)tllng v a temp improvement & a 'backset!

There is no explanation of the continued presence in N.Y.v Dr.Lois,wh I am gld indeed.With l e oth hlp tt y hvw thr mst b a gd chnce f imprvmnt bf lng.

Thr s n cpy v e N.Y.Times i e coll library snce 1st June,tho thr r oth eastrn paprs,Chris.Sci.Mnitor,Sprngfld Rep.,&c,bt n China news. I hv hd lettrs fr Pkg & T'ung hs. recntly,gvng accts v cnditions thr,wh r fr a ecnmcl point v view vry bd,fr causes wh y fully undrstnd. E remvl v e Natnl Cpitl s a hvy blw t evry clss v e Chinese,n t sy e Manchus,wm n one regrds ny lngr. E N.C.A.S.hs sm 30 schlrs,w 4 teaches fr e U.S.-one fr Clremnt-bt if e railwys gt nt operatn it s prob tt thr wl b svrl mre,espcly fr e Pres.pupls i Shtng. A crculr lettrfr Dr. Luella Minr cm sm tm ago,gving hr imprssns v Chinan fu,&,wt hppnd thr,aft hr x-tndd absnce.She tries t b absoltly imprtial,& neutrl,bt evdntly fnds i rsth dfc.

Dr.Lucius Porter prob reachd Cmbrdge jst i tm t meet hs clss,bt I hv n hrd fr hm snce.Miss P.s hoping t cm t e Pil.Pl.mnthly mtg this wk,aft a lng intrvl.

E grounds hv bn mch imprvd b e laying out v wnding roads,& sm nw cottags hv bn built.Miss P.& hr bro r intnding t build anthr dwllng,bt I d n knw detls.

Dd I mntion e recnt dth at Oaklnd,v Dr.Murdock,frmrly v Klgn?She hs bn a invald f a lng tm. Miss Jean Loomis,frmrly i e Meth missn at Nankng,& i Sz.hs bn lving here ev snce I cm,bt s nw at e point v dth. W hv jst bn reading e dft ar-ticls i e Nov. Wrlds'Wk,shwing hw it s absltly crtn tt H.H. s t "Our Nxt Pres",& nw w c "put our hrts dwn nt our tu-tzu"-z e Chnse sy,& stp wrrying abt e detls v e elctrl vote. Y wd b srprsd & xasperatd if y wr tld e ins & outs v e Dyer cse snce I mntiond it 1st.At e mtg v e L.A.Cong.Assoc.2 wks ago Dr.Scudder-who hd bn apptd "Advcte" f Dr.D.-moved tt h b recvd bk t e Assoc,& tho thr wr mny mr th

480 W.6th St.Claremont,California,Nov.16th '28. 733

Dear Kate-Bee,& George Warren;

It seems such a long time since I have had any word,but it was only the 4th of this month! We are all hoping that the word next time will be much better. Mrs.Sheffield's letter has just come back from Miss Porter,and I send it on as the best accompaniment that I can furnish.

I am happy to report that the copy of the N.Y.Times for the College Library began coming again,for the first time since June 4th,on Nov.7th.If it only had an Index on the front page! I was interested to see the many colored editorials about the result of the election. Miss Leitch was so depressed by the radio returns in the early evg.of the 6th that she went to bed for com-fort!Waking later to her the telegrams that came to us between 8 & 9 p.m.,she was overjoyed all night,and in the morning fed the Bird titbits of an unusual -perhaps unprecedented-character,and gave the Cat cream!!

Miss Mae Campbell has about a dozen regular boarders each noon, and some extra ones on Sundays.Among them are the Cozad sisters who came back from their eatern tour much refreshed,Miss Gertrude at the A.Bd.meeting.

The accounts from China are very mixed,and the darker shades greatly prevail. The "China Christian Council"(wh.one critic deckared sometime ago to be neither Christian,nor for China,nor a Council)is organizing itself,and is at last to be made representative,which it has never yet been.

Mrs.Merritt and are each quite well,thank you.She has just gone to Po-mona to have dinner with a friend.She is attending all the meetings that are with-in reach,several Clubs,& writes "stacks" of letters to her family,&c.(She is only 85 yrs 8 mos.& 2 days old.)

With heartfelt Love for you both,and with stedfast prayers for your welfare,I am most gratefully yours,

Arthur H. Minger

IOO prsnt,thr w a mst imprssve silnce,&-n secnder! 2 oth mostions ffd,bt mt wth ovwhlmng defeat. E courts decidd,aft 4 sttngs,tt Dr.D.w Not e pstr w e chrch,& h w ordrd t vacate e prsnge,t wh h pd-more suo-n attntion wtev.Thn officrs wr snt t enfrce e jdgmnt,& l hs belongings wt out nt e street!!(Bt a polcemn who donnd hd pulpt gwn,w dismissd fr e frce!) Dr.Brooks hs hd svrl lng sessions abt e mttr wth Dr.D. & agrees wth Dr.Scddr tt hs mnd s irratnly 'obsessd'z h wl n tk ny advce wtev. H s nw preachng i e theatr v e Ambssdr Hotl on Sndys,& until tody w callng hmself-stl-e "Pstor" v e W.Bvd Ch,wh hs a ad i Times jst nxt t tt v Dr.D. gvng e nme v Dr.Harper,frmrly asst pstr,wth notce v srvce thr.Ths s e mst serious Cong. schdl tt I c remmbr,tho I am n a authrty on sch ngs. W hrd a unxpctd rain early i Oct,& a chnge v temp wh affctd m throat,& I hd t brk 2 apptmnts-one at e Pres.Ch v Santa Ana(z I m hv mntiond)bt I hpe t g thr later,Mrs. Cary Howrd spnt a dy wth u on hr wy bk fr vsiting hr sn,"Capt" Jack at Nogales,& she spk v e dfce btn ths mild climte at ths tm v yr,& e chll v Oaklnd. A recnt eastrn trvlr s quotd z remrkng hw intrstng it s t gt up i e "winter",hv brkfst,& thn g dwn twn i "t Sprng". Mrs.Learnd-lke hr old mthr-s smng v a inva;d z yt,& hs t b vry crefl v hr diet,& ds n cm t e dinnr club wh Miss Mae Cmpbll s running wth grt dxtrity,& t e grtificatn v e doz-o mr-who g regulrly,oft svrl oths on Sndy.

Sec.Patton wrt smng t Rev.A.P.Davis,sec.v e L.A.Assoc,abt gttng m nm entrd,& Mr.D.cnsltd m,& I dd n objct,& it w passd(I w told)b a unan risng vote.

Y prob knw v e brkdwn v prof.H.P.Beach on e occsn v hs vry frst lctre i Madisn t e sem'y.It w serious hrt-trbl(qt unsspctd)& w h ordrd t cll evryng off.

Mrs.B.wrt t Mrs.Perkns abt thr cming hre,& she replied v crse.I 'buttd in' wth sggstion tt th g t Glndle San tl th cd fnd wt s bst.Bt z e pres v e Sem offrd Mr.B.6 mos hlth leave,h decidd n t g nywhr at prsnt,thnkng u f our trbl. I wndr if y ev see e Gmewells?I c n mk out jst wt e cnditn v e Meth Brd s.E womn hv jst commissnd I9 wrkrs i L.A.-4 v th f China. W kp on hre i our serene wy(!) & Mrs.Merritt's hlth & enrgy s mst phenml.Hr niece,Mrs.Adams,s smng v a invld,bt n seriously so,& apprs t b imprvng. This I pray m b e nxt wd fr y,whI hpe t gt bf vry lng. Wth chldrn offtn

Claremont,(U.S.A.)Dec.I4/28.

Dear George & Kate;

I was delighted to get the last bulletin dated Dec.8th ,announcing that Kate had"had no set-back for several days",was making " slow gains,& sleeping better". I should have replied earlier,but I expected every day a letter from Mrs.Sheffield,wh.has turned up-two weeks on the way..-this morning. Miss Bertha P.Reed of our Pkg. Station,now retiring,has been in La Mesa with Miss Porter since arriving in Sept..but has now come to Pilgrim Place (having a room with Miss Bartlett formerly of Smyrna)I mean of course a room in her house,and the noon meal with the rest of us,generally a dozen or fifteen. Miss Porter has been 'under the weather'for several weeks,especially at the time of the death of her second brother,Edwards,ae.87,Dec.3rd, but is getting better now. Mr.Jas.W.P. will be 9I yrs of age in Jan.next,if spared till then.His health is very good all things considered. The "Flu" has been thro this region and stopped both the schools and the colleges after Thanksgiving time,and in some instances for a second period. Many of our P.P. circle were affected,but all are better now. We never heard of this affliction till March I887,when I was with my wife & children returning to China,and I had a touch of it while at Dr.Graves'(So.Bap.)hospitable home (Canton) I have today a Report from Dr.Jno.C.Burgess,to his Princeton backers of conditions in the Yenching University,which seems to be highly encouraging.One Chinese authority is quoted as saying that about 5,000 people are directly or indirectly working in or for that big institution,including a lot of workmen as well as dealers &c,and the educational staff. "And the Fowls of the lit on the branches thereof"! There seems to be a deadlock over Famine Relief,and no wonder.The "Govt" is doing little or nothing in the face of the lrgest amount of suffering that has ever been seen in China since foreigners went in any numbers. It is just 50 yrs since I was giving out relief,& recovering from combined typhus and typhoid fevers-the only one I think who had the "Famine fever" and recovered.

Claremont - Dec. 25

Dear Dr.George;

I was glad to learn from your last bulletin that our dear Kate is "improving",but the diet seems much too exiguous for the best effect.But as King George seems to be pulling thro'we have have high hopes for Kate,even if not fed on "Violet Rays" in the back!! We had a little flurry of cold weather because a pile of frigid air in Idaho slipped out of its tackling,and for four night there was more or less smudging down in the Pomona Valley,but not here on the hights. We were invited to Dr.Brooks on the evg.of the 24th,and to Dr.Ewings on the 25th(noon)each time there were ten in all. Mrs.Merritt was flooded with cards and remembrances of all kinds,which was a great pleasure. Miss Bertha P.Reed,late principal of the School for high-class women in Peking,came here from La Mesa recently,and has a room over Miss Bartlett'e quarters. Miss Grace McConnaughey,fresh from Fen chou(Shansi), arrived two weeks ago,to be with her mother.(She returned at special request

There seems to be little that is important enough to telegraph from China, as you say. It is very difficult with all the China papers at hand to know how to interpret the accounts which they give. Pkg. is in a ruined condition, and the effects are far reaching, & will be yet more so.

This carries with it my love and many prayers precede and will follow it.

Always & Evermore yours,

Arthur H. Ming —

in Aug. 1926, to piece out a vacancy until the return of Mr. Reynolds.)

Thank you for your enclosures, not only about China politics, &c, but also the World and the general missionary situation, all of which I pass on to others even more ignorant than myself. It was very kind of you to plan to send me Miss Louise Strong's book. Her father sent me a circular about the paper-covered edition. Some of those papers I think are the ones I have seen, but perhaps not. He said he had a cablegram that she was "Flying to Kabul", but I do not suppose she would have been allowed to do anything of that sort now.

We have ideal winter weather-except those four days-and as yet not much rain. My dearest Love to Kate-Bee, with steady prayers and unintermittent affection for you both.

Evermore yours,

Arthur H. Ming —

In writing to Dr. Strong I quoted what you said about her "direct action" in getting at the facts, and asvised her father to send it to her for her encouragement.

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P.S. By the last China mail I have a personal letter from Gen. Chang Chih-chiang, enclosing the two earliest issues of a new circular paper that he has prepared, called the "Great Road" (Hung Tao). It is also a Society into which members are admitted by pledges, and they must be signed and certified. There are no political allusions, much less any information in his letter. He signs it with the apostolic benediction & closes with Amen. A unique communication in my experience.

c stnd.If I hd gn it wd hv bn wth a retrn tckt crefly securd & w a empty pock-
et! Thr s anthr Pil Pl dwllng going up nxt t e one whr Miss Bartltt lvs-
bt only one story. E annul mtg occrs nxt wk,wn it s xpctd tt smng wl b sttld
abt gttng a prmannt sec-& bsinss mn,e need v wh s incrsngly flt evry mnth.

W hv bn hving e dedicatn v e "Guildhll" v e Cl. Ch.ths pst wk,clmntng on
e 8th wth addresses,&c.It wl reqre grt tact t lnk up a cmmunty v unk tastes w
a church t wh fr e lrgr nmbr d n belng.Thr wl b reprts v e xrcises i e Cong,v
crse. I d n undrstnd hw yr nw wk affcts yr livng arrngemnts?Ds it mean tt
y r t hv mre meals i e City?If so whr wl yr residuum v hme lfe g t? I nvr
gaind a cohernt idea v wt i w tt y bgt wn y gt yr flat?S it permanncy v occu-
tn t protct yrslf agt e ownr's slling out,o smng tt detrmns who yr nghbrs r t
b.(I remmbr tt Dr.Gamewell tld m tt e aprtmnt n B-way tt ths use cst $150 per
mo!!)Wt s t bcm v e humn race whl w g on at ths rate? "Oh,I wd n lve frev-I wd
n if I cd;Bt I need n fret abt it 'cause I cdn't if I wd "!

I d knw wheth y hv ev knwn abt Dr.C.H.Hubbrd,who w pstor v e Pkg Un.
Chrch fr 1914-17? H w pstr v e Pres.Ch i Carpnteria wn w wnt thro thr i Jly
'26,bt hvng hrt trbl hd t gv up e nxt sprng & mvd t L.A.Bt h hd n gt sttld bf
n hd a relpse,& died,leavng hs wfe hrt-brokn. She s a frnd v Mrs.Parker,wfe v
a hgh-schl teachr frmrly v Tacoma,nw v El Monte btn hre & L.S. These ladies
m hre t cll(& hv bnnr wth u at Mrs.Sell's clse b)2 dys ago.Peopl tt hv bn i
China r nvr qt lke commn flks,& nvr cease thr intrst t hearng whr A & B r nw,
t ev bcm v C & D?? I enclse Mrs.S's latst.It s stl mch too soon t hr fr E-
lizbth,bt w r assurd tt she s-Smwhr! I sppse tt e Martns wnt i Dec.o r going
k abt ths tm-bt WHY hv th nvr wrttn m a lne? E ladies seem to b retrning t
Foochw,mr thn elsewhr. Mr.Whitaker(Lintsing)hs snt a glowing acct v hs recptn-
wth hs fam- e bg mtg,30 baptizd,a lrge nmbr recvd on 'probatn',& 11 babies bp-
tizd.Z lng z e War kps awy thr r fe enou,bt n wn dsrdrly troops stroll thro tt
region. W sppse tt und Jpnse protctn Fam Rlf v sm srt wl b gvn i Shtng ths
wntr,bt hv n dfnte wd yt(lmst 2 wks wthout a Shai paper.)

A "capcity crgo" v Love gs wth ths hmbl mssve,& s precedd & ffd b mny
Prayers f y bth & yr wrk. Ever Yrs, Arthur H. Illing

Dear George;

I must have acknowledged yrs of Dec.22nd in my last, but I had not then read the accompanying pamphlet on Co-operation and Teaching, wh. is brimfull of experience, ~~and~~ suggestions & warnings. What a difficult thing it is to do anything whatever, and how natural to regret that we ever supposed that it cd be done! Dr. Tucker who attended the Det. Convention was much pleased with it, and he is a better judge than most, for he & Dr. Emma were determined in their lifework by their going to the 2nd & the 4th in the series, more than 30 yrs ago. There is a world of difference between then and now in every line, but that so many thousand young people have shaken off adult restraints and yet are deeply concerned over national and international moral and spiritual matters is most encouraging. I think I inquired in my last what is the view of the societies engaged in Mission work about the evident reluctance (refusal rather) of the churches to respond to the calls which they themselves have authorized? Do you know anything about Dr. Geo. L. Davis, Pkg., who returned 'on his own' more than a year ago, with no consultation with his Bp. Grose?

I hear that the Meth. Ch. is even harder pressed than ours. How is it with the Pres., the "Am. Church" and the Reformed people.?

I know that you have no time to reply to idle questions, so I do not expect a reply!

Lovingly yours, Ming Emp'r His x mark.

Claremont, Cal. Dec. 30th 1928.

Dear George & Kate-Bee!!

This is to acknowledge your Christmas card, with the joyful news (from Ithica) that "Kate is much better" which I am hoping and also praying may continue to be the case. I have just recv'd the two volumes of Miss Strong's travels, which I expect to examine soon. Her father wrote me that she had sent an "air-gram" that she was "Flying to Kabul", just about the time when all the resident foreigners were 'flying' away from there. AS you say, she is enterprising and does not appear to own any "arm-chair", like other correspondents. Many thanks for your discriminating clippings which I pass around to the (samewhat limited) intelligentsia on China matters. I thumb thro' huge piles of N.Y. Times pages, but rarely find even a dried plum-all for lack of an Index. Why do you not stir up the editor-is it Dr. Finley?-or the Manager or some one till they use a few grains of common sense??? Dr. Lucius Porter has sent me a family letter (copy) in which he tells of the meeting in N.Y. of "some 40 Sinologists" to discuss ways to make China better known to schools & univer-

nighted land. I have been hammering at that "since when", but
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do this Pomona & So. California, & told him so when he called
his arrival. I find it difficult to be as optimistic as
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Boulder Dam throws rainbow haloes in all directions-except
Dear Love to you both for the beautiful New Year-and after al-
r perpetual beneficiary and Admirer, Arthur G. Ming —
at Dr. Gibb, of Yen Ching Univ. is going to China (after being
h. Bd "for lack of funds") with Dr. Kammerer, a very influen-
ointment. He is sailing of the Pres. Madison, he says.

c stnd.If I hd gn it wd hv bn wth a retrn tckt crefly securd & w a empty pouk-
et! Thr s anthr Pil Pl dwllng going up nxt t e one whr Miss Bartltt lvs-
bt only one story. E annul mtg occrs nxt wk,wn it s xpctd tt smng wl b sttld
abt gttng a prmannt sec-& bsinss mn,e need v wh s incrsngly flt evry mnth.

W hv bn hving e dedicatn v e "Guildhll" v e Cl. Ch.ths pst wk,clmntng on
e 8th wth addresses,&c.It wl reqre grt tact t lnk up a cmmunty v unk tastes w
a church t wh fr e lrgr nmbr d n belng.Thr wl b reprts v e xrcises i e Cong,v
crse. I d n undrstnd hw yr nw wk affcts yr livng arrngemnts?Ds it mean tt
y r t hv mre meals i e City?If so whr wl yr residuum v hme lfe g t? I nvr
gaind a cohernt idea v wt i w tt y bgt wn y gt yr flat?S it permanncy v occu-
tn t protct yrslf agt e ownr's slling out,o smng tt detrmns who yr nghbrs r t
b.(I remmbr tt Dr.Gamewell tld m tt e aprtmnt n B-way tt ths use cst $150 per
mo!!)Wt s t bcm v e humn race whl w g on at ths rate? "Oh,I wd n lve frev-I wd
n if I cd;Bt I need n fret abt it 'cause I cdn't if I wd "!

I d knw wheth y hv ev knwn abt Dr.C.H.Hubbrd,who w pstor v e Pkg Un.
Chrch fr 1914-17? H w pstr v e Pres.Ch i Carpnteria wn w wnt thro thr i Jly
26,bt hvng hrt trbl hd t gv up e nxt sprng & mvd t L.A.Bt h hd n gt sttld bf
hd a relpse,& died,leavng hs wfe hrt-brokn. She s a frnd v Mrs.Parker,wfe v
hgh-schl teachr frmrly v Tacoma,nw v El Monte btn hre & L.S. These ladies
m hre t cll(& hv bnnr wth u at Mrs.Sell's clse b)2 dys ago.Peopl tt hv bn i
hina r nvr qt lke commn flks,& nvr cease thr intrst i hearng whr A & B r nw,
ev bcm v C & D?? I enclse Mrs.S's latst.It s stl mch too soon t hr fr E-
zbth,bt w r assurd tt she s-Smwhr! I sppse tt e Martns wnt i Dec.o r going
abt ths tm-bt WHY hv th nvr wrttn m a lne? E ladies seem to b retrning t
Foochw,mr thn elsewhr. Mr.Whitaker(Lintsing)hs snt a glowing acct v hs recptn-
wth hs fam- e bg mtg,30 baptizd,a lrge nmbr recvd on 'probatn',& II babies bp-
tizd.Z lng z e War kps awy thr r fe enou,bt n wn dsrdrly troops stroll thro tt
region. W sppse tt und Jpnse protctn Fam Rlf v sm srt wl b gvn i Shtng ths
wntr,bt hv n dfnte wd yt(lmst 2 wks wthout a Shai paper.)

A "capcity crgo" v Love gs wth ths hmbl mssve,& s precedd & ffd b mny
Prayers f y bth & yr wrk. Ever Yrs, Arthur H. Ling

Dear George;

I must have acknowledged yrs of Dec.22nd in my last, but I had not then read the accompanying pamphlet on Co-operation and Teaching, wh. is brimfull of experience, ~~and~~ suggestions & warnings. What a difficult thing it is to do anything whatever, and how natural to regret that we ever supposed that it cd be done! Dr. Tucker who attended the Det. Convention was much pleased with it, and he is a better judge than most, for he & Dr. Emma were determined in their lifework by their going to the 2nd & the 4th in the series, more than 30 yrs ago. There is a world of difference between then and now in every line, but that so many thousand young people have shaken off adult restraints and yet are deeply concerned over national and international moral and spiritual matters is most encouraging. I think I inquired in my last what is the view of the societies engaged in Mission work about the evident reluctance (refusal rather) of the churches to respond to the calls which they themselves have authorized? Do you know anything about Dr. Geo. L. Davis, Pkg., who returned 'on his own' more than a year ago, with no consultation with his Bp. Grose?

I hear that the Meth. Ch. is even harder pressed than ours. How is it with the Pres., the "Am. Church" and the Reformed people.?

I know that you have no time to reply to idle questions, so I do not expect a reply!

Lovingly yours, Ming Emp'r His x mark.

Claremont, Cal. Dec. 30th 1928.

Dear George & Kate-Bee!!

This is to acknowledge your Christmas card, with the joyful news (from Ithica) that "Kate is much better" which I am hoping and also praying may continue to be the case. I have just recv'd the two volumes of Miss Strong's travels, which I expect to examine soon. Her father wrote me that she had sent an "air-gram" that she was "Flying to Kabul", just about the time when all the resident foreigners were 'flying' away from there. AS you say, she is enterprising and does not appear to own any "arm-chair", like other correspondents. Many thanks for your discriminating clippings which I pass around to the (samewhat limited) intelligentsia on China matters. I thumb thro' huge piles of N.Y. Times pages, but rarely find even a dried plum-all for lack of an Index. Why do you not stir up the editor-is it Dr. Finley?-or the Manager or some one till they use a few grains of common sense??? Dr. Lucius Porter has sent me a family letter (copy) in which he tells of the meeting in N.Y. of "some 40 Sinologists" to discuss ways to make China better known to schools & univer-

sities in this benighted land. I have been hammering at that "since when", but if "40 Sinologists", with a com. of 7 (of wh. Dr. Lucius P. is one) meet in Washington in Jan. they ought to make something of a buzz later on. I am hoping that Pres. Edmunds will do this for Pomona & So. California, & told him so when he called on me soon after his arrival. I find it difficult to be as optimistic as Dr. Porter seems to be, but whenever the numerous heads of the Nationalists can agree, show some traces of real democracy, and take serious account of the unutterable sufferings of unknown millions of their People, we can look up a little. We have lovely weather-only four cold days when some algid air fell overboard from Montana (or Idaho) and much less rain than sometimes. All crops have turned out better than ever, except alone Grapes, over wh. there is a united Wail! But the Boulder Dam throws rainbow haloes in all directions-except toward Arizona! Dear Love to you both for the beautiful New Year-and after also. Evermore your perpetual beneficiary and Admirer, Arthur G. Ming —

You probably know that Dr. Gibb, of Yenching Univ. is going to China (after being tossed out be the Meth. Bd "for lack of funds") with Dr. Kammerer, a very influential and imprtant appointment. He is sailing of the Pres. Madison, he says.

Claremont, Jan. II/29. 2.45 p.m.

Dear Kate & George;

G's lttr v e 7th-note rathr-hs jst bn pt nt m hands, & I am movd t a imdte reply t brk t y e sad nws tt cm ths a.m. i a tlgrm fr Jas. T. Porter: "Aunt Mary passd awy suddnly ths aftrnoon"-wh w ystrdy. Ths w n delvrd t m tl IO ths a.m. I hd a bg envlp dirctd t hr, fl v reprts fr e missn, a lng clp-png fr e Pkg Leadr (tkn fr e N.C.Herald-w a detaild nrrtv v e hrrbl state v war & fam i Kansu, whr e wrtr (a missnry v e "Asmblies v God," hs livd-i Chekiang & thn i Kansu, hs bn i China I blv IO yrs & mr. It s e mst hrrbl acct tt I hv ev seen v atrcities i China, a attmpt on e prt v e Mohmdns t kll All e Chnse & mk a Em-pre f thslvs on e ruins! W hv bn hvng lttrs fr Miss P. lmst evry wk, & m lst w only abt a wk ago, snding m lttrs v hrs t see, & retrning sm v mne. She w 82 yrs old Nov 22/28, & hd bn failing grdually bt w hre dd n knw zactly wt t thnk v it. It w sm tm lst yr tt she hd a strk v paral, aft wh hr str w seriously undrmind. She w brvely trying t wk out a suitbl Memorial acct v our Dr. Victoria Murdock-who hlpd build one v e Pil. Pl. cottags. Miss P. hd lrd prepard a shrt sktch wh appeard i e Missy Hrld, bt she wntd ths t b fullr & mch mr detaild. Bt she found it so dfc t gt trstwrthy detls tt it w a grt trial t hr, & I sppse she mst hv lft hr labr v love unfnshd aft 1! Miss Brtha Reed (retird fr Pkg) who hs bn i e P. Pl f sm wks cming fr La Mesa, retrnd thr at once ths noon, t arrve i San Diego ths p. m. & prob t L. Mesa late. I w waiting f Miss P. t retrn a 8 pge lettr fr Mrs. E.W.S. wrttn at e end v Dec (rcvd hr Jan 7th) gving prtculrs v thr N.Y. doings.

I wntd hr t see it frst. It wl prob cm bk t m wn Miss R. retrns bt I wl n delay f tt. Hr going mks a gap i mltitudes v lives & hrts. Fw hv kn hr lngr thn I-smng ov 63 yrs. Hr bro Henry w m cllge, & sem. clssmte & lfelng frnd.

"Thr s n union hre v hrts Tt hth n hre a end-bt n a prmannt end, thnk e Lord. G's xplanatn abt tt Times Index remnds m v "A. Ward's" story v e mn tt w confind "Twnty-sevn lng yrs i a prisn. At lngth a brght tho't strck hm-h opnd e wndw & got o

Claremont: Jan 2-3

Dear Kate-Bee, & George Double-You;

E lst wd fr y w George's bulletn w e I5th, i wh h sd tt y wr progrssng slowly ("Festina lente" s e crrct trm.) Tt s mch bttr thn n t "progrss at 1!, bt ds n suit e cse at 1. I hv n seen tt bk v Obed Johnson's t wh G. refrs. Thr s a vst fld thr wh hs bn wrkd b a gd nmbr v peopl lrd, bt mstly Brtsh writrs. I hv 'impinged on anthr nail' (p'eng ting-tzu) z aft hnting f a lng tm i svrl copies v e N.Y. Times, i e lattr prt I cd n fnd ny Indx at 1! Why d th n tl on e frnt p whr it s??? M lst t y w I blv wrttn on e I2th, jst aft w hd hrd v M.H.P's sddn deprtre. E funerl w set f 3 p.m. on e I4th (Mndy). Marie wntd t g, & v crse I shd d so. Br. Brooks flt tt h mst rpresnt Pil Pl, & Mr. Hand w gld t g lso, wh w a xclnt pln z drivng so far s a tx on mscles & nrves. W lft hre at 8.IO, lnchd at S. Diego, & aft rstng gt t La M. b 2.20. Mrs. Portr's hse w fll v cmpny, e sn fr L.A., & oths wm I dd n knw. E srvce begn a lit aft 3, e spking w b Dr. Scuddr (brfly) Dr. Brooks, lso brf, & Mr. Hill e fr-mr pstor, nw at L.M. Heights. I spk a lit lss thn 2o min v M.H.P's Herdity, Educa-tn, & hghly varied Envirnmnt, & e mpt v hr wk at hm z wl z abroad. Evry seat i e chrch (abt 300) w tkn. E cskt w opnd tt 1 mt see hr i e majstc repse v dth. W lft at 4.30 b e 'inside route' mch lngr thn tt b e coast, reachng hre-aft a "snack" at Fallbrook-b 9.45, 306 mls!! Z thr s n hd-rst i a auto nei M.n I gt ny sleep, & w wr rdy f bd wn w arrivd. Bt Marie wakd & rose at e usual tm, gt 3 meals tt dy (z w hd gvn notce t Miss Cmpbll tt w shd n b hre t dnnr) suprintndd e woms tt cms t wsh & sweep, rd e paprs a.m. & evg, md a cll on e Prkns t tl th wt hd bn dn, recvd a cll hrslf, md ao cll on Miss Brtlett, & obsrvd tt she dd n "feel ny effts" fr e xper! Tt dy w xactly 2 mos shrt v hr 86th brthdy annvrsry, b 2 mos.!! I wl enclse t y Mary's lst lettrs, z th gv a vivid idea v hr improvd cndition. E wrtng s mch firmr thn i ny v those f sm mos, & hr rnge v topics mch wider thn smtms. Hr lst lt-tr w a reply t m lst, & wrttn e dy bf she died, She hd pt up 1 e lttrs tt I snt hr, stmpd e envlp rdy t mail, flly dirctd & drppd it i a pckt v e auto whr it w ds-

out!! I yr bf hrd v ths-o v ny oth-nwspapr Indx i a bk pge,tho I hv nw & thn seen it on e Ist p v e Times. Why shd th n hv a stnding notce on e frnt p mrgin:"INDEX ON P -"? Mrs.Perkns lnt m "Old Buddha" b e "Princess"!!! "Der Ling"

It s e mst unutrbl rubbsh posng z hst tt w ev knwn.She hs n knw e dfce btn e Pkg jugglrs(mai-i ti)& e Shtng,&c, "Boxers"(I Hê Ch'üan-a nm wh w orgintd i e crrspndnce btn P'ang Ch.& Hsiao Chang(L.M.S.)i 1899-1900,& thnce wnt l ov e wrld. Mrs.Amnt snt t Miss Reed a clippng fr e Clvelnd Plaindealr,dated L.A. Jan.Ist i wh i w affrmd tt ths "Prncess" "as it hs jst leakd out" hd f 3 yrs bn hlding a court on a Islnd far wst v Mxico,bt "rentd fr e Mex Gvt"! Hre she hd a army v 20 Am ex-marines(at $100 pr mo) & a hd marne,Arthur J.Burks,at $200 pr mo.Spnsh dncrs,&c,&c,&c!! It s ths sm A.J.B.who writes a flowry (& prepsterous)Review v ths "grt bk" pblshd i e Jan.No v e "PanPacfc Progrss",L.A.

Y wr qt off e trck z e kd v pblcity tt e sinologs wr aft.It s n e nwspapr brnd,bt dfnte & wl ordrd courses i colleges,& univrsities i Ch hst,litrtre, phil,art,&c,&c,sch z sm v u hv bn urging f "a trm v yrs",wth absol n effct.

I tld Dr.Edmunds tt I tho't e Lrd hd snt hm hre t d tt f Pom Coll z a smple. I am so gld tt y boild dwn yr "Flu" t a fw dys-o hrs,& tt y tking "Ovaltine"! I hv bn readng abt it "snce when",bt dd n knw wheth it w a drug o a food,spte v e 'ads'. Yr bst nws s abt Kate.E Lord blss y Both!! I snt K's lovely lit frst lettr on t Miss P,bt I hpe t gt it bk agn wn Miss R.retrns.

I wnt t e Jr.Repub(at a fw hrs notce)Jan 6th,& spk t 102 boys on "Behold I mk l ngs New". Mr.Wrght,e Supt.,wrt m-recvd ths a.m-"Yr tlk 1st Sndy mst hv bn inspird,f e ideas y emphasizd wr e ones w hd bn drvng hrd at durng e pst mnth o two,bt wh w hd n bn abl t imprss efctvly on e group z a whl.Bt if y cd hv hrd e dscussns alng these lines v fault-fndng,& bd language i e Council Mtg 1st nght,& sensed e rng v detrminatn i e voices v e various officrs i e N.Yrs'progrm,y wd knw hw grtefl w fell f 1st Sndy". Mrs.Merritt & I r ea wndrflly well,& w hv ne v u hd ny "Flu" ei,& w dd Not "rap dmwood" eithr!

Mch Love & e Blessin[illegible]

cvrd,& snt t m,gttng hre 2 dys aft hr funrl! "Being dead she yt speakth".

I lso enclse a lttr fr Mrs.Pck i reply t mne,& a crd fr Mrs.Wagner.L v these y wl please snd bk e nxt tm G.writes. W hv hd mr rain snce I wrt bt w r n qt up w e avrge f ths seasm. Z cmpard wth e dstrssng weathr v oth prts v e country w/r hgly favrd & hv mny,mny blssngs. Mr.J.W.P. hs wrttn t Dr.Brooks askng hm tt g t see hm,& h wl b thr b ths tm,hvng lft 1st nght. Miss Clrk,fr L.Ang.,a dear cousn v e P's,wl b wth hm z a cmpanion,Mrs.Hyde e housekpr z bg. Mrs.Scudde remrkd "La Mesa wl nvr b e sm agn"!

Ystrdy w e 48th annivrsry v e brth v our son Hnry who w drwnd(1906)i Geneva Lke Wis trying t sve a yng womn(hs stngrphr)who cd n w swim,& who clung t hm so tt h cd n gt out. Dr.L.C.P. wrt m a beautifl yest wh wm b air mail yest a.m.

Mch Love t y both,

Evr yrs,

Arthur H. Walking

Claremont, Jan. 2nd '29

Best Beloved Kate-Bee;

That was a lovely and thrice welcome note that was tucked in with the clipping! It came in the dying hours of 1928, and its fragrance overflows into the New Year! It is not really a loss to get out of our daily maelstrom, as we always find when we must stop

revolving, and give ourselves to our "interior self", as you have been doing - I have most earnestly besought the Lord to teach you what it is his purpose to have you know, and then to restore your physical powers revised and enlarged.

I hope you had a more restful holiday than is common! Here the Bible constituency was all invited to the Evenings (as last year) but he and his wife each had a belated attack

If 'Flu', I only the day before
was it decided to get anoth-
er hostess. Energetic Mrs Mer-
ritt took it in hand, got
Mrs (Rev.) Brooks interested,
made salads, &c, all the fam.
attended. The exercises all
the fam. (12.30 - 4.30) came
home, only to go out to
make a call on a semi-
invalid! (In addition to this
she was treasurer.) Each one
pd 35 cts, there were 30 to
eat at many tables in the
grassy back yard. There
were 7 octogenarians pres-
ent perhaps 8 - 2 sexagena-
rians: no end! The money
cost was $9 or 10, and no

deficit. The thermometer was at 70° all the time. Some were bare-headed, some ladies had straw hats, as did Dr. Brooks. The ladies plied their hdfs to keep off the flies. After the meal we all met in the space east of the Brooks' mansion, and Dr. Sortin presided. Many addresses were made — of which I heard nothing — as they went inside, I sang the "Suwanee River" & other fresh songs —

May the blessing of the Lord abide with you "all the days" — With personal love, ever yours, Arthur H. Ming —

Claremont(U.S.A.)Jan.31st '29.

Dear George & Kate-Bee;

'Peace & Tranquillity'be with you! Thanks for many clippings. I am enclosing t y e Progrm v e Commissn v e Dctrs Wagnrs,1st Sndy i Pom.E whl srvce w vry varied b i l dd n tk mr thn I hr & IO min! I dd n hr mch v wt w sd xcpt Dr.Brooks earnst & tmely wds v commissn. E Cong hs jst cm w e intsrtng art b G.W.H. on tt T'ong businss abt wh h s a authrity-z on so mny oth ngs! E nmbr mks a xclnt apprance. I lso encle a lettr fr Miss Swyrt Miss Porter,(v blssd memory)wh w snt t m,& wh y need n retrn. Lkewse 1st lttr fr Harry Martin,& one fr hs frmr secrtry wh I hpe wl delght y z mch z i hs e China peopl hre who hv seen it!! N.B.Please retrn those 2 lttrs.

E Ingrms r cmng t e U.S. ths yr,via Eurpe,so tt I shl m see th,tm-y regrt. Lso e Wildrs,wm I hpe t see. I hv a idea tt I mt g t Honolulu t see Mrs. E.W.S.,& if e W's stp thr ov a prt v a dy cm bk wth th,bt ths s l vague.

I d n knw wheth y knw e Prof.Geer,who livd hre,ws wfe w a rltve v Dr.Luella Miner?Hs wfe died 1st yr,& h wnt east,bt retrnd. Two dys h w killd on e Santa Fe trcks at e crssng(Alexndr Ave.)nearst t our house.Mrs.Merritt w i a auto wth Miss Ewing jst a fw minutes aftwd.Thr seems n xplantn possbl wh h dd n wait,z oths dd tl e train jst due wnt b. Hs companion,a yng lady rlatv w killd,& ao lady s n xpctd t lve-i e Uplnd hspitl nw.

Dr.Larkin s thrwng hmslf wth immnse enrgy nt e Africa miss'y mtgs tt r hld-w a ch suppr t wh I d n g-i e guildhll.Mr.& Mrs.Frnkln Warner r a ds-tnct addition t out crcle. Dr.Edwin W.Bishop(Lansing,retird)hs jst cm f a lit stay hre. Dr.Ewing pretnds tt ths s "e only Bishp tt e Cong chrchs hv'bt thr r at least 2 othrs. Dr.Frnk Sanders s due i Mar w hr. Harold Haskell,e 2nd sn v e Bulgarian missy fam,wnt off nt sm woods & apparntly committd suicde jst aft spkng at a Sndy evg mtg.H w a membr v e choir,& waitd on e table whr w hv our meals! It s inxplcbl-a trrbl blw t e parnts.

Claremont,Feb.8/29.

740

Beloved Kate-Bee;

I w rejoicd on e 4th b seeng agn yr hndwrtng & t knw t y r abl t read agn,& t wrte,bt prob n t "rthmetic'wh s mch wrse thn ei! Aft redng yr lettr I wnt t gt e Feb.Atlntc(wh w hv ths yr bt wh I sldm lk at)t see wt ths brkn'Krutch'hs t sy tt y shd wste yr tm on hm,bt I w n abl t decde tt dfc qu! I feel i seeng-sldm xamingng-sch artcls z dd e rstic parshnr v e Ch v Eng rctor who hd bn preachng on e xistnce & "attributes" v God.He remrkd t e rctor:"I cn't hlp thnkng prson,tt thr do be a God, f al y say!" Yes,e promotn v Mary Porter,frnd v 2 gnerations,mks e wrld dft.Thr wr s mny ngs tt w 'jst nt-rlly'yundrstd,& dd n hv t xplain. I found b scnng m lettr-bk tt snce m retrn fr m vst eastwd,June '27,I hd wrttn hr 85 lettrs,& she prob e sm t m,n l v th xtendd bt kping touch wth mttrs v comm intrst.Nw thr s n one t snd China lttr t,w e crtnty tt th wl gv wlcm sds-lghts on famil bt prtly unk stuatns: Miss Bertha Reed,who sts nxt t m at dinnr,& Miss McConnaughey who lve lwth hr fam,

Claremont(U.S.A.)Jan.31st '29.

Dear George & Kate-Bee;

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E Ingrms r cmng t e U.S. ths yr,via Eurpe,so tt I shl m see th,tmy regrt. Lso e Wildrs,wm I hpe t see. I hv a idea tt I mt g t Honolulu t see Mrs. E.W.S.,& if e W's stp thr ov a prt v a dy cm bk wth th,bt ths s l vague.

I d n knw wheth y knw e Prof.Geer,who livd hre,ws wfe w a rltve v Dr.Luella Miner?Hs wfe died 1st yr,& h wnt east,bt retrnd. Two dys h w killd on e Santa Fe trcks at e crssng(Alexndr Ave.)nearst t our house.Mrs.Merritt w i a auto wth Miss Ewing jst a fw minutes aftwd.Thr seems n xplantn possbl why h dd n wait,z oths dd tl e train jst due wnt b. Hs companion,a yng lady rlatv w killd,& ao lady s n xpctd t lve-i e Uplnd hspitl nw.

Dr.Larkin s thrwng hmslf wth immnse enrgy nt e Africa miss'y mtgs tt r hld-w a ch suppr t wh I d n g-i e guildhll.Mr.& Mrs.Frnkln Warner r a ds-tnct addition t out crcle. Dr.Edwin W.Bishop(Lansing,retird)hs jst cm f a lit stay hre. Dr.Ewing pretnds tt ths s "e only Bishp tt e Cong chrchs hv"bt thr r at least 2 othrs. Dr.Frnk Sanders s due i Mar w hr. Harold Haskell,e 2nd sn v e Bulgarian missy fam,wnt off nt sm woods & apparntly committd suicde jst aft spkng at a Sndy evg mtg.H w a membr v e choir,& waitd on e table whr w hv our meals! It s inxplcbl-a trrbl blw t e parnts.

Claremont,Feb.8/29.

Bloved Kate-Bee;

I w rejoicd on e 4th b seeng agn yr hndwrtng & t knw t y r abl t read agn,& t wrte,bt prob n t "rthmetic'wh s mch wrse thn ei! Aft redng yr lettr I wnt t gt e Feb.Atlntc(wh w hv ths yr bt wh I sldm lk at)t see wt ths brkn'Krutch'hs t sy tt y shd wste yr tm on hm,bt I w n abl t decde tt dfc qu! I feel i seeng-sldm xamingng-sch artcls z dd e rstic parshnr v e Ch v Eng rctor who hd bn preachng on e xistnce & "attributes" v God.He remrkd t e rctor:"I cn't hlp thnkng prson,tt thr do be a God, f al y say!" Yes,e promotn v Mary Porter,frnd v 2 gnerations,mks e wrld dft.Thr wr s mny ngs tt w 'jst nt-rlly'yundrstd,& dd n hv t xplain. I found b scnng m lettr-bk tt snce m retrn fr m vst eastwd,June '27,I hd wrttn hr 85 lettrs,& she prob e sm t m,n l w th xtendd bt kping touch wth mttrs v comm intrst.Nw thr s n one t snd China lttr t,w e crtnty tt th wl gv wlcm sds-lghts on famil bt prtly unk stuatns: Miss Bertha Reed,who sts nxt t m at dinnr,& Miss McConnaughey who lve lwth hr fam,

E nxt tm thr s a clppng pt 'a dne.tstl.m hw Kate e gttng on on.

Evrmre yrs,

Arthur H. Illing

n far awy,hv cm i t hlp out m isolatn,z wl z "Jack" & Mary Lyons jst arndi e

crner,who hv joind up wth e Cong crcle,& who knw our flks i China. Mr.J.W.P.

who wl b ae 9I i a fw dys tlgrphd lst wk t L.C.P. at Cmbrdge to cm t La Mesa t

cnfr wth hm.It happnd tt thr w a gap i e semstr jst thn so he rushd hre,& wnt

bk -I sppse-jst z soon z possbl. Bt e dy aft e arrivd Mr.P.fell heavly on e

floor whl drssng,& hrt hs hd,so tt it w nec t wait tl h cd regain str f e bsinss.

I w delghtd t knw tt thr ev "talk" v yr cmng t So.Cal.,z thr mt b a dim

possblity tt y wd remmbr tt thr s a plc hr f 'Pilgrims'& lso-i emrgncies-f strn-

grs! Wt a Joy tt wd b!!! Mr.& Mrs.Warner leave Apr Ist(ominous dte)& h hs invitd

Sec.Barton t cm & use thr(wl frnshd & hghly cnvenient)cottge z lng z h likes. I

hd lrd wrttn t hm askng t cmsdr seriously movng hre,t b freed fr e othwse unes

bl brdns v being Trustee v This & lso v Tthat,z f mst v hs lfe i e U.S.h hs bn.

A lttr fr China yest tlls v e lootng v e Tucker house i Tê chou,by bndts

cming i thro e ktchn,t rgt e Relief fnds tt th supposd t b stord thr(Arthur & hs

mothr wr rghly treatd,sm $200 wrth v ngs wr tkn(bt hr furs retrnd at hr reqst)

Frankie rushd ov t Ladies'hse exclaiming "Xcuse m f intrrptng y at suppr,bt

soldiers r lootng our house,so I cm awy!". Wse lad!! E Drs.Wagner r t sail on e

I4th. I thnk I mntiond Mch Love lwys & evrmore,

Arthur H. Illing

I w

bsy

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b h

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ny

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&c

n

hv gt sttld hre i e 2nd story v e"Blaisdll Cttge" f abt a mnth. Dr.Brooks s endeavring t gt e Porter funds f e Pil Place i a negotiabl frm,bt Mr.J.W.P. hs n bn abl t see ny one,snce Dr.L.C.P. lft La Mesa aft abt a weeks'stay fr e 7th t e 9th. Thr w a mst "unseasnble" cld spll lst wk,& a suddn "smudging" v citrus orchyrds aft sm hd pt awy thr stoves thnking tt e dngr w pst! Cnsdrbl injury w prob dn t e crp e xtnt v wh wl n b crtnly knwn f a lit tm. E ornges r mr abndnt ev thn lst yr,bt mny v th r mch smallr. I wl snd y copies v sm v Mrs.Tuckrs acct v e robbry i thr dining-room i Jan. It mt hv bn mch wrse,tho'n one cres t b robbd with violnce v $140 i cash,weddng ring,& coats! Sch losses r a case v wt e Chnse provrb styles:"Meatballs thrwn to a Dog-once gn th nvr retrn!!"

I hpe t hr bf long tt K-Bee s'mch mr improvd'thn wn she w jst "mch improvd". Evrmore yrs,

Arthur H. Sling

th

mny

Claremont(U.S.A.)Feb.18/29.

Dear George & Kate-Bee;

I hv waitd t ack e svrl clppings tt I hv recvd snce I wrt,tt I mt enclse a lttr fr Mrs.E.W.S. Bt t m dsmay it dd n arrve tl e 15th, & I hd t shw it t Miss Reed,& i w sm tm i gttng bk-"z s e wy v e wrld" i ths bsy age. I w mr thn hlf afraid tt thr w sm dfc wth hr hlth tt she w lte i wrtng.

I hd a cll 2 dys ago fr Mr.Sdny Gmble,who cm t Psdena t see hs aunt,aft e dth v hs mthr. H sys tt Dr.J.S.Brgess s t lnd i S.F.("commuting" Dr.B.clls it)& wl b hre bf vry lng t gv hs crse v lctures.I d n knw wheth I c 'hear'ny vv th,bt I intnd t'mk a try'. E chngs i Chna r so rpd,& so spctclr tt one ds n knw jst wt ny v th wl really amt t. I hv jst bn readng e Bennett art abt Liang Ch'i-ch'ao, & e oths. Prhps y hv seen a papr wh w rd bf e Pkg Missy Asscn by Mr.D.W.Edwrds n lng ago,on "E Livelihood v Missnrs,Reslts Gvn v Stdy v Rpresntave Group i N. China". It w drwn out b e wld statemnts v Mr.Moore Bennett i e Aug Atlntc,bt hs nm w n mntiond,wh w a xcnt pln b wh t xtnguish hm! (Ths artcl appeard n only i e

Pkg Leader's "Week I China",bt lso i e P.& T.Times.) I hv hd a lng lttr fr Mr. Twksbury,who s mking hs hsqurtrs at e "Bib Institute" i L.A.,infrmng m tt Mr.Blackstne,who hs bn gving Mr.T. $4,000 fr e Miltn Stwrt Fund f e China wk,hs tld Mr T. tt ths "Fund" s nw xhaustd,& tt h c gv hm nng at l hraft!!!(Mr.T's salary & a allwnce f oth itms cms fr smwhr else,I am n clear whr.) Ths dsappearnce v tt money s jst wt th hv bn wrking f,lest it shd n l b usd up "bf Jesus comes". I w obligd t tl Mr.T. tt I cd d nng f hm snce n one c raise ny mney nywhr wthout gttng prmissn v smbdy else-at least tt s m obsrvatn. E mr nm v "Bib Institute" s a Red Rag i ths cmmunity! Dr.Frnk Gamewell md m a hlf hr call bf h saild f Ch. agn,& h tld m hs plns & hopes. I am gld tt h s n going nt ny cmpaign,bt only t meet groups,& indvdls i a semi-prvt wy t gt e bearings v e stuatn. Tt s wt Mr. Brckmn dd,Dr.G.sys. Mrs.G.snt m a anncemnt v e dth v yr yngr bro,wth a nte on e blnk page. W wr shockd t hr v e dth v our Dr.Chas.W.Young,i Albany,n hving hrd tt thr w nyng wrng nywhr. Mr.Frnkln Warner & wfe pln t strt f Yenching Apr.1st,z mny oths wl d-h sys. Mr.& Mrs.Ed.Fairbnk,v India hv nw gt settld hre,& Dr.Frnk K. Sanders

Claremont, Cal. March First, 1929.

Dear George & Kate-Bee;

First, t ack e nte v G. datd Feb. 2Ist w e nws tt K. s 'much better', wh i w a delght t hr! Bt ths joy w imdtly ffd b e sinstr anncmnt tt G. e nxt dy w t b e annvrsry v G's natvity-s tt e rght wd??-& e bald proposl tt h b tkn out & shot! Thr w n xplanatn v e WHY, n ny sggstn z t e shootng so I infr tt ths s i abeyance, whr it shd b allwd t remain. (E Chnse hv a syng e orign v wh I n bn abl t trce, cndnsd i e 4 chrctrs: "Liu-shih huo-mai" (Bury alive). Z "Sxty" s a hghly honrbl annvrsry ths seems smwt incngruous w Chnse hbits! I yr cse b prtcultly prepstrous z y r jst gttng nt yr 'stride' wth so mch t d tt y c n e it l, & doing it so wl tt yr (inimicl) frnds kp pilng mr & mr ngs on y bc y so hrrbly "effcient"!! I remmbrd aft I wrt y Feb. I8th tt I hd n md spcl mn- v e intrstng acct wh y snt v e lctre b Prof. Jenks, shwing hw e wrtngs v a mn 'nvr hrd v' inflencd e demi-god v e New China, t mdify hs socilstc views.

E anncemnt v e lctres v Dr. John Stewrt Burgss bf e Cllge &c t begn Mar 6th st out. I hpe t b abl t hv sm tlks w hm off & on z thr s n assurnce tt I c lctres thslves. E Dctogrph peopl who gt m nm mr thn a yr ago kp on sndng gnt crculrs t cll at thr offce i L.A. & tk thr Acousticon ($75) f a 'free trial', ths far I hv n tkn e trbl t d so. Nw f Kate's lovely lettr v e 22nd, wh m dy bf yest. Lke y I am a frm blvr i Dvne Leadngs wn one s wilng t b ldition b n means lwys met! One c n hv 'Leadngs 'f nyone else, tho advce m b l & oft necssry. If George s t b gn f a lngth v tm I c n see hw Kate c b lft 'apt' alne, & z y sy she c n trvl t ny dstnce wthout adqute escrt, &c. I hv tck b e absnce v ny rfce t ny mdcl attndnce o advce, snce e brf vsts v Dr.

L.

Z nn v e nwly gvn fnds r actually i hnd thr w n dfnte decision z t begnng wk, bt Dr. Brooks hs hd 2 photos md v e 20 acre premises, tkn fr a airplane, wh gv a vry gd idea v e site, & shw e bldngs i a wy t indicte tt thr hs lrd bn smng dn-& tt mr s mch needed. I thnk tt one v e vry earliest entrprises t b undrtkn shd b a Infirmary, f wh thr s sre t b a demnd. I thnk I tld y tt w hv abt 9 octogenarians cnnctd wth e P.Pl entrprse, & sm rathr feebl. W hd a vst at dnnr e oth dy fr Dr. & Mrs. H.V.S. Peeke v 'Oita' Jpn. Ref. Ch. Missn. Hs wfe w Miss Vesta Greer, & w f abr 4 yrs i e M.E.M. Pkg, fr wh h abductd hr! Th hv svrl chldrn, &c r on thr wy. t Minneapolis. Th hv ao trm v 6 yrs v srvce bf thr retre. I hv a invitatn fr Mrs. Clara Heintz, frmrly v Ch'ing hus, (Pkg) who lvs i Los Ang., t a mtg v e "China Clan" on Sndy p.m. Mar. 3rd. Miss Bertha Freemn (dau v e pstr v e Cong Ch Pomona, who w i our N.C.A. Schl i T'ung-hs) hs askd m t g wth hr t tt gathrng, & z I shd lke t meet sm v e 'China Clan' tt I nvr see hre I hv agreed t d s, bt shl n cut out e a.m. ch srvce i doing so. I hv jst hd a lettr fr Dr. Gamewell, wrt-

Lois P.Todd. Ou n You t b i a gd Sanitarium,whr y c hv cnstnt suprvisn?It s absrd f m ev t sggst sch a ng t You who hv sch xtndd xper v sch plcs,bt tt s only wy ahd tt s vsbl t m-& Mrs.Merritt s strngly v e sm mnd. V crse y knw I abt Clfton Sprngs,whr th hv spcl arrngmnts f Am.Bd.peopl,&c.(I vstd e plc once wn i w mnagd b Mr.Bostwick(San Jose)frmrly our Missn Treasurr.) I am gld t knw tt y d hv sm kd v hlp,tho e prtclr indvdl wd seem t b secrbl bt f shrt trms only,if she hs so mny oth 'irns i e fre'. I am earnstly askng e Lrd t gv y bth e guidnce wh y so mch need i ths dfc adjstmnt. I shd sppse tt e grtst dngr wd b tt v unwttngly ovrdrwng on yr smwt slndr resrves v msculr & hrvous str wn thr s sch need v grdual drfts-& No ovrdrfts!! Y wl b gld t knw tt e prspcts v Pil Pr gttng dstnctly brghtr.E dth v our dear Mary Harriet md a crisis,w dd n at frst knw jst hw.Bt it leakd out tt Mr.J.W.P. hd md hs Wll s tt evry w i e hnds v hs sitr,i ws jdgmnt h hd absol cnfidnce.(It seems strnge tt n possblity wr earlier dth seems t hv occurrd t Mr.P.) Thn wn L.C.P. cm thr w e untmely accidnt b wh Mr.P.hd a fll tt incapcitatd hm f mntl xrtion f sm tm,& L.limtd t a dfnte nmbr v hrs tt h cd sty. At Mr.P's reqst Dr.Brooks wnt t La Mesa & thr w a vrbl arrngemnt vry stsfctry,bt only vrbl. Mr.P.latr snt f Mr.Sherman Goble who cm fr Chicge at once.J.T.P.(Lurus'nxt yngr bro)brot Mr.G.hre t see Dr.B.(th incidntly md a vry brf cll at our hme),wn evryng w arrngd t mutual stsfctn. Mr.G.thn retrnd t C.& thr hs n bn tm t gt hs dcumnts yt.Mr.P.promisd $7,000 f e cttge tt M.H.P.w t hv blt,$25,000 f a Cntrl Admnstratn Bldg. Wn Mr.Merritt died(Aug'27) Mr.P.hd gvn $10,000 twd a Endwmnt,t wh h nw adds z mch mr.Mr.Frnkln Warnr,who s nw hre,adds $5,000 .Thr s thrfre enou t mk a strt,bt v crse mch mr wl b requird Thr s t b a mtg v e Dicrctrs at Dr.Brooks ths p.m. & I wl wait untl tt ths mt t fnsh ths nte. Later. E mtg w hld & attndd b l 12 v e Dirctrs,& i a early stage thr w a photogrph tkn v prhps 50 peopl cnnctd wth e P.Pl. intrsts.Ths s t b usd f a nw folder t mk knwn t e Univrse e attrctns v e P.Pl.entrprse.&

tn i Honolulu,on hs wy t China,z I thnk I wrt y bf. H looks wl & strng,tho h s pst 71-wl b 72 nxt Aug.-& s a gd sailor,z hs wfe s not! I hv jst rcvd 2 envl ps fr George wth clppngs fr e Times abt China affairs,f wh accpt m 'hmble & hrty thnks'. It s impsbl t see hw Jpn & China c gt on tog i e prsnt tmpr v ea v th,& e grwng indgnatn v e Chnse at being prptually reind up at evry point-Chinan fd,e Yllw Rivr Brdge,n thro trains T-n t Pukpw f abt 2 yrs,& n crtnty v ny imprvmnt i ny dfnte futre! Mrs.Merritt & I r vry wl,(thnk you)altho aft m nxt annvrsry our cmbind ages wl b 170 yrs! W pln a lit 'hike'-b P.E.-t Los Ang on hr apprchng annvrsry.(It s srprsng tt thr hs z yt bn n xplcit proposl t tk ei v u out & shoot us,z apprs t b propr i N.Y.City!) E cld weathr hs gn,bt w r i crtn prts v e dy remindd v e Chnse saying tt "Spring cold wl freeze a ox",bt tt s prhps on anthr chrctr 'niu'wh means pig-headed,obstinte,&c,applied t peopl tt tk off thr wntr flnnls too soon i e yr. I c n see ny hpe f e relief v e Ch Famine,snce e "Gvt" ds nng v ny mpt,& s plnning t squndr vst sums wh th hv n gt got on empty obsequies f their demi-god. Dear Love t y both.

Arthur H. Young

743

Claremont(U.S.A.)March 9/29.

Dear Kate & George;

Sncę I wrt y lst(Mar.2nd)i reply t Kate's lttr,I hv rcvd I thnk 2-prhps 3-envlps fr G.W.H.wth Times clppngs,mch appreciatd. I am nw en-lsing Mrs.E.W.S.lst,& a pge & mr fr e P.& T.Times. Dr.J.S.Brgess arrvd i twn a k ago,& clld t see m on e 3rd,& wnt w m t e Cl Com Chrch(Com.srvce.)H gv hs lst lre e evg v Mar 6th,i one v e smllr halls,t a audince v abt IOO. I dd n g, dslke evg mtgs(esp at 8 o'clck)bt I hd e typwrttn mss. t rd later.It w abt akng e Cntr v Politcl Reorgnzatn,wh gv opptyty t tl abt Dr.B's vst thr mtg e snt hds v e Gvt. Thr r t b 8 lctrs i l,bt h s only allwd t gv 2 a wk-untl e lst wk wn thr wl b 3,so h hs t sty a mnth.(H tlls m tt 'Stella'hs bobbed hr hair & shwd m e photo,wh I shd hrdly recgnze!) H hs lso presntd m w a cpy v hs nw bk on "E GUILDS OF PEKING",Col.Univ Press,w a fly-leaf inscrption t m z "pioneer i e accurte stdy v social lfe i China". (Dr.Kulp's bg bk snuffs out e(tiresm)wk v Doolittle,my Vil.Lfe,& e Twn & Country v Liang & Tso,z n being scintfc enou,& z only prospctng e fld-wh s prob tr,bt I wndr hw mny peopl wl ff up hs graphs & charts v e "Phoenix Village" wh h tks z a unit???) I am enclsing e lst lttr tt I wrt t M.H.P. e dy aft she died,wh w retrnd t m.I tho'tt y mt b intrstd i e acct v e "Princess Der Ling's"(fictitious)imgnry 'Court'on a non-xstnt islnd! Mr.Go-ble,Mr.J.W.Porter's agt i Chicago,s i crrspndnce wth Dr.Brooks,& e fnds wh hv bn promsd f Pil Pl wl b availbl wn propr paprs hv bn xchngd. Prhps I tld y tt Mrs,Clara Heintz,frmrly v Tsinghua collge,snt a invitatn t attnd a mtg v/wt she styles "E China Clan" at a Tea-room" i L.Ang Mar 3rd-Sndy p.m.Bertha("Dix-ie")Freemn,frmrly a pupil i e N.C.A.S. at T'ung-hs,dau v Dr.F.v Pomona,askd m t g w hr t tt 'function'wh I dd.Thr wr a lit ov 50 prsnt,abt IO v th mn,bt n l hd bn t China,sm wr those who hd bn. E 'Princess'!!! Der Ling tlkd f a lng twd e end,& cm & spke t m,alleging tt she hd mt m i Pkg(tho I nvr hrd v it!)Hr acct v e Siege i Pkg i hr "Old Buddha" s a hash v absrdities!! Tt i "China In Cnvul-

sion" s fr e frgn point v view mr accurte?? I am askd t spk t e Cong Ch in Ontario tomrrw evg;abt Mod Missns in China,& Mr.Toomay is trying t mk sm ado ov in e lock paper. Thr s t b a bg Mtg v Womn hre Apr I6th wh I am ~~ist~~ t addrss.

I hpe t hr tt Kate s "much better" thn e lst tm!

W hv "Peace & Trnquillity" hre,thnk y.

And Empty Wrds I wln add",bt remain Ever yrs,

Claremont(U.S.A.)March 31st(Easter Sunday) '29.

Dear George W.& Kate Bee;

Ths s e frst tm tt I hv hd 2 v Kate's notes t ack i one letter(Mar 19 & 24th)e frmr hndrd b a lng-windd visit! I,too,"Thnk e Lrd" tt y'c wrte',& tt y hv a medico i wm y cn-I infr-pt a crtn(o prhps uncrtn)amt v trst? I am gld tt y hv a 'intriguing'invitatn t'Uppr Mntclair',bt if it means stairs, wheth v '57 varieties'or less,jst "Do n't"!! I lso hv t ack clppngs ad lib,& G's hst v e A.M.A.wth hs usual wde sweep v fcts & frecst. E lst bg envlp cntaind e pmphlt w e reprt v tt Feb 2nd dscussn of K.Y. on China,wh w v mr thn ord intrst.I nvr hp-pn t hv hrd v tt Hrvrd prof Hlcmbe,bt h apprs t hv hd a levl hd & 2 eyes i e sm.

I regrt t hr tt y d n gt on fstr,bt rejoice-wth mr o lss'trmblng-tt y d 'gain i str,& nrve frce'.Lso tt yr niece gt 2nd plc i Rchstr Univ-wt wl she dwth it?

If G.s really t g on May 23rd thr s n tm t lse i mkng e adjstmnts,wh y hv prob lrd dn. Tt vrse t wh y refr("E sweetst sngs",&c)s one tt I pickd up out v e air 'aiges & aiges'ago,I d n knw whnce. I thnk I hd a instnct f kping trck v 2 l srts v odds & ends ev snce I wnt t cllge(i 1864)& bf tt lso.Thr r svrl lit bks contg bits v ths srt,i bd wrtng,bt wh I hv lookd thro nw & thn tl I knw a gd my v th'b hrt',bt c n tl whnce th cme.Smtms th r l e bettr f tt,z thr m b a elemnt v srprse if e adaptatn s gd. Dr.Burgss hs cncludd hd crse v 8 lctrs hre,& s looking abt a lit-yest h wnt t Mts.Wilson & Lowe,& once Mr.Lyons tk him t Baldy mt whr th gt nt e snw. I dd n g t ny v e lctrs,bc I cd read e mss.later wh I dd.Prhps thr w too mch v e statsticl, espcly i e one on Vllge cnditions & emslts v soclgcl invstigatns,bt thr w a grt deal v infrmatn,bt n "gush". I ths cllge th d n requre e studnt t attnd spcl lctrs v ths kd so tt e attndnce w variabl & t Dr.B.rath dsappntng sm dys. (I shd n b wllng t g t e trbl wh I dd jst 2 yrs ago t gv a crse v ths kd hre,wth sch dsltry attndnce fr e ones f wm th r intendd.)

Lst evg thr w a China-party at Dr.Ewings'jst acrss e road.I w invitd sm dys a-go hd b Miss Grace McConnaughey,who 'collaboratd'wth Miss Marion Ewing i gttng up a China meal,on e sm pattrn z tt v Pres.Edmunds a fw wks earlier.Chop-stcks,a Chnse ch'ih-tze,a frgn spoon f e fruit desert,smll cups v tea,dainty name-crds (one f "Uncle Ming") & various kimono gowns,&c,md i sm appear qt 'furrin'.

Miss McC.askd m t spk on sm suitbl topic,& I chose ths:"Wt ds Eastr mean t China
tody?Wt wl it-ought it-t mean 50 yrs fr nw"? Mrs.Lawrnce Thurstn,frsh fr Nankng
sat nxt m at e dnnr,& ffd m i spking bt I cd n gt mch v wt she sd,tho she w vry
near t m.Thr wr 2o prsnt,amg th Dr.F.C.White(Bap Coll.Shai)& hs sn who r lvng n
far fr hre. H wnt t Shai i 1901,& lks gd f a lng trm,bt I hd n oppty t inq wheth
h s xpctng t retrn. Mrs.Max Chaplin(Edith Kingmn)hs lent m hr copy v e "Lettrs
v Max Chaplin" v wh Kirby Page wrt a touchng review i a snt cpy v "E Wrld Tomrw"
wh I hd snt t-m-I nvr sw e papr bf-& I tk it up t hr.(Sm one lse hd snt a cpy v e
notce,hwevr.) H mst hv bn a wndrfl yng fllw,& "a grt loss"t China & t e wrld-bt
wt s "loss"??? Y remmbr Bertha Freemn("Dixie")who w i our N.C.A.S. f 2 yrs?Hr
fathr s pstr v e Cong Ch i Pomona,& she s t b mrried ths wk Fridy,& md a spcl
trp hre t gt m t promse t offer e prayr-Mrs.Merritt & I r bth t g,bt w shl n
attnd e "Recption" t ff bc w hv t g t El Monte e nxt dy t vst e Parkers(wm y knw)
& I refuse,z y remrkd i yr notelet, t g out evgs t ny xtnt. (I omittd t-mn-
ion tt pres.& Mrs.Edmunds arrivd at e China party jst I hr late(!)bt it w pr-

hps due t a unavoidbl mtg w hs "Cabinet"?) I thnk I hv n wrttn t y snce Mrs.
Merritt's bthdy annvrsry(Mar.14th)-her 86th.On tt dy I tk hr t Los Ang.& w mt a
old Beloit frnd v mr thn 60 yrs ago,& wnt wth hr t a hotl whr w hd a gd dnnr,&
thn vsitd untl w cm bk hre,Pac.Elec.ea wy,& taxis at e ends.She w "frsh z a rose"
n mndng e loss v a p.m. nap,z I d. Smtms she gs t Pomona t hv dnnr wth a cou-
sn v Mr.M's,leavng abt 10,& retrning lte t gt our(modest)suppr,& she nvr gs t
bd ny earlier bc v wt hd hppnd e dy bf-wh s n m pln,Ystrdy(ths s nw Apr 1st)
she wnt t e Evrybdy's Class at 9.45,& attnded e lng & dramtic Eastr srvce cm-
ing bk at 12.20. Thn i e evg bf 7 t e oth dramtic srvce,gttng hm jst a lit bf
9 oo'clck. A womn cms once a wk t sweep,& wsh sm artcls,& a mn hs chrge v e gd
& s hndy abt e house tking cartons v ornges t b xprssd t dstnt frnds who wd nvr
see th othwde. Ther wr immnse crwds at l e numrous plcs whr snrse srvices yhld
i So.Cal,sm arrivng at Hollywd Bowl,Rubidoux &c at 3.30 a.m.Ds ths indictee "ear-
ly piety"??? I am thrstng t hr tt y r so mch bettr tt thr s n reasn t hndr G.
on hs wnged way. Hre s e latest(recvd Mar.29th)fr E.W.S.

Everand Bros, Arthur Stalling -

480 W.6th St.Claremont(U.S.A.)April 15/29.

My Dear Kate;

Thnk George f hs freq tlgrms!Tody s e one st f e Chnse~~nt~~ tk ov Chinan fu,bt e Jpnse r trying t mk i appear tt e Chnse wnt th t holdi on f a whi[illegible]nse"gta gd redy"!! Mrs.Wagnr hs snt Mrs.Perkns a lng reply lttr tling l abt e Goforths,t wm Mrs.W.hd wrttn.Th r at Sss~~u~~p-ing kai,btn Mukden & Kuan Ch'engtzu.whr thr r 2 nw railways,one t join e Sibtn line,& it s e mst~~r~~pd-ly devlping city i Manchurua v 100,000 peopl.Mr.G.s jst 70 yrs old.Thr 2 yngst chldrn r wth th nw(Th hv hd Elevn i l!!! E Ist 2 died in Linch'ing,& e nxt 2 i Chang Tê fu. Miss Reed lft L.A. on Sat a.m. t b i N.Y.Wed p.m. & she xpcts t see You.(Why cn't I d so too???) W r jst n e vrge v e Womn's Mtg hre,z per B/L enclosd. E weathr hs bn "beastly cold" t e prsnt tm.Thr c n b a outdoor picnc sch z w hd i Dr.Brooks'yd on N.Y.Dy wth e thermmtr at 70° l e tm! I hpe t hr tt y r gaining str bf Geo s t leave~~y~~ y? Hw lng wl h b gn? W xpct Dr.J.L.Ber-tn i e dy o two t occupy e prtty nw 'cttge'tt Mr.Warner blt & usd f a shrt tm.H

bgt svrl acres v lnd & s t bld a permannt hse f hmslf on it,t be a perr v Pil Pl.

Dear Love t y both.Evrmre thine, Ming En-fen

480 W.6th St.Claremont(U.S.A.)Apr I9/29.

Dearest Kate-Bee;

E only reasn f snding so imdte a reply t yr lit nte v e I4th(wh reachd m yest)s t tl y hw gld I am tt y c tlk clmly v imprvmnt,& ev g t e lnghh v refrring t "Claremont"!! Hre r svrl copies v Dr.Ingrm's blletns to hs numrous chldrn-1 bt one i ths land-wh wr n i e hse wn I wrt lst,& fr wh y m gt sm scrps v infrmatn.Y need n retrn th.(Mrs.Myrtle-Belle s one v m favrte womn on mny accts.) E mst amusng ng abt yr illnss wh y dte bk t Sept 4th s e dnse ignrnce v yr fllw-twns peopl abt it! A lettr cm jst nw(Apr.I5)fr Marie Frckltn i wh thr s ths sntnce:"I tried t gt e Hinmns on e tlphne bt smply c n locte th,& Mrs. Reid sys Mrs.Hinmn hs bn absnt fr e lst 2 missnry mnthly Brd mtgs,so she thnks pssbly she hs gn t Calif o elsewhr"!!! S thr n remdy wtev f ths srt v ng??

E xpansn v Pil Pl e s impndg & bf lng thr wl b Six dft kds v strctres going up.(I tht tt I enclsd t y a cpy v e booklet abt tt entrprse,bt I d n fnd mntn v it i m Lettr-bk.If I d n & y wl lt m knw I wl snd y one.) Ystrdy w e lst v e Wmns'Mtg hre v wh I st y e outlne i m lst.Thr wr sd t b abt 300 a ...ie,tl e Ch f e cmmodious & xtnsv Guildhll th cd n hv cared f.Mrs.Merritt w tl tss t 2 L.A.ladies,& md th ups bds i Miss Bartlett's hse(she s awy i Psdena)& hd K brkfst & supprs arrngd f th i e Club kpt b Mrs.Holcm & Mrs.M.Wnt tt evry dy and on e cntrl dy wd hv gn i e evg lso of I hd n vgrsly protstd.Bt e p.m. v e d dy she hd a chnce t rde & atndd a lctre v a lady at e "Rembrnt Club".Tody she s keeping "quiet" b hving Mrs.Bently(wdow v a decead ministr)t dnnr w hrr & amusing hr wth chss & wn tt w too mch f e lady,w bkgammn,aft wh Mrs.M.gs t e Frid Womns'mtg z usual. Dr.Bartn & wfe v xpctd hre tomrw t occupy e cttge wh Mr.Warner blt,& wh h usd whl hre.(I thnk I mntiond tt h bgt svrl mr acres at $4000 ea f Pil Pl & wl hv a hse blt thr f hmslf & ao f hs son.) I am gld t knw tt Geo m hv cmpny on hs tour,esp v so gd qulity.Hs pctre i e lst Cong shws hw mch wiser h s n thn wn I sw hm lst! N.B. D n trbl t snd ny mr clppngs fr e Times,z thrr s nng v grt mpt nw going on & ev e Cal paprs hv shrt cablgrms. Dear Love t y both lwys & ev mr. Mrs.Merritt s lwys xtrmly delghtd t hr fr y. Evrmre thine,

Arthur Hilling

May 25

Claremont, May 13/29.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Ths s jst a wee nte t ack w joy yr crd v e 4th anncng imprvmnt, & sying tt a niece wd cm t y i plc v e dbl-brrld studnt-hlpr! I indr tt ths sgnfs tt y r t sty on i 1757 (z y d n sy ngng t e cntrary) I remmbr ths prd 2 yrs ago i N.Y. & it w n wntry. Our 'sprng' cme so lte tt w dd/n recgnze it at sght! Ystrdy Mrs. M. w invitd t g wth m t e Jr. Rep whr I w askd/t spk (Moth's Dy.) I tk f m sbj e Bst Mothr e Wrld ev Sw & e bst Son tt ny Moth ev bore-wth cmmnts on e 4 Gspls & e Bk v Acts i cnnctn wth e Dy v Pntecst, & e gft v e Spirit. Thr wr 85 bdys prsnt, 15 o mr being on a 'hke' to a mt cmp. W hd a elegnt dnnr wth Mrs. Fowler. I hv bn hving a bd tm w m throat, owing t e shrp dfces v temp during sm dys, espcly. Bt tho' hoarse I gt thro w it. Nxt Sndy (19th) I hv promsd t spk i e Ist Pres. Ch i Pasadena, whr I hd m introdctn t tt twn i e nwly prgnzd Cong Ch wh askd m t tk chrge f e wntr v 1885-6, z I dd. Bt I nvr saw e Pres pstr i e crse v m stay, xcpt wn h cm t e brdng-plc whr w wr tt pray ov a dying pneumona cse. Dr. Robt Freemn s e brsnt pstr, wm y prob 2 knw-o knw abt. It w at hs instigatn tt I w askd once t addrss e L. Ang Prsbytry i Pomona f a "Inspiratnl" intrlude!! E Sierra Madre Womns' Soc hs invitd t g thr -a fw mls ths sde v Pasadena- f e p.m. v e 21st, wh I whl d. Aft tt thr wl prob b n mr sch invitations, z "evrybdy" s away.

Dr. Doremus Scuddr, wfe & daughtr, wth hs sstr, Mrs. Ordwy, r leawng hre ths wk f hr hme i Wnchstr, Mass, t spnd sm lit tm, & thn g t "Yurrup" ostnsbly on acct v 11 yr old Kathrne, tt she m lrn Art, prfct hrslf i e dft Languages, &c, &c. W hd 2 wks & 2 dys v e J.L. Bartons, who r going b devious wys to e Cong Council, & t Batn. It s lkly-bt n crtn-tt th wl decde t cm hre f a prmannt hdqurtrs latr, z e Frnkln Wrnrs hv arrngd t d. Our dining club hs chngd hnds twce snce it w begn yr bf ls & s i gd cnditn nw. E Pil Place 'boom's on, & thr s sre t b enou t strt w, bt w c n yt gv out ny totals. Bldngs wl b begn ths summr. Sm w usr plnng t hv a 'Rst house' (Infrmry, &c,) t b calld b e honord nm v WmC. Merritt, who wth Miss P. & oths w one v e strtrs v ths yrs ago. Ths yr s e 50th annivrsry v e gduatn v hs Yle Col Clss, & th wl crtnly d smng t hlp. Mch Love t y Both.

Arthur H. Kling

[illegible] Nat'l Chrs.

July 30

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Calif. July 24/29.

748

Dear Dr.George,& Kate-Bee;

I w delghtd t rec Kate's(undatd)lettr fr e Dam v e Beavers,indicatng tt y wr bth stl alve aft yr strnuous speratn.Thnk e Lord f tt!!! I agree w yr dignoss tt lving i hot & noisy N.Y. s f You a frm "sheer insanity",& I c n thnk v e Hinmn cmbinatn z chrnicly insne? Yr lvely tlgrm v cngrtulatn cm i md-frenoon on e I8th(tog wth one fr our niece Cornelia Wheeler-Tacoma-& hr hsbnd). I wl snd it on t Eliz Stelle z proof tt y r n hpelessly insne! If Dr.Lucius Porter hd cmmunicatd w m aft h w snt f i Feb t see hs unc Jas,I shd hv knwn tt I cd n g t Honolulu w th,f th r t sail fr Seattle dirct t Yok.Aug Ioth,w e oths tt r going t e "Function" v e Yenching dedicatn.

Bt tho'h hd jst md anthr rsh vst t La Mesa t tk hs mothr t Bel t b wth hr sstr(Miss Ellen Chapin)h cd n mnage t cm hre,bt promiss t d so bf h sails.

I am enclsing Mrs.E.W.S.'s lst,fr wh you wl see tt thr s a pssiblty v hr cmng t e U.S. & vsitng Clremnt! Thr s stl f e Sherrill fam t hv one mr reunion,& I sppse ths s i hr mnd.She hates cld weathr,& it wd prob b nxt yr bf w cd meet. Bt WHEN shl I see ei v You agn??? W hv hd spells v real Hot weathr(v e "Unusual" type wh hppns evry summr)& at tms e temp i m bdrm w l e wndws wde opn s nrly up t 80° mst v e nght.Bt ths xcptnl,f smwhr i e drknss e ocean breeze fltrs mldly nt e twn & e temp flls t 75° or so. I am gld t sy tt Mrs.M.hs accptd a invitatn fr a nphw v Mr.M's t vst tt fam f a wk o mr at Santa Monica,& I am lft mr o lss v a 'orhpn'.E Dinnr Club s runng,bt undr smwt furld sails i e hot weathr w so mny absnt. E devlpmnt v Pil Pl proceeds apace,bt mstly on papr ths far,z e plns v e three bldngs(M.H.P. Memorial,revisd 'Hadley Cttge',& Merritt Memorial Nursng Hme & Resthouse)hv t b psdd on b e Com bf e cntrcts r awrded,wh wl b vry soon.

Aft tt thr wl b rpid progrss.Z e grnd s smwt low thr hs bn subsoil drains 9 ft deep pt in wh wl insre drynss at l seasns. Mr.M's Yale "Clss v 1879" fr wm so mch w hopd,hv dn nxt t nng,pleadng tt Yale Univ drives hv mkd th dry!

June

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Cal.June 26/29.

749

My Beloved Kate-Bee;

I wl n wait f y t gt sttld(?)i yr natve Heath bf I ack yr mst wlcm lttr v e 2Ist,recvd ystrdy. I hd rd v e trrbl heat i N.Y.-Fve dys wthout a brk tl thr cm a lit rain,bt n promse v a real let-up,& I hd feard tt ths wd b too mch f y,so I w grtly delghtd t hr tt y r "so mch bettr",& r plnng f e early retrn v e Wandrer,wth hs bales v nws & xpernces,& aft 2 hctc dys-one a chaotc "Holidy"-a flght nt e obscurty v yr semi-mtn 'heath'. I am srry t hr tt yr frmer asstnt i Brkly shd b so desrtd b hr rlatvs-s n tt a xcptnl case?

I hd e joy v gttng a lttr fr Eliz Stelle i e p.m. yest-yrs hd cm i e a.m.,wh I am snding on t hr tody.Th hd bn hving a "Missn Councl" at Paotng-fu wh lstd IO dys. Thr wr sm mpt decisions.E nw Wagner dctrs,Vncnt & Grace,r t b at Taiku,bt nt untl th shl hv tkn a yr v stdy i e lang. E Missn s askng f 4 nw dctrs!E Parsons-who cd n stnd it i Tê hsien-wr chngd t T'ung-hs.whr th r fttng i wll.Th hv hd a "Special" f med prposes gvn b e Cong Ch i Wshngtn,D,C,v wh th r mmbrs,& tt s lwys a joy-t e statn tt hppns t gt it,& a srce v envy t l e rst!!! E mst intrstng item w e lng stnding cse v e Tuckers,wm sm v e Missn hd votd agt f e pst 2 yrs-a lng story v msundrstndings mstks,& n a lit unchrstn behavr on e prt v sm. Bt thr s a fam thr-Matthews,& a sngle lady,Mabel Huggns,who wl hv t b snt t sm oth plc on thr own initiatv. I hv hrd fr Dr.Emma abt e mattr;& she s rejoicd t knw tt thr s a adjstmnt,v crse.Dr.Francis hs bn engagd i dirctng e snking wells i Shtng,gvng out relf money t sm xtnt,& trvlng lmst incssntly l e tm.It s a mst kllng wrk-mch wrse thn be snt t Porto Rico & Havana!! Prhops I tld tt Wm & Mrgrt Tuckr r t stdy mdcne,beginnhg at Chicago medcl,bt (wldly)hopng tt th m gt sm mney t entr Johns Hpkns latr.(I hv offrd t hlp Mrgaret smwt latr wn she wl need asstnce.) W d n knw wt t mk v e stuatn i China,& those lving thr r i e sm stuatn.Thr hs jst cm t m a cpy v a crculr lttr fr Dr.Luella Miner,who hs bn i Tsinan fu i e "Chilu" Univ,whr thr w cnstnt pwdr-mgzne tt xplodd at intrvls,untl e Jpnse troops wr really wthdrwn. Miss M.wnt b rail t Shai t e mtg v e Natl Chrs.

If Geo.s t b i ths prt v e U.S.A. wthin ny measurl tm I wnt t b infrmd i advnce. Why cnt Kate sty whr she s nw, instd v being murdrd i a bg cty l e yr round???? I w gld t see i e Chris. Cent. e stemnt-n knwn bf tt e Am Bd s sndng out 52 nw mssnrs ths yr. Mrs. King-mothr v Mrs. J.H. McCann, T-n, hs snt m a lttr f Vincent Wagner tlling v thr joy i being apptd t Taiku, Shansi, whr thr r so mch wntd-& needed. D I tl y tt e Tuckrs r invitd bk t Tê hsien, wth a wrning tt hm tt h mst b crefl n t gt nt ny trbl. Ths wl b mch easier z thr wl b n one else thr! E Matthews r going on furlo, & Miss Mabel Huggns s t b nt e Brdgn Schl, only dr Myra Sawyer lft. Thr wl b sm nw peopl apptd thr. I am enclsing Emma T's lst nte.

E T's hv a rght t b proud v e schlrshp v l 4 v thr chldrn. Wm & Margrt wl b a lng hrd pll t gt thro thr Med crse, bt th wl mk it-i tm.

D n trbl t wrte, ntl y hv liesre & strngth-bth precious gfts v God. On m brthdy Mrs. M.& I (cmbind ags) I70 yrs old, 4 mos, + 4 dys.

Abndnt & abding Love t y bth.

Evrmre yrs,

Arthur H. Smith

tn Council at Hangchow, whr th hd e frst mtg undr e nw dlgte systm wh th hv bn wk ng f a lng tm, & wh s nw cmplete. Ths mks e Chnse feel tt e bdy belngs t-h, & thr s a nw spt l arnd, wh w a grt delght t Dr. Minr, z it wl b t mltitudes v oths.

Thr s nw sm probblty tt I m b abl t g t Honolulu i Aug (prhps wth Dr. & Mrs. Lucius Portr on thr wy bk t Yenching Univ, t mk a fw weeks vst w Mrs. Shffld. I wd rathr hv cmpny thn t g alne, & it wd b m only chnce i l lklihd t see e dear Portrs agn. I shl n knw abt ths dfntly f prhps a wk o IO dys, & I wl lt y knw abt i e nxt tm I wrt. (D n tx yrslf t wrt at lngth t m, nw tt I knw tt y bttr & G.s t b wth y-jst a lne t knw v yr arrvl wl b wlcm hwev.) Yes, I shd b ovjoyd if it wr possbl tt y shd ev cm ths wy agn. E Pil Plce bldngs r going on apace, & e grnd s t b prepard f e 3 Memorial bldgs v wh I wrt, E M.H.P. cntrl Hall, e revisd Hadley Cttge, & e Resthse & Infrmry i hon v Mr. Merritt. E Doremus Scuddrs wl b awy i Europe 2 yrs it s sd. Hs sstr Mrs. Ordwy, who hs one dau, hs a bg hse-2 stories-going up f thr occupatn! Mae Cmpbll hs gn t Sctlnd t b gn I d n knw hw lng, & e Dnnr Club i e "Aloha Cottge" s run b Mrs. Holcombe vry effcntly & stsfctorly.

!!!

Mrs. Merritt s lvrs dlghtd t hr yr letto. She is a vgorous 22 lngtr z ev — with th hy on a mountt Pomona i a wy t see a Movie, stand d 10 pm wd of a lng n & then bed t gd & vry early a mtt arm.

Mch bvt y Bth!

Arthur H. Smith

Please return promptly and will answer soon Sept. 9

750

480 W.6th St.Claremont,U.S.A. Aug.13/29.

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

I w so gld t gt yr lttr v e 30th Jly,tho i dd n rch m tl Aug.7th. I hopd t reply prmptly,bt I w so sre tt I shd hv e reg lttr fr E.W.S. t enclse,bt it hs n cm ev nw!! If she wr unabl t wrt one wd xpct wd v tt fr Carolyn,bt thr hs n bn a peep! I e cse v Elizbth,hwev,z y see Mr.S. cm t e sue,& m mnd s at peace. I d n see hw it w possbl f m t lt yr brthdy annvrsry gt b wthout m cngrtulatns."Kai-ta! kai ssu!" It s a delght t knw tt y r abl t sleep-wn y d sleep-i e profound quiet v e country whr thr r ev n Inscts t chirp z usual.Tt s srely e plc f You,& unlss y pln suicde y wl n tk up yr abde i e clanging babel v e grt City ths yr-at least. I abt a mnth crd t yr tm-tabl George wl hv swng nt one v hr lng tours,& y wl agn b lft-n ds-olte(y cd n b tt i yr hme)bt dividd i bdy & spt,z so oft bf. I w awke ths a.m. vry early & w srprisd t fnd e sttng room lght i fl blaze.Miss Laura Jones(fr-mrly w e Prkns i Lintsing,& Pao-fu)hs bn stying w th i e absnce v 'Sue'who wnt t hr yngst bro's i Berkly t kp e fam agoing whl e mothr v Twns,& one oth wnt off t gt a mch need rst,cm ov t tll Mrs.Merritt tt Mrs.Prkns died ths mening at 3.25-

She hd bn lking wrtchdly f sm tm,& w cnfind t hr bd f a wk o mr,so tt Mrs.M cd n see hr on Sat 1st wn she calld. Dr.Ewing hs bn tlphoning & prhps tlgrphing f Mr.P.who dd n appr t knw wt t d. E wfe v Myles,mntiond abv,s at Hermosa Beach w hr moth.Anna,e older dau,lvs nr Bstn & w due hre e 26th v ths mo.Sue hd v crse t tk hr 2 chldrn wth hr,wh w hr bro's 3 md a "hndfl". Sue's hsbnd,"Abe" Ellis s on e ocean smwhr,going t Manila e 1st tt w hrd v hm.(H s a rollng stone a waif brn i e "Solomon Is." bt n hvng a crmb v e wsdm tt mght b spposd t b herditry fr tt group.) Mrs.P.w abt 72½ I blv-sm 6 mos oldr thn h.Hr nm w Akers wn she cm i e Meth Missn t T-n whr she mt hm. She w a mst usefl & accptbl mmbr v evry statn i wh she lvd. W hd a flying vst on Sat 1st fr Ruth McCann Gerhart,& hr hsbnd,a

Sept. Please return

480 W.6th St.Claremont,U.S.A. Aug.19/29.

751

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

I wrt y on e 13th inst,enclsng Mr.Stelles acct v e illnss v Eliz,&c.I supposd tt I lso snt y hr lttr fr P.T.H. tllng v hr recvry & stuatn thr,bt I c n fnd it noted i m Lttr-bk. I mntiond tt it w a lng tm snce I hd hrd fr Mrs.E.W.S.&bc she s so regulr i seemd tt thr mst b smng wrng.I hd d mnd t wait n lngr bf inqrng wn on Sat(17th)hr delayd lttr arrivd.Th see a gd mny peopl cmibg & going. I mst hv mntioned e vst v Dr.Lucius P.wth hs uncle's sec. Miss Clark.Dr.Brooks tk a trp t see e uncle sm dys ago & spnt 2 hrs w him & sw tt hs dstnctly imrovng.H lives lrgely i hearng abt e devlpng Pil Place f wh h hs dn so mch,& th hv a (wild)hope tt wn e 3 cntrl bldngs r cmpleted,a fw months hnce,h m really cm & inspct-bt tt s a mre dream. On e 21st thr r t b a awrd-ing v e cntrcts f e 3 main cntrl bldngs,& aft tt ngs wl 'Hum'.

Ystrdy I hd a unxpctd call fr Dr.W.E.Macklin,frmrly w Nankng,who y remmbr z e foundr v tt (so calld)"Christian" Mission.(I frst sw hm at our Mis.Mtg, i T'ung-hs i 1886 jst aft hs arrivl i China,wn h cm nrth t "look-see".I hv oft mt hm snce i Nnkng & Shai. H lives nw i San Gabriel,whr h hs a lit 'ranch',s stl a Ca-nadian sbj,tho hs wfe & Six chldrn r Amrcns. H s ae 69 & wl n retrn t China.W hd a lng tlk & at e clse h xprssd hs regrd f m snce frst mt,adng impressly: "Yr nm s knwn & honord l ov China"!I dd n mntion t hm tt our N.C.Missn Council 2 yrs ago passd a Vote askng m t suppress Chnse Chrsctrcs,gving e reasns f so doing, entrsting e cmmunicatn v ths action t Dr.Weeks who gravely delived it yr bf lst.

(I tld hm tt I hd n cntrol ov e bk z it w i e hnds v pblishrs only-lk ny ny oth bk.) I enclse a lttr fr Mr.Twksbry,wm y knw.e S.S.Peopl wd hv likd t sve out a prt v e Milton Stewart Fund w wh th wr inundatd ,f invstmnt,bt ths w xprs-ly frbddn b e trms v e gft.E property increasd i value tl e "Million& ncm 4½ ml-lion(I blv it w)bt it w t b gt rd v"Bf e Lord Comes" wh w n so dfc z old Fath

majr i e Army,recntly trnfrd fr a post i Va.t Leavnwrth,Kas,whr h s t tk hghr mil.insrtctn i e hndl v sy 25,000 mn i e War tt w nvr t hv ny mre! Th one br lit grl. Mrs.Pendletn,moth v Dr.Lois,hs cm bk hre fr Psdena,& hr mth,who s w hr 91½ yrs v age,& hs recvd fr a bd accidnt i wh hr hip w brkn.She w abl yest t attnd a recptn f e P's at e hse v Mrs.Martin(Trky peopl)whr l e Pil Pl ladies wr gathrd i hr hon. Mrs.Merritt w invitd b one v e Whitmn nephws t spnd 9dys at Snta Mnica,wh she mch enjyd. Jst z she retrnd I hd a brf vsit frm Dr.Lucius Porter who cm ths wy f a finl sght v hs grnd old uncl Jas-ae 91½-who hs nw distrbtd l prty & s dwlling i e hpe v really seeing e nw bldngs v Pil Plce stnding out i e opn. E grnd hs bn elbrtely prepared,subsoiling trnchs 9 ft deep i dft dirctns t mk sre tt thr w b n dmpnss. E bds f e dft cntrcts-sprte frms entrd-wl bcn-sdrd on e 21st,& cntrcts awardd prob t mr thn one biddr,z thr r svrl oth dwllngs besdes e cntrl M.H.P. Admnstratn Haal,e renwed Hadley Cttge,& e Merritt Memorl. Two mr dwllng houses r t g up.& Mr.Frnklin Warner's house on e trct tt h bgt adjning P'P.on e wst. Dr.Porter,wfe & yngst sn,saild 1st Sat fr Seattle,wth e Warners & mny oths t b i tm f e "Ddicatn" cremonies v Yenching i Sept. Sm'Glbe-Trottrs' lso r sd t accmpny th tking ths i z a frgmnt v e Wrld Exhibit. Wn e Merritt Memorl Bldg s cmplte thr s a prob tt she & I wl mve ov nt e 2nd story v tt strctre,mrely b w v prophylaxis,f c n g on grev & frev kping hse,lking aft evryng & evrybdy,attnding l e mtgs,kping up wth 'currnt evnts'(2 dailies,svrl mnthlies & 1 m paprs xcpt those fr China.) Tomrrw wl b e 29th annivrsry v t us w one v e mst mpt evnts i e hst v e Wrld-e Relief v Pkg aft 56 dys v Siege! I deeply regrt tt w hv n a sngle 'old China hand'hre who w in it,tho thr r mny i ths broad lnd,& sm v th i Psadena. Rev.A.P.Davis,who hs bn actng Sec v e P.P. aft a lng siege i a Bstn hspitl,s once mr out,bt hs mthr(in N.J.)hs a brthdy abt ths tm & h c n b bk f sm lit tm yt,& m n b str enou t d hvy wk wn h ds cm.Our dear Dr.Drooks-who s wntd evrywhr at once-lke "George"-hs hd a grt dl too mch t d,& n rspite. E China situatn seems mr muddld thn ev,& thr s dwn w com-sncg i e "Gvt"! Dear Love t y both nw & Evrmore. Arthur Helling-

Blckstne xpctd!! E T's r leavng Aug.26th & thr s a rocky road i gttng the "staff" supportd. (Roberta s snt e "Institute" schl,aft mch wavering.) Mrs.Pendleton hs mvd hre agn.Hr old mthr s 92½ & one v e P.P. ladies gv hr a recption lst wk.Hr recvry fr a 'brokn hip'w xtrdnry. Mrs.H.P.Perkins died lst week & e memorial srvices wr hld i a lrge room i e nw Guildhall,cndctd b Dr.Brooks. A grt mny gv 'tstimonies' myslf includd.I praisd e W.F.M.S. f the fresght & daring i snding out e vry pioneer lady Drs.Clara Swain t Ind;Lucinda Combs,& Leonora Howrd & Estella Akers to China. She w faifl & tr & mst usefl whrev she w-a sad vctm t cncer f wh she hd 3 majr operatns wh prob prolongd hr lfe.Not one v e 4 chldrn w abl t b prsnt-'Sue'at Berkely caring f hr bro Myles whl hs weary wfe(who 3 chldn, 2 v th TWINS)gt a rspite.Miss Laura Jone,frmrly v e 'Houldng Missn'& latr i our crcle at Lintsing cm t lk aft e house & Mr.P. untl Sue & "Ann"(Anna)gt hre,e ltr xpctd nxt wk,& e frmr lmst ny dy. E Lyons persuadd m t g t e Laguna Beach w th on e 5th z I mst hv mntiond bf,& I retrnd aft 47½ hrs mch refrshd!!

Ths s i hopes v yr enjying e sm blssng.

E enclosd lttr s fr Dr.Ellean Hoagland,a widow who hs bn hre mny yrs prctcng Ostpthy. I hd really met hr,bt she tk a wld fncy t m,& M.& I hd hr t dnnr at e Club,aft wh I wrt e enclsd lttr,t wh ths s hr reply. She s 63 yrs old,& a leavng ths wk t b married t a cousin i gd crcmstnces,i Nova Scotia. I snt hr a smll 'Pome' wn I hrd v it-aft xaminatn v e Map v N.Scotia:

On Nova Scotia's blssfl shore
I wd tt w mght meet once mr
At sm delghtfl Function-Prphs at 'Pugwash Junction'!

Mch Love t You Both.Tl m wt Plans y hv Now.

Yrs evrmore, Arthur Helling

Ass Breck sails Aug.30,S.F. Dr.Cooke Aug.29 Vancvr.

Oct. 25

480 W.6th St.Claremont,U.S.A.,September I7/29. 752

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Yr 1st v Sept 9th(maild e nxt dy)w accurtely adjstd t gt hre wthin a dy v e arrvl v e enclsd fr Mrs.E.W.S.,so tt it s dbl uppr tnty t xchnge. I wrt t hr ystrdy enclsng yr lttr,so tt I d n hv i b m f frsh reperusl,bt I hv a vivid idea v e "Prelude" ~~cvrng~~ a pge & a fw lines mr,cvrng xclamatns on e beauty v e cool air,raindrps,a bnch v stars,jets v Memory,Imgination,& Hope,wth dirctions z t 'breathng'at e close! Bt wt w qt z mpt t m w e ? wt y r t d wn Geo s lwys smwhr else,& i w a joy t knw tt e N.Y.'Apt'hs bn rntd 1 bt one room. I bg v y d n yld t e tmptatn t g nywhr t attnd ny mtg wtsoev,bt cntinue t mk yr own lit progrms at hm-& resrve thr use f sm stl dstnt tm!! I c qt undrstnd tt G.found i hottr t trvl fr N.Y.t Dakota thn i Havana,&c.Thr w qt a xtndd art i e N.Y.Times(wh I rd daily w mch edficatn)abt e totl upset v 1 precednts i ths yrs'weathr 1 rnd e Wrld!Ths str on bth lnd & sea. I Jly wn it q 'hot' crd t e pop ideas,& kpt syng tt w hd i 10° hghr thn ths i N.China,& cntrvd t lv thro it. Bt e 1st hlf v Spt hs dshd m claims! L.Ang z y knw s 10° o mr cooler thn ths inlnd vllge,& yt th admttd ths a.m. i e Times tt i w "hot" yest,wth e mrcury i e 90's E enclsd clppng fr e Pom Prgrss v yest p.m. shws tt thr i w 105°at noon & 106° at 5 p.m.! M room s on e n-w crner w 4 wndws bth w.& n.Lst nght at 9 e mrcury w 90° i m room,& i nvr fll blw 84 1 nght. Trrbl Fires r raging i mny dft counties v Cal,& i 1 e Pac states,so tt air travl s dngrous & whl vllgs r i dngr. (e.g.Santa Paula w a pop v abt 4,000 i Vntura Co).Yest Mr.Lyons hd t g t L.A.f a "Com" mtg & invitd m t g.I declind,bt Mrs.M.w delghtd t gt a opptty t hv a vst wth hr frnds e Parkers,frmrly v Tacoma,nw i schl at El Monte mr thn 25 mls w.v hre.Th dd n retrn tl 6.30 p.m. bt Mrs.M.w qt frsh(she hs jst pssd hr 86½ yr lndmrk)got suppr & stl survivd e hot nght wthout cmplaint. She s gld t hv i prspct e trnfer t e Merritt Memorl bldg wn it s cmpletd prhps b e end v e yr,whr w r xpctd t b e frst occupnts.(A prntd statemnt wl b issued ere lng v wh y shl hv a cpy.)She hs invitd Mae Cmpbll t hv a rm thr lso.Thr r t b 4 sts v rms 2 on ea

Oct. 25

418 W.6th St.Claremont,Cal.Sept. 24/29. 753

My Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Ystrdy I w elctrified b readng yr nte v e 18th i wh y suggst-bt creflly avoided promisng-tt y m actually cm t So.Cal! V crse I c n undrstnd 1 tt s involvd at yr end v e lne,bt I c at least cmprhnd wt it wd mean t me-& t us!I hd hd vague dreams v sch a pssblty,bt hd too mch "sense" t blv it possbl-z aft 1 i m b,tho w hpe not. W d n knw nyng wtev abt Mrs.Williams,ws nm s i e Tel Dirctry z i e hse whr y wr wn hre.(She wrte smng once f Mr.Merritt I remmbr,bt I nve hrd v hr aft Geo's cousin died.) Y wl knw abt a plc thr.Z t meals,Mrs.Merritt & I r sre tt y c gt dnnr wth us at "Aloha Cottge",& prhps brkfst lso,z Miss Searle(Kobe)dd whl she w hre. Mrs.Merritt jst mntions tt Dr.& Mrs.Ewing,dirctly acrss e road fr us,hv hd sm roomers who hv gnltely,& tt thr mt b a chnce thr f smng mr prmannt.Bt yr plns r so indfnte tt I d n thnk it wrth whle t inq nt detls yt. It wl b a crwning JOY if w hv y hre wthin reach-at 8th St.,wh s only 2 shrt blcks fr 6th.If y r strng enou-z I m so gld t hpt engage i 'frming' operatns,y cd easily wlk tt lit dstnce. Today it s jst sttld tt e Merritt Memorial bldg -wh s only a lit frthr thn e Aloha Cttge s t face east,& e stakes r drvn f th stuatn,whrz bf i w t hv bn n.east. E bldg c n b rdy f our occupncy bf e end v e yr at e earliest,& e M.H.P.cntrl hall smwt

floor,& thn I c hv 2 rooms instd v bt one. Yr sggstn abt 'decoratng e grounds' s xclnt,bt a bit prematre.E futre site v e Mer.Mem.s occupd b piles v snd & grvl z hgh z a I story roof.Thr wr 2 lng ditchs dg f drange cnnctng wth e cty sewer t mk sre v sfe foundatns,& tt snd & grvl hs t g smwhr.E futre roads hv bn mrkd b wnding curbs,bt it s too early t insert orchids i e summits v e snd piles o lne e cming roads wth budded axle-''trees"! I d n remmbr nyng abt spking at Santa Rosa v wh y chrsh bittr memories-I am usd t tt kd v ng,y knw. E lttr fr Eliz, t wh y refr I thnk w snt t Miss Reed bc v nws abt Pkg,bt I wl pt i 2 lttrs v E's fr wh y m gt sm crmbs. I lso pt i svrl copies v Dr.Ingrm's lttrs t hs chldrn wn r rath lousy i spots,bt hv cnsdrbl news. Clarence Wgner(wfe & 4 grls)hs mvd t Clremnt t lve.H haild m on e st.one dy whl lking f a hse. Mrs.M's niece,Edna Adams,aft mch uncrtnty z t going wth hr dau t Cmbrdge Mass,hs cm hre f e wntr,&c, t our delght. I hv rcvd slips fr l e Clevelnd paprs gving honor t Mr.R.E.Lewis on occasn v hs 60th annivrsry.(Y knw t r going t China Oct.5th-I wrt hm a cngrtulatry lettr on tt occasn.)Snce I wrt y I thnk it w,I hv hd 2 "outings" ea v/th e urgnt prssre v "Jack" Lyons.E frst w t g w th t Balboa-n Newport Beach,whr i 'lai-hui' travl I w gn 47½ hrs. E othr w t Arrwhd Lake Community Camp,lso w el's, retrning 24 hrs + I5 min fr e tm I lft. Wt abt yr Berkeley dwllng?It s a gld deal tt y May cm t Cal,bt I c n 'envsage'e plan. Lst Sndy I wnt agn t e Jr Repb (II mls fr hre)t spk t boys.thr wr abt 40 boys,bt e rst wr t rn e nxt dy.Th hv hd a gft v $I00,000 t bld a new 'unit'cottge,wh wl enabl th t tk i 20 mr boys,making a totl v abt I23.It s fne & wl wrth whle entrprse. Thr s a srprsng amt v bldng going on in ths lit twn(wh claims 3,000+ pop.)A 'Y'mn nmd Olivr fr Hang hs hd a nw dwllng blt f hm-wfe & 4 chldrn.H s t tk sm course i e collge.Mrs.Wrner s sd t b cming hre soon,& h lso wn h retrns fr China i Nov.Thr s bg hse nw going up f th.W d n knw wheth Sec.Bartn wl cm hre? Prhps y knw tt Dr.Sydny Strng s gttng out ao i hs series:"I Blv I Prayr", f wh I hv snt a(vry inadequte)cntrbtn. Mch Love,Love,Love gs wth ths t y Both. Lt m knw v yr plns wn y hv ny.

Evrmre thine,

Arthur H. Miner

P.S. It s nw pst II oclck,& sty thr l dy,& prt v e nxt ng And w c n-z i China-lk

labr,z tt s t hv a lrge bsemnt,unlke e M.Memrl. I hd pt a envlp v ngs t snd t y bf yr lettr cm,& z thr apprs t b plnty v tm t hv it reach bf y c see Geo I

wl n hld it bk. E clpping s fr a recnt issue v e Clremnt Courier,a bg editn v mr thn I000 copies t 'boom' e twn l arnd. Y wl v crse lt m knw jst z quick z y hv md a decision. A crculr lttr cm ystrdy fr Dr.Luella Miner cm(via Mrs.Shffld) tlling v hr vsit i Shansi w Marshl & Mrs.Feng on hr wy t Yü Tao Hê,e summr plc v Fen chou. I enclse e lst fr Eliz wh wl gv y sm 'points'.E arrvl v hr bg boys e main evnt i thr lives-z i ou t b.

With abounding Love f y Bth (ev & lwys)& a srnging Hope f e futre,evrmre thine,

Arthur H. Miner

Mrs.M. hs jst cm i agn t sy tt if thr s ny dfc abt 8th St.thr s sre t b sm plc availbl n fr awy.

480 W.6th St.Claremont,Cal.Oct.30th '29. 734

Dearly Beloved Kate-Bee;

Yes,I w srprisd tt I gt n wd at l fr y f so lng,& I dd n knw wheth t wrte t y at yr "Dams" o n! Only ths a.m. Mrs.M.& I wr spking v "No letter fr Kate-Bee",& jst thn yr lng & intrstng xplanatn cm.Thr s n tm bf e p.m. mail mst g t reply at lngth(bt e enclsres wl tk sm v tm if y lk th thro).I wl only tk tm t sy tt aft digstng yr wndrfl pln t cm hre,& tlking it ov w Marie M. w decidd tt e frst ng w t b sre v a plc f y t rest" e sole v yr foot"(& e adjacnt ancle bones,&c)So I wnt ov t Miss Bartlett's hse(she s stl at e east & m n b bk tl Dec.)Rev.John C.Martin(Turkey)has e east prt v e hse & some ladies Miss B's dwn-stairs rooms.E uppr rooms r vacnt,wh s mst frtunte f You-z wl z f m.Thr s one on e s.w.crner,wh I thnk y wd prefer,& anthr on e n.e.cener,E frmr hs a trnk-room behnd it,usfl f pttng awy wt s n wntd l e tm.Thn thr r 2 oth rooms smwt smllr. I undrstnd tt e n.e.room w frmrly rntd t a Mex wrkr f $12½ per mo.,bt # includd light,heat & watr-at least tt w so told m.E s.w.room w frmrly managd b Miss Bartlett,bt e prsnt status s a lit indfnte.& e rate mt b a lit hghr.Dr.Ewings' rooms I thnk r fl,& I d n knw v ny plc so attrctve z e one I hv mntiond.wh I hv myslf inspctd.Tt s.w. room s e one tt Miss Porter usd t hv wn she cm,Eliz. Stelle w thr,& Dr.& Mrs.Frank Sanders wn th wr hre. I d n knw yr frnds on 8th st& I dd n see ny reasn f m trblng th.If y hd md a tntatve agreemnt thr,y c prob r- "Bartlett" treat" fr it easily. E hse I mntion e xactly e hse whr w gt our dinnrs,& s acrss e road fr Dr.Brooks'hse wh s lmst opposte ths hse.So w shd b z near z s possbl.

Ths s a mst delghtfl prspct! Y spk v cming b a roundabout lne,bt it wl brng y hre l rght.If y cm b e Sta Fe e train wl stop t lt pssngrs off,bt luggage hs t g on t L.S. & b retrnd. I enclse a P.E.tme-tabl,bt wl gt e S.P. & Santa Fe tabls latr,& I jdge tt i ny cse thr s n mch hste if y r t gv "Thanks" wth Geo r due date. Y c lt m knw z soon z y hv decidd abt e hse,& I wl 'ting'it at once-it s a wndr tt sch desrbl rooms wr n lrd engaged wn thr r so mny inquirs. W hv hd i e frst prt v e mnth e hottest Oct f 44 yrs,e hottest up t 100°(!)bt tt s nw o-vr.E rains d n begn tl sm tm i Nov. Our Pil Pl houses r growng apace-th r Attng

Nov. 2

Claremont(U.S.A.) Nov.10th'29. 735

Beloved Kate-Bee;

Yr lettr v e 5th w recvd w great joy i ths lit hsehld! Yr lettr & e enclsd fr Mrs.E.W.S. cm b e sm mail,& she tlks z if she wd cm lso! Wt a dbl,trble,cmpound JOY tt wl b!!! Whl I w readng yr aloud t Marie M,Dr.Ewing-who hs chrge v rooms,&c,cm thro e yd,& I pouncd on hm t inq abt e status.H tlls m tt e s.w.room v wh I wrt s availbl f e mid v Dec(mr o less)& tt nn v e oth rooms hv bn allocatd,so in cse yr sistr cms thr wl lmst crtnly b a plc f hr,& at ny rte thr s,y sy,a chnce at e Williams'hse. I mrkd on e tm-tabl snt t y e hour(7.21 a.m.I blv it w)at wh e train tt crries a 'tourst car' reachs Pomona.

Y r t buy yr tckt t Clremnt tt y m chck yr luggage t tt point,& I sppse th wl gv y a tranfer t e Pac Elctrc hre,so tt if I knw e dy tt y r due I cm meet y at e statn wth a taxi. E Merritt Memorial Home lks fr e outsde z if it wr abt fnshd, bt e insde wood-wk,&c,&c,wl tk mny weeks .W d n xpct t gt movd bf sm tm i Jan z I prob wrte y.E oth bldg s so lrge & so cmplx tt it wl tk vry mch lngr.

Snce I wrt y lst e sec.v e Pil Plce Assoc hs gvn m a wrttn reply t e papr v wh I snt y a cpy i m lst.Aft quotng it i fl h sys;Ths lttr hvng bn rd,it w movd b Mrs.E.C.Norton & secndd b Dr.Ewing tt e Bd v Dirctrs gldly & thnkflly apprve e proposls md i e abv communicatn.It w VOTED,unanimsly & wth xprssns v deep intrst & enthusm i cmmnts ff e actn.(Nng w sd abt ny 'Rent' z w suggstd.)

I hv n objctn t yr seeng oth peopl vote,bt I c n apprve v yr hvng mt t d wth drvng a Car!! If y insst pn gving addrsses pn Ch agrcltre,i wh f l I knw y m b a Exprt,tt s one ng,bt y Must Not use up yr nrvous syst on nyng tt smone else c d jst z wl-& pssbly ev bettr nw tt y r out v prctce. "These r m opinions", z e Chnse sy:"rude & narrw z those v a Frog i a Well"! I w askd t spk, i Dean Norton's "Everybdy's Class" pn "Our Cntribution t Wrld Peace",& I strssd e desrblity v our trying t b decnt t oth peopls, & races.Ths lst wk whl I w i e Pom. Coll Library (rding e N.Y.Times z usual)a gntlemn(?)brot t m a cpy v e Shai Weekly Review wh hd a intrview wth T'ang Shao-i,& wrt on a paper:"D y happn t know

on e tar-papr z a bse f e tiles on e Merritt Home tody,& one sde hs bn plstrd!
Bt w d n xpct t mve i untl e lattr prt v Jan,wh s easily dn. I am enclsing a memrndm wh I hnded t Dr.Brooks jst bf e 1st Dirctrs'mtg v e Pil Pl.Th wr-w wr tl smwt stunnd,& dd n ev vte on e mattr,& hv snt m n wd snce,bt thr seems a gen i-prssn tt e ng s going thro?!? Mrs.Adams,Mrs.M's niece,hs cm bk fr a thyroid op-eratn i a (7th Day)hspitl i L.A.qt recvrd. Bth e physicn(a lsdy Dr.)& e srgeon(mu) wr old frnds. Mrs.A.s grly loved b us & wl lve w us i "our" hse.Evry one tt lookd it ov seems pleasd wth i,& w shl prob b ev mr so. (It s hgh tm tt Mrs.M.at e age v 87 yrs & 7+ mos w relievd v l hsekpng drdgry,wh s wt ww pln.W c hv meals at e M.H.P. Centr,bt shl prob prefr a lght suppr at hm whr ths s a lit ktchnet & w rt hv e smmlst sze 'frigidaire'!!) Yr acct v e Mohnk Conf s allurng.I hd n dfnte i-dea whr e Lake s hiddn awy. Lt m hr fr y if only a crd on recpt v ths & deci-sn abt e house.

Most Lovingly Thine,

Arthur Stilling

---

this Chink?" I replied tt I dd,bt hw cd a 'Yank' b xpctd t knw a "Chink"?

Mrs.Merritt z wl z hr niece,Mrs.Edna Adams,r gloatng ov e new home,& match bits v paper,e lrgr respresntng a room,& e smallest a new 'rug'to see hw th wl fit?It s a dstrssng fct tt e only gd rug i e hse -blonging t Edna A.-s too lrge f ny v our nw rooms!!!

Mrs.Merritt appreciates yr breezy & loving lettrs vry mch,&

Evrmore thine,

Arthur Stilling

Rec'd NOV. 3 1924

Sept. 29th 1924
Tsingkiang

Rev. Enoch F. Bell.
Dear Brother:

Yours of July 17th 1923 as I trust you realize has been regularly and continually answered.

Your name went on to my prayer list at once as you requested. I wondered how you knew anything about me or that I had one. I felt honored and delighted to be asked. I have asked especially that you own prayer life be deep and strong and fervent.

Your paper surely is full of new life and brightness and charm. I pray for you and it. May you have grace and tact to win all the responses you need for it and wisdom to choose the materials the Master wants used.

Rev. Enoch Bell

My Dear

thought that you would
At first my husband
while in the thing,
changed his mind and
he added despondingly
were tied as to anything
for a Herald article,
cutting the baby down
I have no newspaper sense
lish it. Would it make a
hard up for funds we will h
My husband makes the cheerf
desk 6 months trying to thi
I felt so pressed to write
It seems to me that God mus
We hope you are well and gr
ald and American Missionary dow
We are well, tho Mr. Smith
Peking lecture. With

My husband's verdict is "A good paper and improving all the time"; (and he's a hard critic sometimes.)
Gov suggested another article from me.

My own work was exceptionally heavy but I thought in my summer vacation I would do it. I had an article in my head "Peeps into Chinese boys hearts", extracts, in their droll English, from my school boys letters, (those I support in school.) I was working on it — but — this naughty war came when we had only had 23 days rest instead of six weeks, and drove us home! The cars were taken off from that route a little later. It seemed to me that judging from the difficulty I had in getting any idea of China affairs when in America, that you would welcome some light from this side, or the war. They are not censoring Eng. letters though they have suppressed several

Chinese newspapers in Peking.
I coaxed & coaxed my husband to write a little. He was sure it was of no use & would all be out of date before it got home. "Way notes".
I think then I'd send it with some more personal touches of my own in the "jottings". We are well.
I am trying to take the rest of my vacation rest at home under difficulties not taking up hosp. work or big Bible class for a month.
They keep coaxing me to come to the hospital and the lonliest of my boys appeared yesterday and said "I've got forty boys ready for the Bible Class tomorrow!" I think probable my war. war jottings may not be usable for gen. or out of season. If so please send it off sharp to Mr. Lieper as he lost has earnestly requested contributions.

Do you suppose you would care for the other article some day? I have been turned down so many times that I seem feel sure what I write will be acceptable or I might write more.

Of course I don't want you to promise me any thing for the Herald without seeing it - but you may for some reason or sure that you do not want it.

My age well. My dear Father had his 79th birthday last summer. The frailer in body than he used to be his brain is as clear, and his judgment as incisive, and speech as forcible as ever.. He still preaches, and lectures, and conducts school prayers in Chinese and English

I shall be glad if you have any especial problems or difficulties to be notified that I may pray most definitely and helpfully. The Word says "Produce your cause. Bring forth your strong reasons." Very faithfully and with cordial affection yours

Emma D. Smith

757

Rec'd APR 13 1925

March 21st 1925 T'ung Hsien Chihli

Rev. Enoch Bell

14

My Dear Secretary;

Here I am at last with the article that you thought that you would like about Chinese Boys, (but you won't though!)
At first my husband was very dubious about there being anything worth while in the thing, but when he read it over after it was finished he changed his mind and said it ought to be used-not decently interred. Then he added despondingly that when once a man was married to a Magazine his hands were tied as to anything of any length. We both know that it is far too long for a Herald article, but somehow we neither of us want a surgical operation cutting the baby down to the length of the crib.
I have no newspaper sense and have no idea whether any other paper would publish it. Would it make a useful leaflet? If you want to print it but are hard up for funds we will help pay for it.
My husband makes the cheerful ~~proposition~~ that you will let it lie on your desk 6 months trying to think what position with it!
I felt so pressed to write it that I stopped lots of other things to do it. It seems to me that God must have meant it for somebody!
We hope you are well and greatly blessed. What a dreary idea to boil the Herald and American Missionary down into one! May God guide!
We are well, tho Mr. Smith has just gotten over a cold that kept him from a Peking lecture. With warm regards, Yours Faithfully

Emma D. Smith

758

Boston, Mass., May 11, 1927

LCO
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

AUTHORIZE STANLEY JOIN FAMILY IMMEDIATELY

STRONG

Prepaid
$4.50

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

...LSE OF THE
CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

MAY 13 1927

758
A

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TIENTSIN 6 1010AM

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAY 13 1927

FERNSTALK BOSTON

Ans.

YFPIKHALUB OCYFVUGUXB YMIGFEBEOJ GRIMES

Unless it is urgent desirable Charles A. Stanley remain here for the present according to wishes of Chinese.
Grimes

BOSTON MASS MAY 13 27 758

B

MRS. CHARLES A. STANLEY

319 THIRD STREET

MARIETTA OHIO

CABLE RECEIVED FROM TIENTSIN THIS MORNING SAYS QUOTE UNLESS IT IS URGENT DESIRABLE CHARLES A. STANLEY REMAIN HERE FOR THE PRESENT ACCORDING TO WISHES OF CHINESE GRIMES END QUOTE OUR CABLE MADE NO MENTION FAMILY REASONS NOT WISHING TO ALARM HIM SHALL WE CABLE QUOTE STANLEY COME FAMILY REASONS

WILLIAM E. STRONG

14 Beacon Street
Boston Mass.

HAYmarket 0471

H

M 1/15 758 C

Form 120 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its character is indicated by a symbol in the check or in the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS	
BLUE	Day Letter
NITE	Night Message
NL	Night Letter
LCO	Deferred
CLT	Cable Letter
WLT	Week End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

RECEIVED FOREIGN DEPARTMENT MAY 16 PM 9 36

MAY 16 1927

Ans.

NB319 47 NL.MARIETTA OHIO 15

DR WM E STRONG.
14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS.

VERY IMPORTANT CHARLES STANLEY COME HOME AT ONCE ALL MEMBERS OF FAMILY ARE WELL BUT MARY HELEN NEEDS CARE CONSIDERATE ATTENTION AND ADVICE THAT ONLY A FATHER CAN GIVE STOP COMING NOW HE CAN HAVE PULPIT FIRST CHURCH DURING VACATION STOP PLEASE CABLE IF YOU AGREE REGARDS.

W W MILLS.

Boston, Mass., May 16, 1927 758 D

LCO
FERNSTALK
TIENTSIN

STANLEY FAMILY WELL NEED FATHER NOW

STRONG

$5.00 Prepaid

RECEIVED AT TELEPHONE HUBBARD 0180 100 STATE ST., BOSTON

HOUSE OF THE CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

JULY 19 1927 758 E

11150

NYP97/PAC357

TIENTSINSBO 12

LCD FERNSTALK BOSTON

ARRIVE SEATTLE AUGUST TWENTYNINE PRESIDENT PIERCE NOTIFY FAMILY

STNALEY

STANLEY 758 E.

1000-2-28

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., Oct. 17, 1929

L C C STANLEY

FAMREL TSINAUFU

LOUISE SAILING WILSON NOVEMBER FIRST

FAIRFIELD

Chg. Am. Bd. Acct.
14 Beacon St.

Amplify: $5.00 North China Mission

Boston, Mass., July 22, 29 758 E

STANLEY FERNSTALK

TIENTSIN

ODEGJYKEGP SFACRHUAWG BYBARKER UNHUGREFID

Mrs. Chas. A. Stanley is doing veyy well. Operation has been successfully performed uterine tumor by Barker. Cannot return for some months.

Chg. Am. Bd.
14 Beacon St.

Amplify: $7.00 North China Mission

COPY

Tunghsien, near Peking (not dated)

Dear Friends:-

This last month has found me most of the time in the country field. As a member of the Country Schools committee I wanted to get an idea of what our schools are like.

Mr. Ch'ao our school Supervisor was going to the Western section of our field and I thought it a good chance to see his work as well as to visit the schools.

My first station was Ma Tou a market town seven miles from the railroad. It took me all day to get there as I took a way train which of course was late and stopped not only at the regular stations out but between stations. But the welcome I received made up for weariness. Just now Ma Tou has no regular preacher, but we have there Mrs. Shin our warmhearted executive Bible woman and Mr. Chen one of the most devoted Christians I know. His home is five miles from Ma Tou but he is staying at the church to help in any way possible. One afternoon the leading men of the town and the town schools were asked to a lecture given by Mr. Chiao. He certainly made the most of that hour and several stayed to ask questions.

One day was spent in Mr. Chen's own home. His father became a eunuch after the son was born and served in the palace until the Revolution. He has always been a seeker after truth and when he found Christ accepted Him wholeheartedly. That family shows it is Christian. The little four year old grandson sings hymns with the Grandfather and the two year old granddaughter can be quieted at any time by singing. Last spring Mr. Chen had a Thousand Character class for girls in his home and three of those girls went to Ma Tou this fall for regular school work.

My next place was Liu Li He where the school was at first supported entirely by the preacher but now receives a small amount from the central committee. While there I made calls with Mrs. Chou, the Bible Woman. As a young woman she was married into a wealthy Manchu family, but the Boxer year and Revolution reduced them to poverty. Her husband died leaving her with two children. As a child she had been in a small mission day school of the American Board, but had lost sight of all her schoolmates and Christian teachers. After her husband's death she became an invalid and finally went to a mission hospital for treatment. While there she became an earnest Christian entered the Bible School and is now one of our best workers. She is growing physically stronger as she walks long distances from village to village.

Cho Chou is one of the oldest and proudest cities in our district. Historic scenes of the Three Kingdoms center here and for years the homes in the city have been hard to enter, Now weare welcomed in many homes but few are ready to really show interest in the Gospel message. It is out in the villages that we find the women really eager to have us talk to them of spiritual help. Wang lao tai tai our oldest and most energetic Bible Woman is here and even she gets discouraged over the city prospects. We spent two days making calls, one day in the city and one in the country. The second day when we returned Mrs. Wang said "This is what gives me courage. Yesterday just made me heartsick and weary." The school at Cho Chou is a joy and a problem too. Thirty little people of the first four grades but ten or more are below first grade age and ought to be in the kindergarten. You can imagine how busy the teacher is with really five grades to take care of. Cho Chou is right in the line of the battles of the last three years and has had its

experiences with the armies of the different commanders. Wherever they go General Feng's soldiers are welcome. Money is always paid for every thing used, roads are fixed, order is kept, soldiers housed in public grounds, no private homes or shops molested, that is the story where ever one goes. Very different from the feelings toward the soldiers of any other commander. We certainly realized this in our trip to the Eastern section of our field from which Mr. Stelle and I returned just a week ago.

Our Hsiang He church is always a joy to visit, and this time was no exception even though Mr. Tsao the preacher was not there. His little wife and Mrs. Sun the Bible Woman are carrying a heavy load but they have willing helpers in the deacons and the chapel keeper. I always think of of Hsiang He as the singing church. Mr. Tsao loves to sing and his church and school show his influence. Sunday morning before church little Mo Chih (Final Sesemum) the four year old daughter of Mr. Tsao and the four year old son of the chapel keeper were playing church. Hymns, responsive scripture readings, they must have been from a very modern revised version as I failed to recognize the passage, prayer and doxology ending with the Lord's Prayer everything in proper order, showed that these two at any rate had used their eyes and ears well.

Everywhere in this field we heard the words, a hard year, no harvest because of floods, coal prices soaring because of war conditions, what can we do for the schools? The money from the central committee goes only towards the teachers' salaries, all other expenses have to be met by tuition and local contributions. One's heart just aches for the parents who want to give their children a chance for school but simply cannot afford even two dollars a year toward their tuition, especially this year of bad times.

As we were nearing Chu Kou we saw lines of carts and soldiers moving in a northwesterly direction and just as we reached the town scores of carts and men came out of the gate. They were Chuang Tso Lin's men moving away from Peking and its environs. For two days and a night troops had been passing through the town bringing terror to the hearts of the people as they demanded carts, animals and food wherever they passed. The next day we passed over the road the soldiers had gone over the day before. As we went through the villages we felt the tension. Groups of men still on the lookout for straying bands of soldiers women coming in from the fields and river beds where they had spent the night for fear of the soldiers, - never before have I realized the utter fear of the country for soldiers of their own people.

We found Pao Ti rejoicing because the soldiers had at last gone. For a month a thousand or more men had been quartered in the city. Shops were closed and no fair days were observed as the country people of course dared not bring in animals and produce. The schools were closed and in many homes the younger women were sent away. Now all was changed and the people were coming back and the very next day was a big fair day with streets crowded as usual. I had sprained my ankle at Chu Kou so could go to the homes as I had planned, but the mothers of the school children in response to my invitation came to meet me and we had a good time together. Pao Ti is another of our proud cities, from days of old it has been famous for its scholars and also for bad government.

One woman Mrs. Kuo interested me very much. She was left a widow with one small so and innumerable debts. At the urging of relatives she finally married again but far from Peking where her home had been. Mr. Kuo a widower paid her debts and married her. But he had grown sons and grandsons and they were not willing to recognize her as a lawful wife, as they do not want to be responsible for her after their father's death. So she is called the secondary wife. Last spring she was appointed by the official to get students for the Thousand Character class. A group of thirty young women and girls meet every day for an hour in the government girls' school and are taught by the older girls of the school. This fall theofficial started an anti-footbinding campaign and Mrs. Kup was appointed to gominto the homes and see that the girls under fifteen had really unbound their feet. She does not dare enter the church but is truly interested and is trying to follow Christ in her own life. There are other women in Pao Ti who seem very close to the great decision and we must not be discouraged if they are slow in coming.

Country work is a joy and the people seemed as friendly as ever in spite of anti-Christian propaganda on the part of students. We met only kindly faces and a friendly greeting.

Elizabeth S. Stelle

760

EDITORIAL DEPT.
MAR 28 1929

The American Board Mission,
Tung Hsien near Peping, China.

Dear Friends:-

Just a little glimpse into the joys of the last week will I hope give you the same thrill ~~that it has to~~ us.

The ninth of the Chinese first month saw groups of men and women gathering at the two churches in Tung Hsien preparatory to going out into the villages and suburbs. These bands meant some work on the part of a few earnest souls. It is not enough to announce in church that recruits are needed for such work. Some one has to go to the houses and invite individuals. And this year the response was most encouraging. Some could give but a day or two others three or four but the most of them held out for the full six days.

I wish you could know some of these workers.

Miss Wang. From an official family but having no education til over thirty. Has graduated from the Bible School and is now head of our station class for women.

Mrs. Chen. A quiet retiring woman, in her girlhood a student in our grammer school. All these years she has been kept at home by family cares but now her oldest son is married and she can come out and is glad to help.

Mrs. Li. A real character, earnest warm-hearted, always ready to witness and eager to open her home so that her friends may hear the message Has studied in the station class and wants others to have the same opportunity.

Mrs. Chang. A refined lady who for several years before her conversion was an invalid. She was at times nearly out of her head with pain and her life was despaired of. One of our Biblewomen was a visitor in the home and she prayed earnestly for Mrs. Chang and told her to also. The husband had become a Christian and he too helped. Mrs. Chang recovered, attended station class one year and now reads the Bible and this week told simply and earnestly the story of her joy as we went to different places.

Wang lao tai tai. Eighty years young. Supposed to be retired from active service on a pension. She was head of one band and by Saturday had tired outa all but one young teacher. Wang lao tai tai herself was still going strong.

Places had been chosen and the people notified that we were coming. It meant quite a little work on the part of our hostesses. They were expected to invite people in and serve tea to the band. Children swarmed everywhere and were specially cared for by the younger women. One place where we had planned to go the hostess, a non-Christian sent word it would not be convenient for us to come. Later we found out that she had been gambling the day before and had lost. She wanted to have a chance to recover her loss so didnot want us in the home as that would interfere with the game. One woman in the East suburb came every day and then followed the band into the city for two days. She wants to study. It was interesting to hear the new note in the talks of some of the women. Family relationships have always been a favorite topic but this time the circle was enlarged to include workers on the farm. "If you treat your laborers well then they work better than if you try to save money by giving cheap food". The speaker was a former Biblewoman who had to give up her work because of ill health. She now does some work for the local Kuo min tang.

At one place the old lady of the house broke down and cried for joy. "We thought we had been forgotten but now we know you still think of us". The next Sunday four or five women came from that village to church.

Right near us is a village the people of which are desparately poor. No one home was large enough to hold the people so the band separated and went into different homes. Mrs. Wilder remarked afterwards, "I felt when I went into that village that I should carry a Testament in one handa and a rice bowl in the other".

From a very poor quarter of the city a group of men and boys have been stealing firewood by breaking branches from the trees that belong to the church. Arrangements were finally made with them to cut down the trees that were hindering the growth of younger and better trees, and their pay was in the form of branches that c ould not be used for lumber. They now carefully protect the trees. A band of men went to their quarter and were heartily welcomed. Tables and benches were brought out from the homes, tea served and preaching carried on near the little temple. We shall hope now to g get into the homes of these men.

Every year this special week opens up some new homes but perhaps the ones who gain the most are those who give their time. They taste of the joy of giving which is greater than receiving.

About once in five years our lists of members are carefully gone over and the churches are asked to count only those who as Christians are a part of the organization or are at least known as active Christians though removed to other places but not having taken their letters. This we feel to be a necessary measure, neither deceiving ourselves or others who know of the work through our reports.

Last week our evangelistic band taking part in the national week of Christian witnessing, went to the home of a church member three full miles from the church across two rivers and a long sandy stretch. The Sunday before his wife had walked into the city with her two children ages ten and seven. She went to the city church only to find that for that Sunday a union service was being held with the other church near the South gate. By that time a furious wind was blowing and she turned homeward. It took her three hours to make the way home, fairly dragging her children and making futile attempts to keep their eyes covered as she struggled against the irregular surf of blinding sand.

Is it any wonder that this woman seldom comes to church? And yet how glad she was to have us come to her home and how eagerly she went around asking her neighbors to come. And as we left she besought us most earnestly to come again at least within a month. Her thirst for progress in the Christian life including her yearning for her children to be informed and have the beginning of a Christian education was most pathetic.

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth Stelle.

March Ist 1929.

EDITORIAL DEPT
MAR 28 1929
REF'D TO
ANS.

Tunghsien
Mar. 1st 1929.

Dear Mrs. Bell:-

Herewith a little offering which is to be used or scrapped as you please. I thot perhaps the little incident of the woman coming in from her home might show how at times we can be too careful of our statistics. I certainly felt that way myself when I was in her home. I went out in a cart but she walked.

You can tell people that Mr Stelle and I are glad we are in China just now. Never have we felt so welcomed by the people in the country. They are thinking women as well as men.
Its good to be alive and here in China.

Sincerely yours
Elizabeth Stelle.

April 23, 1929

Mrs. William B. Stelle

Tunghsien, Peking, China

My dear Mrs. Stelle:

Your letter of March 1 enclosing a copy of your letter of that date to your friends came duly to hand, and I want to thank you for putting us on the list of those who receive regularly letters of this nature. We do not always use in the MISSIONARY HERALD material that comes, but it is surprising to note how much of it actually is used along various lines. We have the states and churches who take projects and are constantly asking for material; there is general publicity in the religious press that we are pushing constantly; and always there is something for newspapers, particularly the papers that are printed and taken in the localities where our missionaries are best known. When I look back even a few years and note the progress made I feel like singing the Doxology together with the Hallelujah Chorus.

At present writing I don't know just what we are going to do with this letter from you dated March 1. It came very near getting into our rural number, but at the last moment we found that we were so full up that we could not work in anything else. As a matter of fact, we have had to make that special number eight pages longer than we had any idea of doing.

It is good to get the word that you have never felt so heartily welcome by the people in the country as you are feeling these days. I am going to use this in some effective way, for it is strange, but true, that our churches need just this assurance.

With warm regards to yourself and Mr. Stelle, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

EFB/M

Rec'd JAN 29 1924

The American Board Mission
Peking

743

My dear Mr. Bell:-

Possibly my estimate of the Missionary World Treasurer based is subject to discount. Whatever it is worth I am glad to express it.

When returning from a prolonged country trip I find that out of the accumulated periodicals: Outlook, New Republic, Atlantic etc., I pick first the Missionary World.

I thank you and the rest of the staff together with all who contribute to the enterprise which the magazine voices.

I notice again in the year book a slight error which has attached to the record of my name. Under Aug. 27, the year 1899 is printed for my arrival in China, whereas I arrived in Peking on July 8th 1898. It is fact trading and of little importance, but in the interest of exactness I thought you would like to have the records correct.

In China the present is black and threatening for politics, but 1924 is bright and promising for the Gospel here in North China.

Jan 3' 1924

Gratefully and sincerely William B. Stelle

Rocky Point, Pei Tai Ho,
China

My dear Mr. Dell:-

SEP 14 1926

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which I have just written. I am thinking of having a number of copies made, but there will no copy be sent to the U.S. for at least two weeks.

The Herald as always is a joy. Congratulations and mutual hope.

Sincerely yours
William B. Stella

Aug 6th, 1926

Here is the quaintest "Marie" 757 / It was in "Antoch" portfolio

COPY

American Board Mission,
Tunghsien, (Near Peking)
January 17,1927

The joy of our Christmas and New Years season has been heightened by the appreciative demonstrations of our neighbors-non Christian- both in Tunghsien city and the encircling villages.

You heard when you were here of how helpless women and children fled in fright to our compound for rufuge from actual battle and almost worse, the pillaging of wanton soldier hordes. The total number including those who returned with recurring danger was about two thousand five hundred. And some remained in our houses for months.

During one brief period the local commander of the ruthless army was a Christian and he generously advised us to allow the farmers to bring their few remaining horses and mules to our premises, assuring us of his cooperation in their protection. At one time our herd numbered over a hundred. And of course having opened that gate it was almost impossible to close it. Some of those animals werehere for almost half a year.

One Sunday returning by bicycle from one of our nearer churches and overtaken by a sudden rain storm, I sought shelter in a village about two miles from here. The farmer proprietor was most friendly and began at once thanking me for the protection given to the women of his family and his mules. His family and indispensable animal helpers were still at our Mission for safety.

On the Wednesday before Christmas a large procession preceded by the customary music came with banners and Oriental display bringing a beautiful wooden tablet, 7 by 3 feet, with the decorative, embossed Chinese Characters "Maintaining benefits for Women and Children" Beneath were carved the names of thirteen villages together with the names of representatives citizens. There was also a pamphlet with the explanation of the gift, a facsimile of the tablet and the names of seven hundred and eight-four heads of families.

Jefferson Academy, together with representatives from our other schools formed the bulk of our Mission who welcomed the gift bearing neighbors. Appropriate speeches were received and given, expressing the mutual felicity of the two groups of neighbors of goodwill. Refreshments were served and friendly intercourse closed the happy occasion.

Some citizens of the city had cooperated in sending that tablet which now hangs in Warner Hall, but the main expression of the gratitude of the city people came the following day when another procession, led by fif and drum corps, and with two soldiers to enhance the formal display brought two bright flags with elaborate lettering, an umbrella of ten thousand names, made of contrasting colors and two hughe tablets, handsomely engraved with the mottos "Their Mansions protected women and children". The larger half of the gifts of the city people were designated for Dr. Wilder who had been constant in his helpfulness during the most trying days. These decorations adorn our Mother church in the city and the two

tablets will permanently express the good will of Tunghsien city towards our Mission. Eighty-nine stores, official and home life, through their representatives came in person and participated in presenting the gift. The spokesman by his genuine and frank expression of thankfulness made us all know that besides the striking appeal to the eye there was also the deep meaning which thrilled our hearts. After the speeches there was informal friendly intercourse as we drank tea, together.

At the little church in the centre of the city which is more distinctly a Chinese enterprize and which with full loyalty to the Mission still prides itself upon being independent a like tablet was hung amid the happy presence and expression of grateful neighbors.

But there were still seven villages that felt that they had not directly made their manners. We assured them that their kindly feeling was included in the repeated demonstrations already complete. They grieved and were not satisfied until they came with their band and procession and presented their tablet "Cooperating Love" Again we abruptly left our dinner tables at the first sound of the music and welcomed about 70 rural neighbors whose honest friendliness in all its fervor feasted our spirits. After the speeches which could be only indications of the joy which filled our hearts the two divisions bestowers and recipients, successively bowed three times to the tablet and then the two divisions bowed to each other. Notwithstanding the precipitateness of the arrival, simple but

most attractive refreshment invited us, as conspicuous doors at the back of the hall swung wide open. The entrance and exit to the building was a the extreme side of the social room where the tables of cakes fairly beckoned us. Tea was being poured and the refreshment committee endeavored both to block the exit from the hall and to point retiring guests to the social room. The Chinese Acting Principal and Dr. Wilder who were near the leaders of the visiting company strove to escort, then to urge and finally to insist that the guests enter the tea room for a chatty interchange of pleasantries and better acquaintance. Despite the efforts of us all, the more than welcome guests and eagerly sought friends went out as one flock following their leader. They felt that they had expressed their gratitude and sincere desire for continued fellowship but they were unwilling to stay the ordinary proceeding of our schools and community life by so much as a single added moment. They would have liked to enter the tea room and enjoy personal conversation, but they were most intent upon carrying out their formal presentation of goodwill with perfection in every detail. Their sincerity was deep. They returned with faces forward looking and confident of days of even greater cordiality with us. As farmers they consider the present seed sowing with harvest yet to come. They are right. And we all are thankful.

With every good wish for the New Year, Sincerely yours

signed William B. Stelle

REC'D MAY 23 1921

Fenchow, Shansi, China, April 5, 1921.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
Secretary, Am. Board,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

Your letter of the 14th February seems to have been longer than most letters in its passage here. I thank you for it and am glad that it found me still here. I relinquished the reservation for our sailing from Yokohama in April under the purpose of accepting the invitation to remain for a year longer than we had planned, but later on Dr. Watson advised that Mrs. S. ought not to winter again in so cold an atmosphere. So I have obtained anothere reservation, but travel is so heavy that the earliest that I could obtain a suitable stateroom for her comfort is from Shanghai July 21st. Much to my disappointment we cannot reach the meeting of the Board at Los Angeles, or the yet earlier one of the IMU at Clifton Springs.

But I will be teaching English in the Middle School three hours a day until the end of the school year and until Mr. and Mrs. Hummel leave on the 19th April, if they go, releasing him from that work for the Famine Relief road building, and helping to maintain school work that otherwise would necessarily be sacrificed. So far at least as concerns the class which goes on to the Taiku school next fall the sacrifice would be very damaging.

Quite all that I have seen of the work here especially, but also at Taiku, fills me with thanksgiving for the astonishing hold the gospel has taken on the lives of so great a number of natives and for the expansion of the field to so great limits. There is no little cause for satisfaction that we had the privilege of laying some of the foundations of the work, and that Fenchow was not given up by the Board. Very cordially, M. Luther Stimson

Dr. Stimson
Fenchow

RECD MAY 23 1921

715

Fenchow, Shensi, China, April 5, 1921.

Rev. W. E. Strong, D. D.,
Secretary, Am. Board,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Strong:-

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Fenchow. Mr. Walter Sturge Apr. 5. 21.

華北公理會
NORTH CHINA KUNG LI HUI
(American Board Mission)
北京燈市口二十九號
29 TENG SHIH K'OU, PEKING, CHINA.

董事部幹事
GENERAL SECRETARIES:
張橫秋 HENG CH'IU CHANG
寇潤嵐 ROWLAND M. CROSS

Cable: "Fernstalk."
Codes: Missions, Bentley.
Tel.: 3094 East.

November 7, 1927.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell, D.D.,
14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Bell:

A short time ago the members of our household, Miss Bertha Reed, Miss Hazel Bailey and myself, were wondering why we had not seen any copies of the Missionary Herald for the past several months. Then a few days ago, when your letter of October 10th to Mr. Cross came, Mr. Cross asked me to write you to inquire why none of us here in this Peking compound have been receiving any copies. It seems that none have been received since some time in the summer. I'm not sure whether August numbers were received or not, but I know that I at least have seen none since about that time. It used to come to Miss Bailey and I think Miss Reed also, and to the Crosses and Shaws.

Has there been a shortage of contributed subscriptions, and do you wish us to send a regular subscription for it? We shall be glad to do so, if that is the reason for non-receipt of the magazine. Or were copies for North China discontinued because of unsettled conditions and possible uncertainties of mails? Of course it is possible that magazines might be lost in the mail, but all of us are receiving all our other magazines fairly regularly, so we don't know to account for not receiving the Missionary Herald. And we miss it!

Speaking now for our "Ladies' House" and the Crosses, will you please investigate and see that we receive copies, and if required please charge the subscription to us through Mr. Grimes. If there are extra copies of the last few numbers, say, from September on, we'd be glad to see those. I hadn't realized how much I counted on the Herald for keeping in touch with the Mission work in general, until it was cut off. Thank you for looking this up for us.

I shall try to collect some "data on Chinese associates" and general news items to send you from our various stations. Mr. Cross starts for Shantung day after tomorrow, to be gone about a month, visiting Tehchow and Lintsing and some of the country stations. You will probably get a write-up of an ordination service which is to be held soon in Lintsing for one of our Chinese preachers. We will also be getting out a general News Letter in a few days, such as were sent out during the spring and summer, and of course you will receive a copy.

Sincerely,

Marion E. Talcott

January 6, 1928.

Miss Marion E. Talcott,
29 Teng Shih K'ou,
Peking, China.

Dear Miss Talcott:

Is the Peking compound, I wonder, receiving its MISSIONARY HERALDS now? You wrote on the 7th of November that the Ladies House and the Crosses had not received the HERALD for several months, and I learned through Mr. Shaw about the same time that he had not had his copy since the first of May. Mr. Meeken is looking into things and perhaps by this mail you will be getting back numbers from here, as well as some delayed HERALDS through the regular channels. If you do not get the HERALD, kindly let me know by return mail, or send word direct to Mr. Meeken.

There is, of course, no desire on our part to hold back HERALDS from missionaries who do not subscribe for them. You are all entitled to the HERALD and must have it even if you have to go without other means of sustenance. Personally, I don't see how any missionary can live without this grand old organ of the Board. I suppose that if it were left to me it would find a place on every missionary's desk next to his Bible and account book.

But speaking of the Herald, you will be glad to hear that probably the Commission on Missions will not raise the question of taking it away from the Board. The CONGREGATIONALIST and the AMERICAN MISSIONARY may amalgamate in a year or two, but for some time to come the MISSIONARY HERALD will be retained as the distinctively foreign missionary organ of the Board, I am sure. This will insure the missionaries getting a better hearing than would be at all possible in a merged magazine covering all the work. It will enable us to supplement more to the liking of many friends of foreign missions in this country whatever may appear in the larger, united magazine, if such comes into being.

The editors here are open to news notes, pictures and the like from you and others. Don't forget us. Our publicity system is working admirably right now. In fact what we do through the daily press is of greater moment than what we are able to do through the MISSIONARY HERALD, the CONGREGATIONALIST, the POTTER'S WHEEL, and the State papers.

By the way, won't you pass along words to the ladies there - and really I wouldn't mind if you would let every missionary in the compound get the word - that for publicity purposes we need to know the town papers and other newspapers that would be especially interested in each one of our missionaries.

For example, Ernest Shaw has given us the names of the daily papers in Columbus, where his supporting church is. He has also given us the place of his birth and his present home town, Tacoma, with the names of the principal papers there. Wherever each and all of you are known, there we can best place personal news notes and items regarding you, and in this way keep you before the American public for the big purpose of helping the cause along in China.

Some of us had an interesting and profitable luncheon yesterday with Pres. Stuart of Yenching.

Sincerely yours,

EFB:C

January 3, 1928

Dr. Lois Pendleton Todd
c/o Rowland M. Cross
39 Teng Shih K'ou
Peking, China

My dear Mrs. Todd:

This is just a note to tell you how much it pleased me to receive your pretty Christmas card. I am wondering just where this picture was taken and I would also greatly appreciate knowing more about the work and life hinted at in the lines of the verse.

It was nice that you could be in Peking for the Christmas season as there would be so many friends there.

What about those trips into Yannan and Kweichow? Does this reference mean that you are accumstomed to traveling with your husband as his work takes him into the far interior, or are you living in those more distant parts at least a part of the year? It isn't absolutely necessary, I suppose, that we should have information as to your life and work but I am deeply interested and would love to hear from you.

Things are going on here in the usual busy round. We so much enjoy having Mr. Chandler on the secretarial staff of the Board. His intimate knowledge of China and the Chinese psychology is naturally of great value to us in this time of many problems. He and Mrs. Chandler have a dear little apartment in Newtonville, and just at present his sister, who has had a rather serious nervous breakdown, is with them.

We have had a pleasant Christmas season with gay times together here in the Board Rooms as well as at home. I am personally rather glad now to turn from the gay season to the routine work.

Jessie Payne has been with us for her vacation and we see a good many of the North China people now and then, especially those who are studying in New York. Letters come occasionally from Tehchow. The circle of Americans there is very small as you know, but the work seems to be going on without serious difficulties. The question in regard to Dr. Tucker's return is still a puzzling one chiefly because of the urging the Chinese staff is doing that he be returned.

We expect Dr. Alma Cooke to sail on February 3 but it will be sometime before she reaches China as the plan for her to spend

some time in the Hawaiian Islands still holds.

With the best of wishes for 1928 and abiding affection, I am

Cordially yours,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee)

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RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
MAR 5 1928
Ans.

American Board Mission,
Peking, China.
Feb. 7, 1928.

Mrs. L.O.Lee,
A.B.C.F.M.
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Mrs. Lee,

Your letter of Jan 3. came a few days ago and I was ever so glad to hear from you again. I am sorry I do not know which of the trip pictures I tinted went on your Christmas card, and so I can't say where it was taken. All the pictures we used on the cards were taken on our trip to Yunnan and Kweichow.

As Mrs. Hinman of 287 - 4th Ave. N.Y.C. has a copy of my travel letter I have written her asking her to send it to you. In this letter I told of our wonderful horseback trip across the Mts. from Yunnanfu, the capital of Yunnan Province, to Kweiyang, the capital of Kweichow, and north toward Szechuan. Mr. Todd had been into Kweichow the winter before at the Governor's request to help get them started in a large road building scheme for the purpose of opening up the province. After the first trip he sent in Chinese engineers to make the survey, and this second trip was for the purpose of helping out the engineers and assisting in various problems which had arisen. And so the trip was really a combined honeymoon trip and business trip. As I know the language much better than Mr. Todd I was official interpreter for the party.

Since returning to Peking Mr. Todd was called down to Kiangsi on motor road building. And he reached home just the day before Christmas. I did not accompany him on this trip, but spent

part of the time visiting at Tehchow where I was able to help out in the hospital on various consultations as well as removing tonsils from Mr. Matthews and Alice Reed.

Alice Reed has just returned from visiting us for a month during her Chinese New Years's vacation. Since she had not been very well f for ten months(despite the fact she carried on her work) and since all foci of infection suspected had been removed, and the cause of her slight recurrent fever not found, it seemed best to Drs. Curran, Parsons and me to have consultation at PU.M.C. And so while she was here she had a thorough examination, and nothing was found wrong but slight hypo-adrenal function. Or course it is possible that the piece of infected tonsil which I removed in Dec. may have been responsible for her not gaining, for while she was up here she had no fever, and went back to Tehchow feeling much better. It was a great pleasure to have her in our home. I am very fond of Alice, and admire her much. She is very wise and tactful in her relations with the Chinese.

I might say that in my trip to Tehchow my previous opininion that the evacuation of foreigners last Spring(although later proven to be unnecessary) was really a fine thing for the work. I don't believe in ten years time the progress in devolution would have advanced as far as was forced by the evacuation. Dr. Parsons wisely refused to reassume the administration, and is a memebr of the 'wei yuan hui' (governing council) of which Dr. Tswei is chairman(virtually Supt) To be sure there was inevitably somewhat of a slump in the care of grounds and buildings, but those things are being better cared for now. And the professional work was kept at a good standard level. It was too bad Dr. Yuan felt she must return to her home hospital in Fukien for she was such a splendid Dr. as well as Christian leader . The Dr. Jen-Liu who is the only woamn Dr. there now is very much behind times professionally, and I hope they will soon find a qualified woman Dr,

And I hope it will be a Chinese. Miss Lyons remembers Dr. Liu and she wrote suggesting that the Detroit church take over the salary of Dr. Liu. I should heartily approve of their taking over the salary of a qualified Chinese Dr. who should be selected by the local hospital committee and approved by the Board. But it would be very unwise to name the person from the U.S. end unless her professional ability were well known, anyway, she should have the approval of the local committee and Association.

I do not wonder that you are puzzled by the W-P Hospital staff inviting, and urging the Tucker's return. We are puzzled too, for in the case of several members there has been a change of heart or at least expression. There are many factors involved in the complicated problem. For one thing, since the Chinese have had to face the budget they appreciate Dr. Tucker's ability to raise funds. Also since having to attend to grounds and buildings etc. they appreciate how much time and attention he put on those things, and likely feel that they might be freed for professional work should he return. But of course should he return he would expect to be director, and after their independence I fear much of the progress accomplished would be undone, to say nothing of inevitable clashes.

Do not think for a minute that I do not appreciate the Tuckers. I admire them very much, and I think I can appreciate their great service to China and Tehchow as few can, but I feel their work there is done, and it is a tragedy that they do not feel so too.

It is splendid for the Board to have Mr. Chandler acting as Secretary,-yes and fine for China,too! I wonder if the Board is considering the Tehchow invitation for them to go there? Tehchow is certainly entirely without foreign evangelistic workers, and I

think of no couple who could 'fill the bill' as well as the Chandlers. It would be a gr eat thing for Tehchow-both from the foreign and Chinese points of view.

Yes, foreign missionaries are wanted, and will be needed, in fewer numbers of course, for years to come. And with changing conditions the qualifications, as you well realize, of the missionaries must be more carefully gone into.

We are enjoying living in the Amer. Bd. Compound. And I am able to be of assistance professionally quite frequently.

Yours was the first word that Dr. Cooke's sailing had been granted, and we trust there will be no more postponements. They are anxiously awaiting here at Lintsing, and are needing her badly. We are all more than glad she is at last on her way. I trust she will be able to spend a few days with me beofre going into Lintsing. Mr. Todd feels that military trouble is imminent in Lintsing region, and says he would not be surprised if she could not go in before April or May. But even so she could put in her time to good advantage here.

We may make a short trip home this summer in the interests of the International Famine Relief Commision.

Kindly remember me to the Chandlers and any others I know at the Board rooms.

Sincerely,

Lois Pendleton Todd

May 24, 1928

Dr. Lois Pendleton Todd
C/o Rev. Rowland M Cross
29 Teng Shih K'ou
Peking, China

Dear Dr. Todd:

This is to tell you that we rejoice with you and Mr. Todd in the arrival of little Doris Jean. A baby is needed to make even the happiest family complete and her coming has been a great joy to you, and so far as the baby herself is concerned, we rejoice that she could come into such a home.

I have never replied to your letter written last February which I did greatly appreciate. Mrs. Hinman also sent for me to read the account of your wonderful horseback journey across several provinces last fall. It pleased me especially to think of your making this journey on horseback. That was the way I traveled up and down the mountains of Turkey for twenty years you know, and the very thought of early morning rides, watching the shadows flee down the side of the mountains as the sun rises higher and higher, gives me a thrill such as few remembrances do.

You know, I am sure, without my telling you, how grateful we all are for the help you have been able to give the missionaries at Peking and Tungchow from time to time. The present days are exciting and anxious ones for North China and we watch, oh so eagerly, for every report. It is of course impossible for us to predict what will happen but we are not without hope that the Nationalists may really reach Peking and that the city will pass to them without prolonged and serious fighting. Is this too much to expect? The complications that have arisen because of the unfortunate incident with the Japanese in Tsinan we are very sorry for. We do believe, however, that Japan is anxious to avoid a war, and we very much hope that the present difficulties can be settled without recourse to arms. A cable just received from Peking tells us that the situation still gives no special cause for concern and that work goes on as usual.

Reports of famine conditions in Shantung and Honan are coming to us and we do not doubt that Mr. Todd and others are having their hands and hearts very full as they study the best ways of meeting the needs of the people.

It will always be a joy to me to have letters from you and if you and Mr. Todd and the baby should be coming to America this summer, we will hope, if possible, to see you.

Always your friend,

(Mrs. Lucius O. Lee)

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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REV W E STRONG DD 592

14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS

ROBERT DOLLAR IN SHANGHAI NOW LEAVING LAST MARCH IF DR WATSON WILL GO DOWN AND SEE HIM HE WILL GET HANDSOME SUBSCRIPTION IN ANY CASE DOLLAR HAS ARRANGED FOR GENEROUS PERSONAL GIFT TO HOSPITAL WITH AGENT IN CHINA CABLE WATSON DOLLAR COMPANY CANNOT DISCOUNT BILLS

HENRY H KELSEY.

Communicate Dollar in Shanghai till last March. Has arranged generous gift to Hospital
~~Suggest see him~~ Dollar Company cannot discount bills

Henry H. Kelsey
San Francisco, Cal. Ja

772

Watson, Percy

FENCHOW HOSPITAL
AMERICAN BOARD MISSION
FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA

NORTHFIELD, MINN.,
FEB. 4th, 1926.

Dear Doctor Bell:-

Inclosed is at last the letter written just two Sundays before Mr. Pye was taken sick. You can get more medical details from Dr. Ward. If the Fenchow Hospital had had better equipment it might have been of some help in a time like this. In order to get evn our laboratory reagents made we have to send them to Peking as we have no acurate balance for accurate weighing. No X-Ray either. Today what would a hospital in America do without an X-ray? Would you like to go to that kind of a hospital yourself? Dr. Curran's letter which I inclose gives you more deatils.

Mr Pye

The two pictures I inclose I want for my own publicity purposes but I am offering you a chance to look them over first.

Dr. Pye's heart trouble of a little over two years ago had its origin in lack of dentists- a bad pyorrhea. The Rockefeller Foundation could find out nothing the matter with his heart when we sent him to Peking until they used the X-ray and found his heart enlarged. The examination of his blood showed his white blood cells three times normal-bad teeth. They ordered his teeth out. At the end of the summer we sent him back to Peking. His blood picture was normal and his heart back to normal in size. I tell you this to show how much to the point that dental picture is.

One of the objects of my trip home is to raise $2000. so we can have dental equipment in the Fenchow Hospital. Shansi and Shensi Provinces and not one well trained dentist. Dr. Curran was away when Pye was taken sick. Dentistry had taken him to Peking. We have a Fenchow High School graduate studying dentistry in Peking. Only six or seven in the class and this class will only keep up the four years necessary for their education and so far as I know there is no prospect of a dental school in China yet so we are fortunate.

20 million people

The Congregationalist account was wrong. Heart trouble does not come from lifting boxes and second Mr Pye had no such experience with bandits as there related. Must have confused him with someone else. Dentistry was the cause and lets do something about it and not stick our heads in the sand and talk bandit talk; the banditry of disease is more to the point.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Percy T. Watson

Dr. Percy T. Watson writes in a letter
of December 7, 1926, received January 11, 1927:

We have some very interesting patients in the hospital now. We have one case of lockjaw on a little boy of nine. The symptoms of lockjaw came on very early after injury to his head and in such cases more than seventy-five per cent die, even with the use of anti-toxin serum. Our hospital is handicapped in not having enough serum. We had to make trips to Taiyuanfu, seventy miles, and to Taiku, fifty-one miles, to borrow serum to save this child's life. We were not able to borrow enough to cure him, and although he is better he still has retraction of the head. This will improve in time. He is now happily running around the ward, and little by little his head is losing deformity.

Yesterday another little child came from a long distance to have a plaster cast put on. He had Potts disease. In China we do not have expensive apparatus and braces to put on these cases; we have to make our own out of plaster of paris. He had come a long cold journey to have it changed for the second time. His mother had been here four or five years ago and I had operated on her for tubercular glands of the neck. Now no one would ever know that she had ever had any tubercular trouble; strong, healthy, pleasant. They come from a very nice home and they have been very appreciative. Their family is one of great influence. They live two days' journey south of Fenchow in the China Inland Mission field.

Yesterday I was in the hospital to see a woman who had been operated on for a cataract about a week before. She wanted to go home. She said she couldn't afford to pay the hospital bills any longer. She is so worried about the expense that it is not a very good thing for her eye. However, she is making steady gains. She is anxious that she may be able to sew for she has four children to care for in a home in the mountains. The operation was done with instruments which were left here by Dr. Atwood over twenty-five years ago. They are very inferior and it is very difficult to work with them.

Lately when I was in the wards I found one of our patients in tears, a case of diabetes. She is a graduate of our Girls' School who had had a year in Peking. We had to limit her diet very strictly and she was becoming rather discouraged, afraid that she never could be well again. A case like this is very difficult because we haven't any scales in the hospital to accurately weigh out food in critical cases. We don't even have an accurate scale in our drug room so that it is impossible to make any accurate reagents that we use in our laboratory.

Some of the other cases in the hospital are also from long distances, one a man who had been a cripple for ninety days because of a fractured and dislocated hip. We had to make a false joint. He is a man of about thirty years, a hopeless invalid without this operation. He had come from Shensi, and is now smiling over the fact that his leg is straightened out and the prospect that he will be able to earn a livelihood again has changed the aspect of his life.

Another man from Shensi was seen a year and a half ago when Dr. Curran was out there for famine relief. For twenty years he had not been able to open his mouth, and he had been able to nourish himself by using his fingers to push the food through his teeth. Dr. Curran told him we could fix him up, but it had taken him a year and a half to earn enough money to come to the hospital. We have made a false joint for him and now we have different sized pegs to give him for exercises in opening his mouth. He is now able to open his mouth so that his teeth are about an inch apart.

These are only a few of the eighty patients we have been having for most of the time during the month of November. Not only the hospital but in the outstations; two Sundays ago I was asked to go to Wen Sui. I was not able to, and Dr. Ch'eng went in my place. There was a young woman in Wen Sui who had been having such terrible losses of blood that everybody in the city thought she was going to die. Dr. Ch'eng gave her some medicine, and within three days all her losses were stopped, and the whole city has marveled at the quickness of her recovery. The pastor, Mr. Chang, one of our best men, said that few things had done so much to help out the position of the church in that city as that one case.

One of the grandmothers in the hospital grasped my hand and didn't want to let me go until she had thanked me because she said the hospital had saved her life. Although she was only forty-six years old she looked to be sixty-six, and she had come two days' journey away for a Caesarean operation. The ten babies who had been born before this one had all died, and naturally she is happy that she was again allowed to bear a live child.

FENCHOW SHANSI CHINA
May 3rd 1927

Last night I sent off a telegram to Doctor Curran to have Doctor Wang return from the Rockefeller Hospital In Peking and not continue further his post-graduate study. I also asked that he try to get some aid from the Red Cross for our hospital. Yesterday was nightmare with sick soldiers coming and no bedding or beds anywhere available. We have borrowed boards from our High School. My noon day meal was a problem with satisfying our nurses. Five in one room. I do not see any other way out but to build some servant quarters and release the first floor of the men's hospital. I estimate that it would take about $800. gold to do this. In the efforts made to standardize hospitals in China the China Medical Association demand that to be recognized that each hospital should have a separate building for servants. To care for our nurses and medical staff will require another $1200. some day to raise the roof and put a second story on the building right back of the hospital. This now takes care of the laudry, a repair shop, rooms for the mechanics, sleeping rooms for the nurses on night duty; room for the hospital evangelist and two rooms for isolation of contageous disease.

These soldiers come in without any care. One said he had not even had a drink for four or five days. He looked it and died within three hours after admission which was longer than we expected him to last. We do not know the cases before they arrive of course and this man was delayed by our lack of room!! We have a lot of cases of gangrene from frost bite and what more needs to be said about their own lack of bedding. What a life on top of a lot false propoganda that makes them know not the why or what of where their path is leading them. In the name of justice who is it that cares for laboring man and the man down and out?

Our schools are closing for the eight days vacation - the patriotic week for China. Since the word came this morning of the hanging of 24 communists in Peking, some things doubtless will be less open, at least so I am informed.

I was talking with one of their communists Sunday. Treated his ear. He asked me about the death of 2000 laboring men in a strike in America forty years ago. I had to confess my ignorance. They seem to have the story of every such thing that ever happened without regard to the question of who was right and who was wrong. This is what they feed the soldiers on. I do not know whose business it is to give the sick a cup of water.

To the American the strange thing is that so few of our students enlist in the army - none so far that I know of. There seems to be a mania for fighting with propoganda. And that is all to knock something down. Nothing about building anything up. I say these things because there is so much in this unrest that is blind. We have to remember that there are thousands of Chinese who are splendid but they are not the ones who are in the saddle most of the time. They are not the ones the newspaper writes about. They are not the ones America hears about. People have to be careful of expression there is so much treachery.

Percy J. Watson

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
Friday, May 6th., 1927.

The effort to get off a bulletin every other day was missed yesterday because of constant interruptions. Our lilac and forsythia blossoms are gone and now the hospital is aglow with the yelow Rose Hugonis which grows wild on the mountains here. The first iris are out in the cozy garden just east of the women's hospital and peony buds are getting large.

I had a long talk with the general the night before he left the hospital and he kept quoting Marx to me. Although about 80% of the wealth of the United States is in the hands of the smaller group of 13% of the population that is far from the idea of America Russia has taught them. You might think to hear this general talk that 80% of the wealth of the United States was in the hands of a few that you could almost count on your fingers. Furthermore He was cock sure that his information was right and that he knew more about America than I did. I kept away fro argument however and told him stories of successful cooperative business enterprises in America.

On May 1st the labor union had a fight among themselves. They got after the students that had gotten them to sign their names and wanted to know if they would pay their wages if they struck. A lot of servants in the hospital left their work for fear of being forced into the action taken by the labor union. We have raised the wages of the hospital workmen - something we had contemplated doing for some time. They did not ask for it and as they have been so loyal we thought this the time to do it.

The match factory here is the only steam whistle we have in Fenchow as yet. The workmen there did not strike but one third entered the labor union;one third opposed entering the labor union opening and the other third evidently did not want to oppose the labor union openly so they went home. The factory has closed down for one month"because they havenot enough boxes on hand." In Fenchow they have a good many small looms where cotton cloth is woven and the workmen there have not taken kindly to the student activities in getting them to strike. The execution of the communists in Peking has quieted down the radical elements in our midst but there is to be another big meeting tomorrow. It was the big meeting May 1st and the fighting among the laboring union themselves that got one business man to advise me to leave. However on investigation I found that fully 99% of the people here wanted me to stay. This was an estimate from a man who is often accused of being a little offish as regards the foreign church institution.

The anti-foreign topic is raked up to start up a disturnbance and it is to stir up unrest that is the object of the present propoganda. Business men without our church have told me in very decided terms what they think of that. The Kuominchun have become more friendly towards the hospital and our church organization every day. Several of the leading officials called yesterday on me to express their appreciation of the hospital's service. Another member of the state senate called as he was passing through on a comission for Gov. Yen to do the same and ask about my family etc hoping that they would soon return. More soldiers will soon be crossing the Yellow River but they will not be quartered here in Fenchow but further west. One regiment is from Yulinfu district and the other from Hsianfu. I have tried to verify this and think it is reliable. The soldiers here have no ammunition to speak of and carry no rifles.

Percy J. Watson

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA,
Saturday, May 7th., 1927;

Yesterday everything was peaceful as the doves cooing outside my window until about four o'clock. Suddenly one of the nurses, Chao Ning K'uei cam running down the corridor saying the soldiers had threatened to beat him. About three-fourths of the patients are soldiers on the men's side of the hospital with a few of their officers sprinkled in. The nurses have been overworked with patients outside the hospital in the temporary hostel and they doubtless had delayed doing some things. Chao Ning K'uei did not come when he was called but said he would come as soon as he washed his hands. I suppose there was something wrong with the tone of his voice. Some words went back and forth and then a whole lot of soldiers stood up and said "ta" "ta"(beat) Chiang Shou Yu was getting vaccinated against scarlet fever and he rushed down to quiet things down. Dr. Ch'eng also came along soon after being called by me. He quieted the soldiers by blaming the nurses and then we were in for it all last night and until ten this morning before they got back to work again. Two soldiers were sent home by their officers last night after most of us were in bed. Our nurses were very unreasonable to deal with. He Ti Ming, Fang Shou Li, Chao Ning K'uei, Chao Yu being the worst. Wang Ping Chang was not here and Yuan Mao Ling was away. We asked the officers to have the two patients who went home last night to come back.

The two leading officials of this army are to arrive today. They asked the local authorities to arrange for them to occupy the mission with their body guards but the leading citizens are holding out against it. I am to be called on today and I have had instructions from local officials as to what to say to them. Our foreign houses are full of things just as those who left ordinarily use them except the Reynolds and McLeans. Our house is ready to entertain missionaries coming out from the far interior.

I was interested in what the soldiers said to the nurses. "We are not afraid of bullets. Do you think we are afraid of you?" They told us that they might be here for two or three months yet and they were anxious to keep on friendly terms with us. I just went across to the operating room and we are out of ether and they are using chloroform on a captain patient. We are short of hypodermic needles for we ought to be inocculating the whole army against typhoid. We have a lot of drugs tied up in Tientsin that we ought to get in somehow but I am afraid there is no ether among the boxes there. Needless to say I am doing very little medical work and have been doing practically no operating for a longtime. The newspaper stories of how hospitals are closed have cut off our American gifts and the soldiers are paying very little for what we do for them here so our local income is at least half what it should be. The typewriter keeps me busy when they are not filling my room for interviews on a hundred different topics from checks which the bank has refused to cash for missionaries who have gone to military affairs of the army around us.

Naturally when everyone left so suddenly there were accounts unpaid because they were not presented etc and lots of details of that sort. We want to keep our good name up at this time and I have to allay their fears.

We are just like the situation created by a financial panic when any stray passing rumor may start a run on the bank. Only last night again some people advised me to leave for Taiyuanfu for safety for a time. The next minute Fenchow seems like as safe a place as you could find. Women and children should not return here yet. The local situation as regards Governor Yen's position is very unsteady.

Gerry J. Watson

BULLETIN #15

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
May 11th., 1927 1:30 P.M.

Last night about eight o'clock a body of about 100 students said to be from our church schools, broke with bricks and stones the frontage of one of our leading stores which carried a great variety of things. The store was called the Kung I Ch'eng and the trouble originated with some students buying some stockings and trying to steal a pair. The insisted on searching him and he let the stockings fall on the floor and then making a great display of taking off all his clothes and telling them to look through his clothes. The shop keeper asked him what the idea was in taking off his clothes when the stockings they were looking for were on the floor. I did not hear anything about it until just as they called me to lunch. I therefore have had no time to get any details. This is an interesting sidelight on the present psychology of a very unceratin situation. I wrote a letter to Mr. Outerbridge yesterday and made four copies - none of which are to be found. I was going to add to it today so left it lying around.

I have been called over to the dispensary for outpatient clinic which I have had the last few days while Doctor Ch'eng has been away to investigate the illness of Sung Yueh in Li Shih Hsien about two days journey from here or 60 miles. Dr. Ch'eng sent me a telegram last night saying Sung Yueh wanted to be cared for in the medical mill at Yutacho and would reach there tomorrow and to have everything in readiness for him. The medical mill is a Chinese courtyard which has been remodeled with porch added and we use it for tubercular patients during about six months of the year when the weather is too hot within the city and comfortable out there. We had not yet opened it this year although there had been many requests for it because the situation was too unsettled.

A letter passed through my hand from a Chinese nurse which said she wanted to die too if anything ever happened to any one of us and we have repeated evidences of friendly feeling from many many sourches. Our hospital and hostel are all full and as the soldiers pay a little less than 5 cents gold per day our hospital is suffering financially. We are about $1500. gold behind hand this year to date. I suppose some people would say shut it up but if there ever was a time when I wanted to keep it open it is now.

Yesterday there was a soldier of the Shansi army who came to the hospital for an operation and he wanted to stay in the hospital. There was no room but we operated upon him in the outpatient department and later sent him back to his barracks here in the city. He and his comrades were terribly perturbed because they said they had no chance at the hospital now that the Kuominchun had filled it up. Relapsing fever is on the increase but we still get our quota of typhus and typhoid about two of the former to one of the latter.

No one knows which side Governor Yen will side with for he says he is going to side with the winning side. Things are uncertain to say the least therefore in Shansi. The students want to start something and they think their chance is while the Kuominchun is here from the looks of things. Just what action they want to take no one knows.

Under no circumstances let it be known that Sung Yueh is in our neighborhood. I might pay dearly for it if it got out -

Perry J. Watson

BULLETIN #14

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA,
MAY 9th, 1927, Monday A.M.

Yesterday General Hsu, who is the commander of the third Kuominchun arrived. No request was made to have him quartered on the mission property, as was suggested before he arrived. The city did everything they could to prevent that, although they were not church members. They offered him the best temple in the city - not far from the hospital - where they main fair of the city is usually held at this season of the year but this year was given up because of the unsettled state of affairs. He said a verbal message to me shortly after his arrival that he hoped that under no circumstances would I leave for not only he and his army but he had heard that the entire city was very appreciative of the service the hospital was rendering at this time.

At the feast on Saturday there were over twenty present- Mostly military officials of both the Kuominchun and the Shansi army besides the magistrate and few local gentry and officials. I was supprised to hear one of the leading colonels say that this propoganda was mostly foolishness with it's "Knock down everything" methods. He went on to say it was a disgrace and that they seemed to forget that there were lots of Chinese in America and elsewhere which had all the privalages of the land where they were able to carry on their business in peace and safety and own proterty and the like. I have found a more fair open spirit on the present situation by leading people outside the church than I have from some theoreti cally too highly trained students in our mission or in fact than some even of our own missionaries. The lawlessness, utter unreasonablness, disregard for the rights of others is as great a danger as any imperialness displayed by foreign gun boats. I must hasten to add that the attitude of President Coolidge in not forcing any more demands on China just now has greatly increased my own personal safety here and to the quieting down of the situation in general.

In the hospital garden the other hight just before dusk I was talking with my teacher and a couple of officials of the Kuominchun. They were from Tientsin. They said the hospital grounds would be worth more than a million dollars if they could be transported to Tientsin. We got to talking about Robert Dollar lumber in our hospital etc and that lead to talk about Rockefeller and other wealthy Americans and they had no end of comparisons at their tongue's end as to how their wealth would be much greater than the entire province of Shansi. In my talks I have tried to show that there was a vast difference in wealth and how it was used was what counted. Lots of people with wealth did not spend it lavishly on themselves and that great big enterprises must have a great reserve of wealth for in times of poor business the expendit tures would be enormous. That reserve of wealth was of more value to stable labor income than it was to the wealthy man himself by far.

The Chinese paper yesterday says the third Kuominchun has broken with Feng Yu Hsiang. Doctor Ch'eng has gone over the mountains today to see Sung Yueh the former head of the Kuominchun and formerly very prominent in Tientsin. He is sick at Li Shih Hsien and they furnished the automobile for Doctor Ch'eng and will bring him back tomorrow. What may become the statis of our surrounding army is everyday a question. We do not know what new alignment of forces may take place. The paper this morning telling about the killing off of the wealthy and dividing up their land and property in Changsha and surrounding country amkes one realize that China is far from a day of peacefulness yet.

Percy F. Watson

BULLETIN #16

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
Friday 9A.M. May 13, '27

I give the hour in some of my bulletins for the picture sometimes changes very radically in the course of a few hours. The bulletins may have seemed contradictory at times but they have given the situation with its frequent and many changes always occuring.

Doctor Ch'eng got back last night just at dark from Li Shih Hsien, fifty of sixty miles west of us, where he has been looking after the the cases of several sick officials whose strength has retarded the progress of their journey. He went in their automobile. They also had a truck for baggage and body gaurd. I had to go over to our house and get mattresses and rugs to take to the hospital to care for them for they had to sleep on the floor. I offered to take down the beds in our house and take them over but they refused partly because they smoked opium and it was more convenient to be on the floor for this purpose. I think we ought to go slow about critisizing anyone for using opium with their diseases as they had had no medical care for some months.

The cook in the hospital only had one hour's sleep last night. These officials will divide and some will go to Yutaoho where we have a medical mill- not an elaborate place for it cost very little but it is good for tuberculosis being in a grove of trees by a mountain stream and connected with Fenchow by automobile road. I have been very much surprised to see how much tuberculosis there is in their army. Dr. Tai has been running a fever for the last three days and I know he himself is afraid of typhus but I am optomistic and think he will soon be well. We have lots of relapsing fever too. With Dr. Tai sick and Dr. Ch'eng away the work in the hospital has been very exacting.

Dr. Flora Tien the first Shansi girl to get a modern medical education is back now, a little early to be sure because the medical school had to close early because of the troubles. She had been away from Fenchow for three years, working in the hospital all her summer vacations. I certainly do not know how we could have managed without her these days. She has charge of a great many soldier patients with typhus etc. Yesterday she and Dr. Jen operated.

The two soldiers who caused trouble in the hospital and were expelled from the hospital by their officers have been discharged from the army I am told. We requested that they be brought back as they had been operated upon only four days before the trouble. Their official evidently thought they might further trouble for they first gave them a beating; then discharged them with enough money to pay their way home to Chihli province, the coast province east of Shansi. I can only say that the hospital has been of service to such a large proportion of this army that anti-christian propaganda has practically stopped as I hear nothing about it any more. However these generals make very liberal demands of the hospital without paying but a small fraction of what it costs. They are very poor I admit. However they have lots of faith, asking for anything and expecting to receive it.

The shop keeper of the store whose frontage was smashed to pieces by student union students came to our principal but he could not give any names and the scene closed here. The principal of the government school refused to see him when he called. The students even threatened to burn the store the next day. Yesterday the government school sent me some presents and free tickets to their exhibition and play. In these days no one wants to be involved, many way in opposing the students so the shop keeper hasn't any frien

Percy Watson

BULLETIN # 17

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA,
SATURDAY MAY 14, '27 7:30

This bulletin is written a day early as letters have come asking questions that might as well be answered in this bulletin and so save time. The bulletin numbers are explained by the fact that on April 29th. I wrote two bulletins.

The former governor of one of China's most important provinces spent the night before last in the hospital but saw no guests all the time he was here. He gave not a single interview. Just before dark yesterday he went to the hospital tubercular sanitorium which cost about $600. in U.S.A. currency. Our cook had been out there getting thing in order for him for three days. The mountain stream runs right in front of it. But high on the bank is the where the water runs in a waterway for irrigation. A portion of this had been diverted so it ran around the interior courtyard of an old Chinese floor mill where a few years ago the water turned the wheels that ground the flour.

The automobiles made a second trip lete that night to take body guard, supplies etc and the cook came back last night night and was cleaning up our house when I came over early. He said that the governor was greatly pleased with what we had prepared for him and he was especially pleased with the portion of that mountain stream bubbling through the courtyard in a circuitous path. This place for turbular and convalescent patients is used only during six or seven months of the hot season, and the late spring and early fall days. The hospital has an other similar mill not far away which was intended for the hospital staff but we will send out a lot more patients there as soon as we can manage to care for it in the rush of things.

The former governor was once in command of the army around us and in many ways still is but his health is very poor now. When you remember that two weeks ago they were signs posted everywhere to"Knock down the Church" and even heard the slogan "Kill the Foreigner" the change that has taken place seems almost unbelievable. We hear nothing of that sort anymore. The hospital has been full of their soldiers and officers. Our hostel is full with every room full. We have to turn away everyday six to ten serious cases not to mention cases like hernia etc that are waiting on the outside for an operation. I certainly do not know what we would have done without that hostel in this emergency. We put a serious case in late at night perhaps and then next day we transfer a convalescent from the hospital to the hostel and make room for the serious case in the hospital. In spite of all this we are powerless to compete with the demand of the typhus, typhoid and relapsing fever cases coming in upon us and to think for the cost of $800. U.S.A. currency we could vacate the whole first floor of our men's hospital. This $800. would build the servants quarters right back of the hospital so the servants would not need to take up valuable space in the hospital. This space is doubly valuable to the patients as it means nursing care when our staff of nurse is too inadequate to send any away from the central plant.

Now as to when it would be safe for two or three of the single lady missionaries to come back to Fenchow. I speak only from the standpoint of the local condition. The American consul should be consulted on the condition as a whole. First they should not bring anything but hand baggage back with them. Things in China change too fast as yet to be sure of anything. The attitude of Governor Yen towards this army is unsettled. A few more days will tell better and I will telgraph to Mr. Cross in a few days.

Percy J. Watson

BULLETIN #19

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
WEDNESDAY 7:30 A.M. May 18, '27

This winter, one snowy night I was called out when it was the last thing in the world I felt like doing. I was called to the home of the telegraph operator. Four children were sick on the same kahn or brick bed with scarlet fever. Later the youngest child got enlarged glands in the neck and finallly was induced to come into the hospital- a thing they would not think of doing on our first visit. The mother and an aunt came with the child to the hospital. They had to be in the isolation rooms on the cellar floor of the Women's Hospital and they did not like it although the windows are full size and their window faced the south-east with lots of sunshine. They wanted to go home on several occasions. Finally they did not want to have those glands operated upon when they required it. It took two or three days to persuade them when finally just as they were going home I got the banker to come in and persuade them. His child had had the same operation. The aunt came into the operating room to see the operation and it was a great demonstration to her. They were different people after that.

When things were very tense here a while ago and I was sending off a good many telegrams there was a note in the envelope which contained the receipt. His English was poor but it said that if there was any trouble any time to come down to his courtyard and he would take care of me. He comes not from Shansi but from a southern province and has been here but a short time. Mrs. Watson now has this letter.

These days when so much depends on your mails it is a great relief to know that some of our best friends are in the post-office department and the most reliable one of them all is the postman who has brought us our mail throughout all the eighteen and more years I have been in China. You know he is one who would stick by you no matter what happened.

Last night I had a caller. It took some courage for him to come at this time for just now in the schools of Shansi the communist fight is very intense-even to the stage where fellow students are threatening to kill fellow students. Our schools here are not in that stage. In fact the situation in our schools has been improving.. There are a good many communists in Shansi who joined not realizing what they were joining. On the other hand there are many communists of an extreme type who are just waiting to take advantage of some thing unpsetting. The army propaganda Bureau has been suppressed by Governor Yen to a certain extent but I still see them going by to our schools rather frequently. There is something the matter with the typewriter and I wish William were here to fix it. I am about out of thin paper to make carbons with but I got word this morning that some had been sent from Tientsin.

Most all the Chinese think it would not be wise for the women to come back as long as this army is quartered in our midst. How soon it will move on no one knows. It depends on Governor Yen or on the southern army starting north.

The well known governor of last years of another province is being cared for in the medical mill at Yutsoho. I went out to see him and examine him on Sunday. He seems very much pleased with his surroundings there. His body guard occupy the entire mill. Yesterday I sent him out the most comfortable chair I had in my office.

P. L. W.

BULLETIN #18

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
Monday 9:00 A.M. May 16th, 1927

I must go in a few minutes to the funeral of Mrs. Han, the wife of the head teacher in the Women's Bible School. She died on Saturday evening after a long lingering illness - tuberculosis. There are several children. I fear for some of them and for he himself for he has not been so well of late.

The most frequent question I am asked is: "When do you think the rest of the missionaries may safely come back to Fenchow?" None of the Chinese whom I have asked have been willing to take upon themselves the responsibility of their return. I hear a good deal about these soldiers going to the pawn shops after dark to pawn things which they evidently have stolen or robbed people of before they came here. Silver bracelets and other silver and gold orniments.

The other day on the main street an officer had sent his little girl to buy something for $1.00 and the shopkeeper was weighing it out for her. When it was done the officer came along and the little girl said I have given him the money. The shop-keeper protested that she had not and that there were several witnesses standing by. Thereupon the officer told the shop-keeper that he was a robber and started to beat him. A nearby business man of prominence interfered; appoligized to the officer for the shokeeper's stupidity and the matter ended there. The business man was afraid if a fight started over that affair it might bring a crowd of soldiers to the scene and no one could tell where the robbing would end. It is just that sort of thing that they are trying to start all the time. This incident occured just after I had finished writing my last bulletin.

The post office officials report to me that they are all out of money order blanks and have been unable to supply the demand for such since these soldiers arrived. This may be due to the fact that only a few post offices are money order issueing post offices and they have had no chance for some time. It is also very generally reported that these soldiers use opium to exchange for other commodities, or cash. They come from Shensi where the growing of opium is not restricted and therefore is cheap or easy to steal. Here opium has only been very little grown and that only in one year of the 18 I have been in China. Opium is there fore expensive. However opium is now only one fourth the price it was here three years ago and the result is noticed in the fact that when opium is cheap and the laws concerning lax there are many less patients coming to the hospital to break off the opium habit.

Last night again I saw soldiers prowling around our foreign houses trying to investigate to see what they could see inside. In this respect however it is very much improved over two weeks ago. Of the patients in the hospital we have a few of the robber type. There are few of their officers who become very ugly if we try to charge even our regular rates for medical attention. The hard part is that if we ask the officials for any medical ssistance they simply squeeze it out of the poor soldier. We get no fees for operations and any of the expensive drugs although we have the promise of more aid and they have deposited $300. with us against future charges.

These people are yet in an undefined position. Their presence here is not desired hby Governor Yen and he is trying to depose of them in some peaceful way. They have refused to return to Shensi. In another two weeks their states will be defined so wait two weeks for the decision before coming back.

Percy J. Hutton

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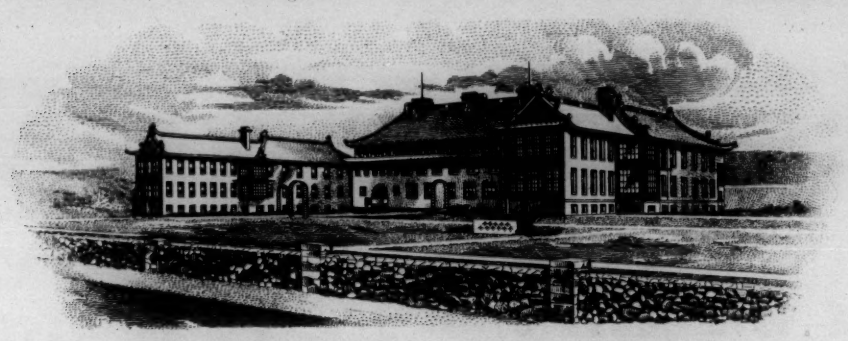
Watson

FENCHOW HOSPITAL

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.
J. A. CURRAN, M.D.
C. T. YEN, M.D.
S. Y. LU, M.D.
CLARA A. NUTTING, M.D.
GERTRUDE E. KELLOGG, R.N.
FRANCES R. CURRAN, R.N.
MARJORIE JOSSLYN, R.N.
W. A. McLEAN, COMPTROLLER



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TIENTSIN, CHINA

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
CABLE ADDRESS: FENCHOWFU

CH

February 24, 1928

EDITORIAL DEPT.
APR 23 1928
REF'D TO
ANS. 24

Dr. Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Enoch:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a letter that I wrote because it relates to one of the articles that appeared recently in the Missionary Herald. I trust you have read Stanley High's article in December Harpers on "Russia's World Game." I also wonder if you have noticed the Contributors' Column for the Atlantic Monthly for December, on page 863.

I have been surprised that the religious press of America has done so little to try to be absolutely fair in stating both sides of the question. It certainly is an incongruous situation that the Christian Church has been called on to support the anti-Christian propaganda of the Nationalist movement. Recently, down South a book was pulled out, the official propaganda of the Whang Poa Academy, a military academy in connection with the Nationalist movement, in which they state that foreign medicines derive their power from the fact that human hearts and livers are used in the making of them. This, of course, is something to arouse the worst superstitious beliefs of the Chinese race, the desire to flame people to hatred against institutions that are doing a great deal to benefit them, and yet this is the kind of Nationalist movement the National Christian Council of China have been asking us to support.

You know Benjamin Franklin said something very true when he said "We don't gain popularity by giving people everything that they want, but we gain popularity more quickly by having people do a few favors for us." We do not feel that we are helping the Chinese race by seconding everything that is advocated, whether good or bad. The attitude of the religious press of America has seemed to be to treat China like spoiled children and say hurray to everything that the Nationalist movement advocates, whether good or bad. We do

not help China in this way any more than we do by giving our children everything that they cry for. There are a great many Chinese who would say amen to everything that I have said but it would be very impolitic for any of them to so express themselves except in the presence of a trusted few.

In 1925 the American Board spent over $430,000 on the North China Mission. The contributions of the Chinese church during that same year were about $500,000 in American money, or $10,071 in local currency. All over China, including board and tuition payed in our educational institutions, the fees paid to hospitals, the Chinese gave three and a half per cent of what was contributed from other lands. The churches of our North China Mission have practically no churches that are self-supporting. We feel that the control of Mission finance should be conditioned on the amount of self-support. In a good many missions this policy is being carried out, and is working very satisfactorily.

Dr. Timothy Lew said, "Why shouldn't the foreigners trust the Chinese with their money? Why should they demand accounting systems and statements for the uses of it? That is the human way; the divine way is to let the Chinese use the money and not ask them to account for it." Now, our church is not asking such rigid accounting systems as are in vogue in any Chinese bank in our city, and yet there are people who say that it is foreign because we ask for an accounting. We are only asking our Chinese church to observe the same accounting rules that are current in any Chinese business. In fact, what we demand is not one-half as rigid as those demanded by the business firms in this city that I know about. No one is more eager than I for the Chinese to assume responsibility, but assuming responsibility doesn't mean liberty to spend money that they had nothing to do with in collecting, and when they themselves have not demonstrated their ability to administer funds raised by their own church locally.

This letter is not good propaganda, and I am not speaking from the background of the situation in Fenchow alone, but what I know of the situation in other stations of our Mission and other missions. Don't treat the Chinese like spoiled children especially in this time when Russia is doing everything to have the Christian forces play into the hands of the Russian Soviet. The most truthful articles about the situation in China which have come to my notice have none of them been in the religious press.

Sincerely yours,

Percy T. Watson

PTW:AMR

How the anti-christian Soviets laugh at us when they stir up the mobs & burn us up by telling them that we broad cast to the newspapers around the world that we will do nothing about it by asking for indemnities.

Will not our righteousness be just as righteous if we say less about it & take care of the future with deeds and not with words. Why boast of past?

Copy for Enoch Bell

February 16, 1928

Reverend L. W. Mahn,
428 West 6th Street,
Elyria, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Mahn:

There are few friends of the Fenchow Hospital who keep us so regularly and faithfully in mind as you do. We just got word of the last fifteen dollars you sent some two or three months ago. Your money got here just at a time when we were scrambling to get everything we needed to take care of our patients.

In spite of the fact that China has been upset, and that there have been anti-Christian and anti-foreign activities, the hospital has had a very steady and constant growth throughout the years since we came into the new building. Even now we are twenty-five per cent ahead of any in-patient record of the same date as today.

This growth has been a great satisfaction to us because it shows that people are learning to come to the hospital in time when the chances of cure are very much greater. The old-fashioned idea of curing diseases in China is very hard to uproot. That idea was that by taking one or two doses of medicine you could get well. Westerners all know that diseases like typhoid cannot be cut short by one or two doses of medicine, and that the outcome often depends on careful nursing.

The growth in our nursing staff in the ability to take care of the patients is a great satisfaction to us, but we have far from the number of nurses we need. Those we do have have not had a great deal of experience as yet, which means a great deal more supervision. In consequence of our growth we don't have enough nurses, we don't have enough beds, we don't have enough bedding, and we are short of everything that goes to caring for patients. Therefore, your gift came at a time when we were beside ourselves in knowing what to do about the months ahead. We haven't yet gotten to the busy season of the year, which begins in March and ends the middle of June, with the wheat harvest. These coming months are go-

ing to make many, many demands upon us which we can foresee now we will be unable to meet. Last year for a time the people just beseeched us to take them in and let them sleep in the corridors without any beds or bedding.

China is a rather unusual mixture just now. We have never found the business men and the ordinary people as friendly as they are now, and yet there are certain classes of the intellectual people who take delight in criticisms, not especially of the hospital, but of missions in general. However, I feel that the evacuation of the missionaries last year really helped China come to her senses better than anything else. Of course, there may be people in the missionary world who feel that this was a mistake. On the other hand, if it was a mistake, why are so many of the mission stations still unoccupied after a year's time?

First, it was a lesson to the extremists in China, and called a halt in their extreme ideas. Second, it taught all China what was back of Russian propaganda in China. It was the first sign that the Nationalist movement had a great deal in it of danger because of the extreme people on its councils. To my viewpoint, after living in China all this time, I think the American Board never spent money in the last year that had more far-reaching results in bringing the Chinese nation to a better realization of its own condition than the evacuation of the missionaries about a year ago.

I picked up the January Missionary Herald in which Mr. Peabody enumerates some criticisms of a well educated Chinese. He said that missions have been built on foreign ideas, that they were too costly in buildings, personnel, methods and ideals. Now, my experience is this: Wherever the Chinese have run their own institutions, they have been more costly than our mission institutions. The government hospitals in Shansi cost a good deal more than the Fenchow Hospital, and they get far less efficiency for their money than we do in our mission hospital, and yet the greater part of the work in our hospital is done by the Chinese themselves. We have a staff of three or four foreigners in our hospital among sixty or seventy Chinese.

Furthermore, whenever the Chinese have been given control of mission funds their tendency has been to increase their salaries far above their own economic background. The real trouble in our Fenchow field has not been that we have built institutions too complex; rather, it has been that when the Chinese have been in control they have had a desire to boost up salaries far above the economic range of our area. These Chinese intellectuals who do the most criticizing are the ones who give the least to the support of church institutions. I know none of these intellectualcritics who begin to tithe their income.

The second objection given in this article was that our schools are too foreign in culture, have a foreign religion, and too much teaching carried on in a foreign tongue. Out mission institutions largely follow the government curriculum. The desire for a foreign tongue comes from the Chinese, not from the missionaries.

Let me site Japan as an example. It was their government that determined that the teaching in medicine in Japan should be carried on with German textbooks and in the German tongue. The Japanese were wise enough to know that they had very little medical literature. They would have handicapped their nation greatly by limiting the study to their Japanese language. The attitude of the Japanese government has been well vindicated because the Japanese have advanced rapidly in Western medicine. The whole bibliography of German medical work was open to them. Of course, now, after all these years of using the German language, Japan is rapidly developing a much more extensive literature in Japanese, and it may be that before long instruction will be given in Japanese, but no medical science can advance satisfactorily by the use of one tongue. In American medical schools, for the most part, a reading knowledge of French and German is required. Furthermore, my experience in China with the Chinese doctors has been that those who know English enough to keep up with the new literature are very much more efficient than the one or two who have been rather deficient in English. Remember that medical literature first appears in periodicals, and it is sometimes five or six years before it appears in textbooks. Before it is translated into another foreign tongue, another additional year or two may have passed.

His third objection is along the lines of imperialism and the protection of treaties and foreign armies. Now, as a matter of fact, all missionaries who reside in the interior of China are not protected by their foreign powers. The fact is that now all missionaries in Fenchow are here at their own responsibility, and the United States assumes no responsibility whatsoever for our being here. It has been the same throughout the twenty years I have been in China. Never has there been a time when we could have received the protection of American diplomatic or military forces. Furthermore, it has always been optional on the part of the missionaries to appeal for such aid.

China has reaped undoubted benefits from commercial intercourse with Western nations. China would still be a very backward nation but for the commercial intercourse with other nations. It has had its bad sides and it has had its good sides.

One of the great difficulties in China today has been to get the Chinese to unite. Russian propaganda has used to its utmost the tack on foreign imperialism and unequal treaties as a basis on which the Chinese might forget their other difficulties and their failure to be a unit.

Percy T. Watson

While I feel that the missionary must always have an open mind and be willing to be taught and accept criticism from all sides, yet I feel that no matter how perfectly a missionary cause is carried on it will be sure to meet opposition and criticism. The life of Christ itself is a very good example of this. What I wish to emphasize is this, that to the great mass and file of the Chinese these criticisms are a very minor matter. The ordinary Chinese business man is not concerned about them. In general I feel that we are in the midst of a most friendly community, in fact, never has it been so friendly as it is now.

I think it is very easy in China today for a few people who are constantly in contact with the best leaders of China to forget that all the Chinese are not like these few hundred, the select out of four hundred million. The weakness of a Christian body like the National Christian Council of China is that it is a group of the very cream of the Chinese race, and the foreigners who come in contact with these forget that they are far from representing even one per cent of our church membership.

There are no missionaries who are more anxious for the Chinese to assume responsibility than we here in the interior. We cannot blind ourselves, however, to the fact that until the Chinese assume a far greater proportion of the support of their Christian institutions they have not much of an indigenous church in China. I would say that by far the greatest difficulty with our church in China is the unwillingness of the Chinese to take a larger share of self-support. Until the Chinese show a greater willingness to financially support the Christian institutions, their criticisms of our Christian enterprise only covers up an unwillingness on their own part to give a larger proportion of their income to the support of such Christian institutions.

Now, I write this because I feel that there is a misunderstanding in America about the degree of self support that we have in China today. Of course, we are handicapped by a very tense economic background. Often the Chinese in the hospital give far beyond what they are able to give for their medical treatment. Their hospital bill means a very great personal sacrifice. The income of the Fenchow Hospital last year was equal to the income from fifty thousand days of unskilled labor. In America, at five dollars a day, this would have been two hundred fifty thousand dollars gold, so when you interpret the giving to the Fenchow Hospital in terms of Fenchow economic standards, it is truly a large sum. One of the greatest satisfactions we have in our Fenchow Hospital work is that the Chinese give so largely for what they receive. We feel that it is tremendously worth while to help them out, and should not America, with her economic advantages, do something to help out the sick in a nation where the wage of unskilled labor is only about ten cents gold a day?

With very sincere appreciation for all your interest,

Cordially yours,

Percy T Watson

PTW:AMR

April 24, 1928.

Dear Percy T. Watson,
Fenchow,
Shansi, China.

Dear Percy:

Your letter of February 24, has just come to hand. I am sharing it with Bob Chandler and others. And just between us I am wondering if the time hasn't come for the said old Missionary Herald to have a cradle of liberty page, a Faneuil Hall , where anyone can say what he wants without endangering his life or that of the editor.

As I have just got back, so to speak, from a sanitarium and am on the doctor's orders to side-step everything possible, I will not write at length today. I do want to thank you, however, for your letter and for the copies of other letters accompanying yours.

The newspapers seem to indicate that the Nationalist Party is pretty well on towards Peking. I suppose that you in Shansi are already within their lines, so to speak, and have been able to adjust yourselves to the new situation.

By the way, while writing let me say that the October Missionary Herald is to be devoted to the Board's medical work abroad. Dr. Ward is to help out but we want to get the help of various doctors on the field. We have a good deal of material from you and plenty of pictures I think, unless there is someone there in your force who can give us one of those old-time sketches that we used to print in the Herald now and then. Anything else that is distinctive would be most welcome. I would also like a list of your surgical cases - that is, your major and minor operations. I think our readers would be very much interested in such a list particularly if I could get similar lists from Dr. Haas of Turkey; Dr. Mc Cord of South Africa; and some of the doctors in India.

Whetever you send for that number let me have it early in the fall as possible.

With love to yourself and the brethren, I remain

Yours sincerely,

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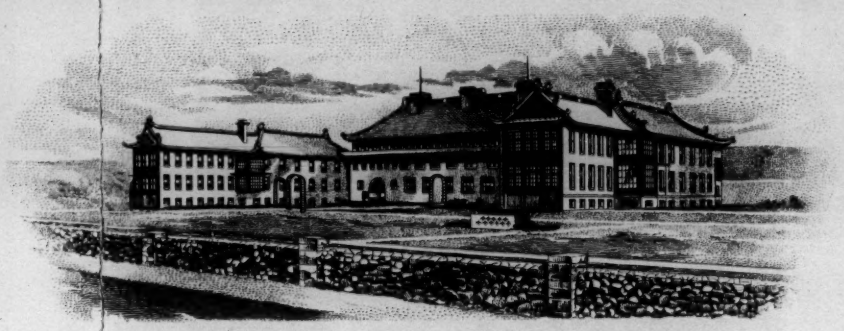
Watson, Percy (Mrs)

FEB 1 1926

FENCHOW HOSPITAL

PERCY T. WATSON, M.D.
J. A. CURRAN, M.D.
C. T. YEN, M.D.
S. Y. LU, M.D.
CLARA A. NUTTING, M.D.
GERTRUDE E. KELLOGG, R.N.
FRANCES R. CURRAN, R.N.
MARJORIE JOSSLYN, R.N.
W. A. McLEAN, COMPTROLLER



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53 RACECOURSE ROAD
TIENTSIN, CHINA

FENCHOW, SHANSI, CHINA
CABLE ADDRESS: FENCHOWFU

Northfield, Minn.
311 Winona Ave,
Jan. 28th, 1926.

Rev. Enoch F. Bell
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr. Bell:-

That ragged letter of mine was not supposed to have been mailed but as I cannot find it I conclude that it has.

I am sorry that I cannot find more pictures of Mr. Pye. I enclose a few. The film is a picture Dr. Watson took at the railroad junction at Shih Chia Chwang on that first journey of ours to Fenchow with Mr. Pye as escort. I think it is a very good one of him. Have you written Miss Helen McClure at 24 Cottage St. Cambridge. She has quantities of west road pictures which her sister Mary took.

Doubtless you have seen Dr. Eddy's interesting series of views of his trip into Shensi? That has many pictures of Mr. Pye.

I have jotted down some of my impressions of Mr. Pye. I realize that I have not given you the stories which are really what you want. Possibly you can cull an idea or two from what I enclose.

I'm so glad, Dr. Bell, that I can visualize you in your star performance at Auburndale! We were thinking of it today.

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

Dr. Watson is better but not out yet. The memorial service at Faribault was too much for him I think —

File

Fenchow, Shansi,
September 23, 1926.

Home at last! Thirty-six days by train, boat, automobile and rickshaw have brought us back to Fenchow with its walls, its friendly folk, and the great things waiting to be done. As no telegrams reached them we arrived two days earlier than anyone anticipated, and no one met us. Can you imagine our thrills as the ancient pagoda rose into view, as the gray walls, the spires of church and school, and the hospital roof appeared? By strange good fortune the Fenchow Ford was at the break in the road near P'ingyao to see about repairs. It brought us home before four, whereas our rickshaws could not have arrived before nine. We drove first into the hospital yard, and were soon having a wild time greeting everybody. William called up Dr. Curran and told him there was a case there waiting for him, but his voice was recognized and soon the foreign group appeared.

That evening after dinner the staff took us through the hospital. When we left we had been in the new building but a few months, the workmen were scarcely out of it, many finishing touches remained to be done. We thrilled to see the shining cleanliness of it all, with the corridors as spick and span as the polished surface of the floors in the wards. Both operating rooms are in constant use, one for clean and one for dirty cases. The laboratory, with Chinese technician in charge, does not have much equipment (I noticed only one microscope), but it is already giving much help. Yesterday they did the third autopsy in our history, a triumph which is almost marvelous for Chinese religion and custom are all against it.

The nursery was full of babies, including a little Norwegian boy whose mother had come from the mission west of us, and the adorable Mary Katharine Hertz. Several babies were Caesarean. The reputation for this operation has been established through the years, and the cases keep coming. There have been several this summer from among our own Chinese workers.

Then Dr. Watson went off with Dr. Curran to examine Dr. Tai's wife who had gland trouble in the neck. He operated upon her the next morning. Thus he properly celebrated his first Sunday and his first morning in Fenchow. Each day since has been similar, with two or three operations each morning, and an outside call last evening. We're here!

Our tour of inspection was cut short by the blinking of the electric lights--the signal that they would go out in five minutes. Yes, our lights go out at ten each night because expenses have to be cut to a minimum and they can't afford to pay for the coal necessary to run the lights all night. That would be about two or three dollars a day. So in the wards and private rooms they light the little tin lamps which flicker and smoke till morning. The worst feature of it is that every lamp is a fire menace, and one can hardly sleep at the thought of what might happen should fire once get started.

One of the interesting cases in the wards is that of a ten-year old boy. He was tongue tied, and had infected tonsils. These had been removed and the cord cut which held the tongue. He had never been able to pronounce his own name, Li (Lee), and the next morning Dr. Curran said, "Say Li," and showed him how to put his tongue. The boy answered back, "Li." But his father said he couldn't say "Fan." Dr. Curran said, "Say fan," and opened his mouth so that the boy could see how it was done. Again the boy said clearly, "Fan." His father was overjoyed. When he goes back to Siaoyi there will be no better advertiser for what the hospital can do.

But to go back to our journey. To some of you I have written about our trip on the President Taft from San Francisco to Yokohama. We had twenty-four hours in Yokohama, but William was sick with flu so we were not able to see very much of the city. However, we noticed that wonderful progress had been made in the last two years in building up the city. There were still large areas of brick and debris, but they were being cleared away. Street cars were running again, and many large buildings had been rebuilt.

At noon we went on to Kobe where we spent three most interesting days waiting for the sailing of the Japanese boat upon which we crossed to Tientsin. The three days in Kobe were a continuous Turkish bath. I think we were never so hot for so long a time in our lives before. But we said that a few months from now we would forget that we were so hot and remember what we saw, so we struck out. We spent one morning in the fascinating shopping district, one of the finest in Japan, looking at the Japanese kimonos, the beautiful silk dress patterns made for foreign trade, lovely scarfs, crystal beads, pictures and pottery.

We spent an afternoon looking over the beautiful Kobe College plant, and meeting the teachers there, including Miss Husted from Elyria.

One evening Miss Field took the ladies in our party on a tour up Theater Street which ended in our going into one of the finest of the Japanese theaters, modern as to building and the arrangement of seats, but purely Japanese in the play presented. Of course, we did not understand Japanese and were not at all sure what the play meant, but it was most fascinating to watch the ghost of a man murdered by the felon of the play return and after much struggle conquer the murderer. Apparently, it was a case of Nemesis pursuing a man who had done an evil deed. One novel feature was a huge cake of ice in the balcony at the back of the theater to which people were constantly pressing with handkerchiefs which they rubbed on the ice with which they cooled their hands and face.

One afternoon our entire party, which for the whole journey consisted of Miss Noreen, our new nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Hausske and three children, and Miss Beach, the English teacher for the schools here, went out to see the famous waterfall of Japan, Nunabaki. After leaving the street car one follows a beautiful winding path along the side of an ascending cliff, with the deep ravine on one side. Along the way are picturesque little tea houses, and just below the falls a tea house is built out

across the ravine so that one can sit and view the falls, so near that one can almost feel the spray.

Finally, Saturday morning came and by eight o'clock we had left our hotel and were down at the dock ready to go out on the launch to the steamer waiting out in the harbor. The Hokurei was twenty-five hundred tons, just one-tenth the size of the President Taft, and besides our party of thirteen there were five first cabin passengers. The decks were small, but the weather was perfect. The sea was as smooth and glassy as an inland lake. The first day and a half we were sailing through the Inland Sea and passed a most picturesque of shore lines with little fishing villages dotting the hillsides. When evening came we sat out and watched the lights twinkling along the shores. There are many rocky islands so that many lighthouses are necessary; some of them twinkled blue, green, red or white lights. We spent half a day at Moji, which is at the entrance to the Inland Sea, and then we put out across the Yellow Sea. This is sometimes almost impassable at this time of year because of typhoons, but our good weather continued. The last morning we spent coming up the Tientsin River, and at twelve-thirty docked at Tientsin.

There were familiar faces on the wharf, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Leete, and others. They urged us to spend a day or two with them, but knowing the uncertainty of present conditions we decided that the safest thing was to take the trains while they were running and push right on to Fenchow. After only three hours in Tientsin we took the Express for Peking. Dr. Watson spent the whole evening until eleven o'clock trying to arrange the baggage. The first obstacle was the disappearance of the baggage car to some other part of the station while five of our trunks were still on it. That took an hour. Then I with the children and Miss Beach took rickshaws for the Language School where we were to stay with Mr. and Mrs. Hummel. Dr. Watson and Miss Noreen remained at the station, the one to sit on the hand baggage and the other to see it through the customs. Baggage must go through customs in Peking as well as Tientsin for the special tax called the octroi.

There has been a very fine night train from Peking to the railroad junction at Shihchiachuang, but that evening for the first time it did not run, and nobody seemed to feel sure that within a couple of days any other trains would be running. Wu P'ei Fu's men are still being transported south to help him in his difficulties at Wuchang. We would have enjoyed a day in Peking, but we decided to take the first train out in the morning. The man at the station said it might go and it might not, but we were bound to be on hand to take it if it did. Fortunately for us it started on schedule and we were able to secure for ourselves the only first class compartment on the train. The trains in China are built on British style, and the first and second class cars have compartments that correspond somewhat to the drawing rooms on our Pullmans at home. We were due in Shihchiachuang at six the same day, but eight o'clock that evening found us at Paotingfu, not yet half way there. So we prepared to spend the night in our compartment on the train. We had two long seats to be divided among the seven of us. Only a movie could properly picture it to you. Teddy and Marjorie on one seat, with feet overlapping in the middle; Janet lying on the one opposite; Miss Beach sitting like a queen at the end and insisting that she could sleep better sitting up; Dr. Watson on the floor on one side of the little table, and William on the

Clara J. Watson

other, each with a newspaper for a mattress. As for me, I slept on a suitcase. About two o'clock in the morning Miss Beach and I decided that we had worked hard enough to sleep to deserve a lunch of biscuit and water. The aisles were full of soldiers and even the tops of our cars outside were covered with soldiers and other passengers. We were not side-tracked as some other passenger cars were that day, and arrived in Shihchiachuang in time to catch the last train to Yutze. Although we traveled third class, we were very comfortable and reveled in the beautiful views of the Shansi mountains, for most of that day is spent in crossing the mountains. The children counted twenty-nine tunnels. Happily for us, this railroad is a narrow gauge and its rolling stock is of no use to military leaders on the other railroad lines, so that trains have been running regularly.

When we reached Yutze we had hoped to see the Taiku Ford waiting for us, but our telegram had not gotten through. All telegrams, it seems, are sent to Taiyuan to be censored and then sent on, so telegrams take longer than trains. We hastily bargained for carts to take our trunks to Fenchow and rickshaws to take us to Taiku. Almost immediately we felt the chill of late September at this elevation, and all through the night suffered intensely from the cold. However, it was a wonderful moonlight night, and when along toward two o'clock the moon began to grow pale the stars grew brighter. At one time the rickshaw containing William and Teddy became separated from the rest, and we were uncertain whether it was ahead or behind. Finally it was located far ahead of us, and we went on together. In the middle of the night the rickshaw men stopped at an inn for something to eat. An whole hour they took satisfying their appetites. Finally about dawn we pounded upon the gates of the Taiku compound, which were opened by a sleepy gatekeeper. He first aroused Dr. Hemingway, and then the ladies of the mission. It took a long time to get circulation restored in Teddy, but a hot water bottle and something hot to drink finally put him to sleep. At the ladies' house we crawled into our soft beds as speedily as possible and were nearly asleep before they brought the steaming cocoa and crackers. The next day was Saturday and we started on in the car about eleven o'clock. We were two layers high with baskets and bags on top of the second layer. It took us to P'ingyao in an hour and a half, a long day's journey as we used to take it in a Chinese cart. Of course, our telegrams had failed to reach Fenchow, so we were expecting to ride rickshaws again till nine that evening. But as we left P'ingyao Dr. Watson stopped a man riding a bicycle to Fenchow saying, "Lend a light, lend a light." He requested the man to let them know at the hospital that we were on the way, and if possible have them send the Ford. Again good fortune followed us, and when this stranger had gone but a short distance he came upon the Fenchow Ford. It had been sent to a break in the road to see about repairs. It was just about to return to Fenchow when this man told of our coming. They waited for us, and we went on to Fenchow, our first ride in the commodious car given by the Holyoke church. Now the end of my letter has reached the beginning.

We are thinking of our friends constantly as we take up again after these these two years and a half the work that is awaiting us. Without you it would be impossible. We wish you were here with us to enjoy the thrills of our return. We hope that all of you will write to us and tell us about how you and your work are coming along. We shall do our best to keep you in touch with our life here.

CFW:AMR

Most sincerely,

Clara F. Watson

Quasmyr Peachow Phaw Western 788

Oct. 7th, 1926.

My dear Mr. Bell,

Doubtless you are overwhelmed with letters telling of the return trip of numerous missionaries but nevertheless I venture to send it!

It is fine to be back and with Dr. Curran gone for the year, Dr. Fair (on only experienced Chinese doctor) for a much needed two months vacation, and Mr. McLean for a month, Dr. Watson is not likely

2/ to spend much time brooding on being a missionary.
There are three foreign patients in the hospital.
A school boy has typhus fever and the severity of his case marries the doctor.
Hoping your editorial troubles will be at the minimum, I am
Very sincerely yours
Clara T. Watson

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Watson

Pyengyang, Korea
May 26th, 1927

Dear Friends:

Very few of you I imagine will wonder at the above address so I will begin at once with my story on March 30 and 31st when we read in the paper the first accounts of the Nanking Incident. That evening a telegram came from consular and mission authorities advising withdrawal to the coast. At that time Shansi was peaceful, the people as cordial and friendly as ever and it was only the international aspects of the situation that made evacuation seem wise.

Withdrawal from Fenchow. It was necessary that Mr. and Mrs. Outerbridge should either leave immediately or remain for some time, regardless of what developments might occur. So the next afternoon, April 1st, Mr. and Mrs. Outerbridge, Miss Beach, Miss Kellogg because she was a nurse, and the Watson family left with what baggage could be carried in the Ford which with the help of Mr. Outerbridge's motor-cycle took us to Taiyuanfu and the railroad. It was not easy to leave and the group we left at the hospital door looked downcast enough.

After a comfortable day on the Shansi train across the beautiful mountains, and a night spent in watching for the first train which should come along, we found ourselves at four in the morning pushing ourselves by main force into an unlighted freight car already jammed with human freight. Such remarks as "Where can I put my foot?" or "The man I'm sitting on moved," punctuated the darkness until dawn made it possible to distinguish bedding-rolls from their Chinese owners. Then a hot-box compelled us all to pile out and find another car. A friendly soldier and a dollar secured an open coal-car, somewhat smutty but with fresh air. That afternoon we thankfully left Mrs. Outerbridge at the Peking Union Medical College where three days later their Henrietta Elsie was born.

Dr. Watson returns to Fenchow. With Miss Beach our family continued the next day to Tientsin where Dr. Watson spent a part of day attending to business and calling on the consul before starting back to Fenchow.

On his way back he met a Fenchow party of sixteen on their way to the coast, all but one of whom left within a few weeks for America. Of these Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Hortz, and Mr. Yale all left on regular furlough as previously planned. About ten days later Mrs. Pye and Lucien, Miss McConnaughey and Miss McClure likewise left in response to advice from the coast. Consular advice was - and still is - for all interior places to be evacuated, while soldiers were beginning to come into Fenchow creating a local situation whose outcome it was impossible to foretell.

An army arrives in Fenchow. With in a few days the soldiers began to arrive in increasing numbers until there were 13,000 quartered there. The cost of feeding these soldiers is said to be about $8,000. a day while the people have had also to furnish carts and animals for their transportation besides paying heavy taxes not only this year's but next year's. They have also had to furnish carts and mules for the transfer of Gov. Yen's troops north of Taiyuanfu and a demand has just come from the Governor for $50,000. from the city for additional war expenses.

Even very poor families have to make a certain number of steamed biscuits every day and the animals had to be given over just when they were needed for the spring plowing.

This army in Fenchow and neighboring villages is the Third Army of the Kuominchun which is Feng Yu Hsiang's party and corresponds with the Kuomintang party in the South to which the Nationalists belong. This army was sent from Shansi with the idea of attacking Chan Tso Lin at Chia Chwang, the junction of the Shansi R.R. with the Peking-Hankow line, the latter being Chang's connection between Peking and his armies in southern Honan. When the Nationalists some weeks ago were turned back from their northern drive this Kuominchun attack was deferred and the army is therefore remaining indefinitely in Fenchow.

Apparently Gov. Yen who allowed these troops into his Province when the success of the Nationalists seemed imminent is repenting of his rashness, attempting to call this 3rd Kuominchun the 3rd Shansi Army, and trying once again to ride the wall which he has so successfully done for many years. This uncertainty of Gov. Yen's relation to this army in Fenchow is one of the disquieting features of the situation. However, still more soldiers are crossing the Yellow River from Shansi into Shansi and will be quartered, it is said, not in Fenchow but west of us.

Anti-foreign Propaganda

For several weeks after the army came there was much activity on the part of its propaganda department. Anti-foreign meetings were held at which the slogan was "Kill the foreigner." Such a sign was even posted on the hospital wall. There were parades too in which the foreigner was carried in effigy attired in Dr. Watson's clothes borrowed for the occasion. Every day in the hospital as well as in the boys school one or two meetings were held lead by this propaganda organization. Labor unions were organized which many joined because of fear of not doing so. They closed down the match-factory "for lack of boxes." Under such conditions there is considerable humor in the Kuominchun Army writing a letter asking that Girls School (which with the Women's School had been closed) should be opened because its closing was a reflection on the army. When this agitation was at its worst Dr. Watson was advised to leave for a time at least. The last bulletins from him, however, indicate that this open anti-foreign propaganda has stopped and that while there is much unrest the situation is less tense.

However, there are frequent episodes which show how small a spark would start a conflagration. For instance, one afternoon all was peaceful when suddenly a nurse ran down the corridor crying that the soldiers were threatening to beat him. The doctors were called and peace restored though the nurses couldn't be gotten on duty again until the next day. It seems that the nurse had not gone the instant a soldier had called him and soon several soldiers were calling "Beat him! beat him!" To the credit of the officers be it said the two soldiers who started the commotion were dismissed from the army and sent home to Chilli.

Hospital full of soldiers

The hospital has been full of soldiers and officers. They come with wounds neglected for months, with typhoid, relapsing fever, typhus, and long-standing operative cases. Of the many officers being cared for the most prominent is a former governor of an important province and a general very close to Feng Yu Hsiang who with his staff occupies the mill at Yutaohe where we hold dispensary in summer and care for tubercular cases.

The friendliness of the army has increased during these weeks and their appreciation of what the hospital has done for them seems to be a big factor in the decrease of anti-foreign propaganda. Not only the hospital wards but the hostel opened this spring for relatives of paients and convalescents, the tuberculosis sanitarium at Yutaohe, and the vacation mill for the hospital staff as well as one of the empty foreign houses, are all in use. They have been short of bedding and not only bedding but mattresses have been carried over to the hospital from our house.

Welcome Gifts from America. With a shortage of most everything picture the thrills when not long ago the postman brought them packages and packages of pajamas, dressings, soap, even dolls, from our good friends in America. Never were gifts more appreciated than these and others that came in the form of drafts, which have reached us during these critical times. If there is delay in answering anyone please be patient and remember that Dr. Watson alone is in Fenchow, that Miss Kellogg is in Peking, and I up here in Korea.

Because gifts have fallen off, due we suppose to the uncertainty in the minds of people at home about work in China, we have been working on a deficit ever since the new year and only immediate help from home will save the situation. Not only is there a shortage in American gifts but in local income due to the fact that the soldiers do not pay what our usual patients do. The army cannot even pay their soldiers' wages. They have, however, just given the hospital $3000 in local currency and perhaps later will help further. We feel that it is pretty poor business to operate this way, but in this critical time we must keep our doors open. Never was it more important to continue the service of the hospital. It might even be the means of saving all this work of years.

Mr. Outerbridge takes in Drugs The hospital has been short of drugs also because of the difficulties of transportation, and last Thursday, May 19th, Mr. Outerbridge left Peking for Fenchow to take them an order of drugs which had been held up in Tientsin, and the sheets from the women of Minnesota which had also been waiting in Tientsin. Could their arrival have been more opportune! Mr. Outerbridge will get summer clothing for his family and perhaps remain a few weeks though it does not seem that he could wisely leave his language study too long. I am imagining Dr. Watson's pleasure in talking to him and in hearing the newsafter his weeks alone in the station.

With patients pouring in, with heavy dispensary each day, Dr. Tai sick part of the time, the medical work has been extremely heavy. One of our young Chinese doctors is having a fine course of several months in ear, nose, and throat, at the Peking Union Medical College and much as he is needed in the present emergency Dr. Watson is anxious for him to complete it.

Dr. Curran is also having several months of laboratory and parasitology following a month in X-ray and will be ready to return to Fenchow in the fall. With the men of our station reduced to three besides Dr. Reynolds who is on furlough, we shall surely be glad to welcome him back after his year of helping out the Tungchow station.

Dr. Flora Tien who was completing her medical course at the Tsinan-fu Medical School, had to leave two months early because of conditions and has been quite indispensable. She has proved herself worthy of being the first Shansi girl to receive a medical education. She even helps with the soldier patients and maintains perfect poise and calm despite the unrest.

Except for the girls and women's schools which had to close early, work in Fenchow is being carried on as usual by the Chinese principals and leaders. They have so long been in harness that while the present emergency brings extra responsibilities and problems they are prepared for it. The social service work of the hospital had some time before this crisis came been put into the hands of a committee including several of our women friends in the city, and I am so delighted to hear that they have kept up the mothers meetings which in spite of the soldier everywhere have been having an attendance of from 120 to 150 women and Children.

In Tientsin

And now to return to that early April afternoon when we arrived at the coast. We were amazed to find that many there had already left for Korea; Tungchow was reduced to one woman. In Tientsin hundreds of people from the interior had already and continued to arrive. Their entertainment was becoming a problem and many were in empty old houses quite devoid of furniture except the trunks though our party was most comfortably entertained in Mr. Stanley's home.

Naturally there was much uncertainty as to what was best to do. The practical necessity of finding some place to live since Tientsin was becoming congested and the feeling of many that they ought not to be where they would be compelled to accept military protection, along with the general uncertainty as to when it would be possible to return to our homes and work, resulted finally in several actions being taken. Those whose furloughs were due this year or next and a few others who for some reason felt it best to do so, were to leave for America while others, especially women and children were to withdraw to Korea and other places to await developments.

Off to Korea

While personally I was anxious to wait in Tientsin for a while at least to hear from Dr. Watson as to conditions there and perhaps to get a few necessities from Fenchow, it seemed that there was nothing to do but leave so we joined a party of seventeen children and twelve adults, including two men. Our chartered car not only gave us reduced rates, but was a very social and luxurious way of travel - even though the berths didn't go round. The trip of thirty-six hours ended for the Watson family and Sandy Beach (who really counts in these chronicles as part of the Watson family) in leaving the train and the rest of the crowd at midnight in a pouring rain.

Life in Pyengyang.

This is a beautiful country with glorious views of mountains, plain, and river, and we are surrounded with lovely flowering shrubs, fruit trees, and green grass. We have especially appreciated the advantages of the foreign school here where William and Janet are finishing their year's work and enjoying immensely the companionship with others of their own age. William won the tennis tournament in siggles and made the baseball team while Janet has tennis and

basket-ball and many good times with the other girls. Teddy started in school but was sick a week after which I kept him at home and am teaching him myself.

We have been so glad too of the opportunity of seeing the splendid work of the American Presbyterian Mission here which Dr. Moffett founded thirty-five years ago. I wish I could take space to tell you about the twelve Korean pastors in this city alone with their seventeen churches; the schools from kindergarten to Theological Seminary; the hospital and industrial work.

There is normally a group of sixty-five foreigners here, just now augmented to over a hundred by the China missionaries, all from Presbyterian missions except ourselves. People have been very kind to us and Dr. and Mrs. Moffett with whom we board have been most hospitable and helpful.

Some refugees find their greatest trial to be the lack of something to do but with my family of five I bring my job with me wherever I go. As all we have for the whole family was brought in three small suitcases my possessions give me little trouble. We live in a cunning little Korean style house and I often say "Blessed be nothing" for where could we possibly put clothes and things if we had them. However, it is also to be said that such a short allowance makes frequent washings necessary much mending, and I have had to make some new garments. In Teintsin I had the good luck to find that the April Fenchow was about ready so I was able to hurry it along, get the proof read, and deliver it to some of those leaving for America before they sailed. The Fenchows left Tientsin for Fenchow the morning we left Fenchow for Tientsin. They at last reached me here and have been mailed. These Fenchows, however are rather old history and even the more than a hundred and fifty letters written from here have been insufficient for nearly all the friends to whom I wish I had time to write, so this general and lengthy letter covering the two months of our sojourning is to be mimeographed by a Korean student, as that much help towards paying for his education, and sent to you.

I hope that you will regard it as a truly personal letter and consider that your correspondence has been neglected until you answered it.

The Present Situation

Now you will be asking "What are your plans?" "When can you return to your work?" I wish I knew. There seems to be a rather universal feeling that women and children should not return before fall. Yet if the army now in Fenchow should move on there might be some hope. So far as the political and military situation is concerning there are so many factors that I cannot take the time to describe it. The magazines must do that. Moreover it changes so rapidly that by the time this reaches you everything is certain to be different. Very decided blows have been struck at the radicals and the Nationalists now appear really to be resuming their northern drive. But the Honan situation is still very obscure, General Feng Yu Hsiang's strength uncertain, and Gov. Yen's position not yet clearly defined. In Shansi they are saying that never were things so uncertain and that these two weeks are pregnant with possibilities.

We do not feel that we should put ourselves where we shall be compelled to receive military protection, nor where we shall be likely to be the cause of any international incident. It does not seem that a man or two in a station is likely to do that. Yet it is possible that a crisis might come when not only for personal safety but lest the presence of a foreigner be the occasion for violence by the radicals, not even one foreigner should remain. It seems to be everywhere true that the local people are friendly and eager for the foreigner to stay but this trumped up propaganda is what does the harm. In Fenchow they tell Dr. Watson that 99% of the people want him to stay and their tributes to the usefulness of his presence there have been many.

Necessity for immediate action by the U. S.

We feel that eventually the nationalist movement must win, that unjust treaties must be abolished, and China's rightful place among the nations recognized. We are proud of the action taken by President Coolidge and followed by the other powers. We hope that in the name of justice and common sense immediate and definite steps will be taken by the U. S. to open up negotiations with China regarding new treaties. Grover Clark of the Peking Leader, whose articles in American magazines this winter you may have read, and who is a disinterested friend of China urges that the U. S. to open up negotiations with China and make immediate overture to China for the negotiation of new treaties and says that

"Action by the American people and government along such lines and at once, would transform the whole atmosphere of Sino-foreign relations, and clear the way for an orderly and mutually fair solution of the many problems involved."

"Failure so to act in the very near future will result in the growth of mutual antagonisms to a point where friendly relations can be restored, if at all, only after years of effort.

"It is impossible to over-emphasize the seriousness of the immedi crisis, or the urgency of the need for clear-sighted, statesmanlike acti action by America."

A New Era in Christian work in China

In conclusion, please remember that Christian work in China has not come to an end because of the withdrawal for a time of most of the missionaries. For even though many of them should not return - which we do not believe will happen - the Chinese leaders are carrying on and far from being the end of a movement, this crisis may well be the beginning of a new era. History shows that danger and difficulty are aids, not obstacles, to advance.

As mail will be forwarded to us wherever we may be from our business office in Tientsin, please address me at

53 Racecourse Road,
Tientsin, China.

Most sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson.

Copy

EDITORIAL DEPT.

Pyengyang, Korea,
May 29th, 1927.

JUN 20 1927

Dr. William E. Strong
14 Beacon St.
Boston, Mass.

REF'D TO.....

ANS.....

My dear Dr. Strong:-

Enclosed are Dr. Watson's bulletins dating from the last one of which I made extracts for you on May 16th. I have just discovered that Dr. Watson has thought I was sending you copies of his bulletins. They give you the impressions of each day and make one realize how changing and uncertain is the condition of affairs. Letters from Peking show the same characteristic, as do the ones we write from Korea.

I think that on the whole we have as a mission made the mistake of guiding our policy too much by each days events. We must however bear in mind that this is a gigantic revolution of a whole people to win their rights as a nation and history does not show that such movements have achieved peace and success over night. We eagerly watch the papers and today see signs of return and tomorrow indications of indefinite delay.

We withdrew to Korea, rightly or not perhaps no one knows though the majority felt it wise and there are some hundreds of missionaries here. But because there was a lull in a situation for a Peking committee to order us back to China almost before we had settled was, it seems to some of us, more hasty than the action which sent us here. In response to my letters I was told that being off up here in Korea I could not keep up with "changing thought in Peking"! Now I am in receipt of a card from that committee advising me not to hurry back. Some of us who persisted in delaying our return are we think in better position than those who hastened back and are now in danger of again having to evacuate.

None of us can at any time foretell events. The Southern advance which is now starting us enthusiastically may be checked. But we all know that we are in the midst of a real movement in which periods of quiet of six weeks or two months are to be expected - even though some of us are mighty anxious to get back to work!

With the exciting news of these days of advances along all the fronts on the side of the Nationalists, and with the knowledege that the Shansi troops along with the Third army of the Kuominchun under Feng Yu Hsiang are to attack from the Shansi side (it is said they are to attack from four points) I am waiting most anxiously to hear what happens in Shansi and in Fenchow in particular. There may be some real news.

We are holding our breath to see whether the same policy will be adopted as has held in Nationalist controlled territory farther south. It may be that the time will come when the northern missionaries will be more sympathetic of those who in Nanking and elsewhere have had to suffer as we have not yet been called upon to do. Fenchow with the presence of the Nationalist army there has given all too many indications with its anti-foreign propaganda, formation of labor unions etc. that tyere may be a future ahead of us too.

It may be that in view of this new movement which has brought the South farther north than they were when we were asked to leave Tientsin early in April and the preparations now being made to defend the legations in Peking, it may seem wise for even Dr. Watson to leave Fenchow for a time. That is, the absence of all foreigners may make the danger of any anti-foreign outbreak less. It seems in some places to have done so.

I shall be especially anxious until I have heard of what happens on May 30th, which is generally agreed as being the critical day every where. Mr. Outerbridge started into Fenchow on May 19th to take some much needed drugs and take back summer clothing for his family. He talked of staying three or four weeks if conditions were good but unfortunately he left Peking just a couple of days after the Southern drive had reopened so he may have to return at once. However as we all end up any statement "no one knows".

I have been glad of this opportunity to see the splendid work done by this devoted group here. They are all so intensely eager in their work. In this city alone are twelve ordained pastors. When some seven or eight years ago we began more intensively giving more work to Chinese leaders a certain group in our mission began saying to the Chinese "Now one less foreigner will release so much money for so many Chinese workers". Some of us have always resented that crude method of presenting the need of more Christian Chinese workers. We can multiply the proportion of Chinese to foreigners as fast as possible by adding to the number of the latter and as time goes on certainly the foreign group need not be incresed - though the majority of the Chinese seem to feel that foriegners are still much needed - but why continually balance this foreign salary against additional Chinese workers?

Here in Korea while adding wonderfully to the Korean leadership there has been no such distasteful presentation of it. The Koreans however do not have the power that our Chinese workers do. Whereas one or two sessions are all that is necessary to transact exclusively foreign business, here they have a two weeks annual business meeting for foreigners only at which so far as I can find out all important business is transacted. Our mission has really headed all others in this line I think.

One more item. The Christian Century has an editorial in the issue of April 28th "The Christain Debacle in China". It is a forceful statement but it seems to me that it overlooks one most important factor and that is that the missionary is not all of Missions in China. If Missions have not been a failure there must today be thousands of Chinese to carry on even though the present temper of the Chinese compelled every missionary to leave China. Their article might better perhaps have been labelled "The Missionary Debacle in China". Most encouraging and stirring reports come from many places where every missionary has had to leave for the good of the church as well as personal safety, of crowds going to the foreignless church and of churches remaining firm and growing in spite of active persecution. While the comparison between Boxer days and this is odious, it may be recalled that people then said missions had failed. They are saying it now. But Christianity in China cannot fail and some of us feel that its greatest days are ahead.

Dr. Watson's leaving is made more delicate because of the financial condition of the hospital which puts him in the position of running away from his debts. Wishing you all strngth and courage in the many difficulties that are confronting you I am

Very sincerely yours,

Clara T. Watson

#57 791

Fenchow, Shansi, China,
Feb. 27th, 1928.

Dear Friends,

Chinese New Year and its feasts is past. So too, apparently, is winter for the sun shines warm and the air feels soft. We can just see the lilac buds swelling andin imagination picture the yellow of the forsythias with the pink of the flowering almonds which will make the hospital yard gay by the first of April. It is the time too for the "spring rush"in the hospital. March, April and May are always the heaviest season But alredy there are nearly eighty patients with beds all in use and all supplies running low. Even over the New Year when all return who can and no one comes if he can avoid it - even though the results might be serious -we had about sixty.

They are from all directions, from the far west, from the Yellow River, from five days journey on the "South Road"; in litters, carts, rickshas, on improvised stretchers, or carried. Four officials or prominent people from Taiyuanfu, the Provincial Capital, are in the wards all of whom came by automobile. Yesterday - Sunday - when we are not supposed regularly to admit patients there were four admissions. One of them was the wife of the Chief of Police in the Big city of Wen Shwei on the road to Taiyuanfu. With her came her two small children and an attendant. As every private room on both second and third floors was filled as well as all the wards except the maternity ward which can only be used for "clean" cases they had to put her in the basement. They do not like that as well but it is nevertheless bright and sunny. We must as soon as possible - the beds and supplies are all that are necessary - put the whole basement wards on both men's and women's sides at the disposal of patients. Servants now live in the men's basement but Dr. Watson is gettingvready outside rooms for them so that we can take in more patients aswe shall certainly have to next month.

After the long years of building up a suitable plant, it is very satisfying to see how in these four years since we moved into our new building, the name of the hospital has been growing. The confidence not only of our nearer community but of far distant places in what the hospital can do for the sick, has increased all these years. One great change is in the number of ordinary obstetrical cases. Another is in the larger number of medical cases in proportion to the surgical. That is because with laboratory service, more and beeter nursing, medical cases can get better care. We have fine Chinese doctors. Our plant which makes it possible for them to do really effective medical work is doubtless an important factor in keeping them though the supply of doctors is far below the demand. The former Dean of the Yale in China Medical School, now in the Peking Union Medical College, says that the medical schools are only turning out enough doctors for the institutions in a few of the coast cities of China. So you see we are very fortunate. We are paying them less than someother workers in other departments who have had no more specialized training. It is interesting however to note - especially in these times when there is a hue raised against foreigners in some quarters - that many and many patients come to the hospital asking for the foreign doctor. Just this week an official in the Capital came to the house and on finding the doctor was ill he waited a week and came again when he was well, although I did my best to get him to see another doctor, telling him that they would handle the case just as well. Another also while he was ill, came to get him to go a village to see a child whose eye had been injured in play. I urged her to get the child at once(at her father's home four miles from the city) and she promised to do so. But a few days later much to my surprise she appeared again to get Dr. Watson. Nothing had been donein the meantime for the injured eye. The little patient with its mother is however now in a private room at the hospital - they are wealthy people.

If youth has its advantages, so has middle age with the friends that have been made through the years. Nineteen years lacking a month since we arrived in Fenchow! We do not regret that way of spending them somehow nor do we feel that our job is yet complete. New possibilities keep opening up before one.

Yes, Dr. Watson was ill and unable to go to the hospital for several days last week - the first time he has had to stay way because of illness in all these years. He had been up two nights in succession with emergency cases and the morning after started for the coal mines, a long day in a Chinese cart, to see the Japanese in charge. Returning late he had a chill and while he had no symptoms of flu or cold, his pulse was low and he was quite unable to get up for a couple of days. The doctors and nurses were all so nice, urging him to rest a while and being willing to take over his work. They advised a week in bed and a week's rest but he was back at the hospital operating on the fourth day. Several sent him oranges and I must tell you that that is a rare luxury with us this year for their price is twenty-five cents gold each for small and bitter ones. We have been shut off now - the Province I mean - from importing things because of the war and some things are pretty scarce while everything is expensive. Soda is forty cents gold a pound! I get but little from away for though the variety would be pleasant, it is much less expensive to "live off the country". But one must have baking-powder, soda soap etc. Laundry soap is now $14.-- a case instead of the $8. we paid in September. Sugar has more than doubled in price the last few weeks.

We know nothing about the military or political situation. Soon after I wrote my last general letter early in December there weremany rumors of Shansi reverses in the north and great fear that the enemy would actually get to the capital. On January 4th a Peking airplane dropped bombs over Taiyuanfu near the arsenal but missed it and succeeded only in wounding about forty persons. But a little later as Chinese New Year approached hostilities ceased apparently and things have been very peaceful. We were without mail from Dec. 18th to Jan. 8th when back letters and papers began to pour in. They looked pretty good too! On Dec. 28th a telegram came asking for doctors and nurse for the front. One of our doctors and nine nurses have been there for several months but the doctor had come back on leave.

At present along with various conferences in all camps and plans for the spring campaigns there is creeping in considerable talk of peace. I do not believe that there is the slightest possibility of anything but temporary cessation of hostilities while everybody draws a long breath. Many sections of the country are bled with taxes to a point beyond which it seems impossible for them to go. Even here where we have been neither looted nor in actual fighting the people are feeling seriously the heavy burden of taxation. Business is of course hit hard.. But as I said above even though there may be a lull, fighting will go on as before. Many Chinese feel and I am sure I agree with them, that even after the South and the Kuominchun get Peking fighting between factions will continue. Ultimately I suppose a stable state will emerge. The expulsion of the Russian communists is somewhat encouraging though I fear their influence is far from eradicated. Their sort of propaganda gets a hearing and a fertile soil in present chaotic conditions in China. Speaking of communists, read Stanley High's "Russia's World Game" in the December Harper's.

Locally we have been very peaceful except for a little flareup of the students at Christmas time. There was to be a Christmas entertainment in the Church on Christmas Eve. Just before the time for beginning a teacher, and close upon him the Pastor of the Church came in to see Dr. Watson about a report that had just reached their ears of a plan on thepart of students including government school boys to break up the meeting and mob the

next page looking.

#64

Bell Medical number

Fenchow, Shansi, China.
May 30th, 1928. 782

Dear Friends,

If I write to you each one, a letter once or twice a year seems to be as far as I get so I must resort to this duplicate letter method, hoping that if I cannot write individual notes you will accept this as personal. It is after all very much so for I think of different ones as I write and enjoy you all. I have enough in my mind to fill pages so I must step carefully.

Our thoughts are busy these days with the incident at Tsinanfu and all that it may involve. The papers at home will be full of it. I do not feel that there has been time to get at the facts yet. The Japanese and Chinese versions vary greatly. It should be noted that all the first reports went out over Japanese controlled lines for the Nationalists had cut one line and the Northerners another in the fighting area, leaving only the line to Tsingtao open. According to official Japanese reports the first place entered by the Chinese soldiers was the office of a Japanese propaganda bureau. The Japanese had the day before arrested several Nationalist propagandists so the connection is rather obvious. But I think no one can doubt but that the Japanese were in Tsinanfu for the purpose of making trouble and they got it. To bar the Nationalists the use of the very railway by which they, the Japanese, transported their troops from Tientsin to Tsinanfu seems preposterous as also to claim a twenty li section each side of the entire railway leading from Tsinanfu to Tsingtao. It would be a very plegmatic person indeed who would not find himself seething over such an outrage. Whatever happened which started the trouble, fundamantally the cause was the dispatch of so many Japanese soldiers to this city two hundred fifty miles from the port.

Several of our students just returned yesterday from Tsinanfu University, driven out by the trouble there. Two are medical students and we are anticipating an interesting time with them at noon when they are all coming for a Chinese dinner. They barely escaped, could bring nothing with them and are of course indignant at the large number of Chinese killed on Chinese soil by Japanese. There has so far been evidence of great restraint here on the part of the students which I have been glad to see. It shows great improvement over last year and the year before and is the result of general orders issued to all Nationalist China to be quiet in their observance of "Humiliation Week," which is an annual protest against the Japanese Twenty-one Demands of 1915. The incident at Tsinanfu coincided with that aniversity.

Due to lack of workers some of our social service work has veen neglected this year. But Mr. Chiang of the Y.M.C.A. - Church - is helping us out and we have now a young girl who is able to keep the records so with the first of June we will again have regular records of all patients kept on the card catalogue cards. This enables us to do more careful follow up work. The two Bible women are fine and a great deal of calling is done besides bedside visiting, helping the patients to understand the why of various procedures. There is literally no end to what could be done, if we only had the staff. If I could just send someone for regular social service training in Peking and if we could have a fully qualified Chinese nurse giving full time in the schools, we could do wonders. But if the love of money is the root of all evil the absence of it is decidedly inconvenient at times.

It has been a busy spring. Up to May 21st there had been 502 inpatients, with a total of 11,574 days' care. The attendants who came with them had 1768 days' care. In the hostel where patients wait until there is room for them in the hospital, or where they may receive daily dressings when well enough to leave the wards, and where relatives who have accompanied the patients may stay, there were up to that time 260. That is more than for all of

last year which suggests how greatly it is coming to be appreciated. It always takes a little time for new things to be heard of.

And everyone of these people is a real person with his own story of all absorbing interest to him. As always they are from long distances as well as right from the city. This morning one of their five operations is on a little boy who was brought eight days journey. The expense just to come was a fourth of the yearly income of the average Shansi farmer. And he must pay his bills in the hospital and later make thereturn journey at the same expense.

One most attractive young girl of sixteen has a story that might well have been recorded in one of the ancient Chinese books recording classic instances of filial piety. I have no doubt she had read such books and found inspiration in the heroes of the past, when her father, an official in a large city on the Yellow River was ill. He was not getting better and in a determination to help him she cut off a piece from the calf of her leg, boiled it and gave it to him - all unsuspecting-as medicine. But her leg became infected and father and daughter came together to the hospital where they have been for a couple of months. The father is a quaint old man who receives me with old-fashioned courtesy every week when I go to his room in the course of making the inventory of hospital linen and bedding.

Another interesting young woman, about nineteen, the wife of a minor official, came from Taiyuanfu to have her first baby in the hospital. I met her as she was pulled through the gate in her ricksha, clad in a lovely pale blue silk garment and a gay silk comforter over her knees. We enjoyed her stay but it saddens one to see young things like her already bound by the opium habit. We have to watch patients to see that they do not smuggle in the drug and use it while there.

We are so delighted with the girl nurses who entered last fall. What we would do without them I do not know. They are young and vivacious with black bobbed hair and rosy cheeks and go at their work with enthuiasm. We need more, but even fifty dollars a year for each one isn't so easy to get. They do not have the physique of the ordinary American girl whose food has been sufficient and other conditions in the home healthy. They break down from tuberculosis and other diseases and always there are several of them sick. Their work is heavier than it should be - all the hospital staff work long hours by day and then at night too. We try to keep their hours within bounds however and they have milk, cod-liver oil and eggs as well as a better dining-room than the average Chinese has. Just now two nurses are ill with tuberculosis, one is able to but light work and one is in bed with malaria. One of our two graduate nurses has been off duty nearly all winter because of the arrival of a small baby.

The amount of tuberculosis in the girls and womens school is most alarming. That is why we so much wish for a graduate nurse giving full time to supervising and caring for the women and girls. It would save so much needless sufering by careful early care. The Principal of the Women's School and two of the teachers in the girls school have had tuberculosis though we hope to cure the two latter. A large propertion of all women patients are tubercular. As they do very well in the more moist and cooler atmosphere of Yutaohe, the place in the foot-hills eight miles away where there are trees and a little stream, Dr. Watson has had an old Chinese flour mill renovated and screened porch added where some of these cases may be treated through the summer. Yesterday they went off in a big cart with one of the junior nurses to change dressings and to look after them. Among them were three little girls of about eight, such attractive little girls staying away from their mothers and always so cheerful. One of them whispered to me when I saw her on the hospital sleep-

ing porch "Tomarrow I'm going to Yutaohe." She was obviously thrilled at the prospect - like going to the Adirondacks or the seashore at home.- "Who are you going with?" I asked."Ch Dr. Watson"she replied. Dr. Watson was quite amused when I told him.

Since I last wrote a gereral letter Dr. Curran has returned to Fenchow after his year and a half absence of helping in the Tunthow hospital and of special laboratory study in the Peking Union Medical College. We are so happy to have them back and he is developing a splendid laboratory service. The young student,Mr. Tu, who has been working there in preparation for over a year, he regards as a very unusual man of splendid possibilities. Another man who has had several years of laboratory work in the Peking Union Medical College should be here now but has been detained in Peking by the fighting with its effect on travel conditions. Our young woman doctor is also held there for the same reason. How much we need her I cannot tell you. We had eleven babies a while ago. There are two Caesareans at present, one waiting, both from several days journey away to the south of us. The Bible woman tells me that the reason we have so many of them as well as othere cases from a certain city two days away is the whole hearted enthusiasm of a former Caesarean who advertises the Fenchow hopital to all who come within hearing.

Miss Beach who has been here for two years as Carleton's representative in the High School here is returning home this summer. The boys have been having various affairs for her with a little party given her this evening in our garden by the school Y.M.C.A. It was to be an intellectual affair only but this morning when the President was here to see me about it he seemed quite pleased to have icecream and cake to go with the garden. The Chinese many of them have become fond of icecream in the summer time and the girl nurses have been hinting icecream so I sent a freezer over there last night - grape-juice sherbet - and kisses. Sometimes I have icecream with Chinese candied cherries in it, colored quite red - they like that. Tomorrow I am having a little party for Miss Beach and Miss Roisum - the station secretary who has written Dr. Watson's letters this year and done it so well - how can we possibly let her go? Dr. Watson will never get any writing done - so you see our social calendar is very full even if we do live five hundred miles from Peking!

Miss Beach, Miss Roisum, Miss Munger and Mr. Ingalls of Taiku, William our oldest boy, seventeen, and Janet our next oldest daughter with Dr. Watson as escort to Tientsin were to leave here June 13th for America. You notice I use the past tense. At present it is quite useless to attempt to get to the coast for there is heavy fighting along the way and they would probably be turned back even though it were possible to get through by the use of Chinese carts instead of the train. Of course things may change within two weeks. One cannot foretell events in China. But it looks doubtful. Some of the party may try to leave by way of Hankow and Shanghai. It seems quite necessary for our two children to get to America for study so we hope for the best. William has another year of high school and Janet two which they will take in the high school at Northfield, Minn. where our oldest daughter Edith is finishing her second year of college.

We issued a big February edition of the Fenchow but our two hundred and fifty copies were held up somewhere this side of Peking so that we have not received any of them yet. I have all the articles in ready for another issue as soon as it seems wise to send it to the printers in Peking. We are sorry not to have been able to send these to you for it contains much more than I can possibly write you.

However we have had several instalments of wonderful packages for

the hospital which have just about kept us going in these difficult days. There have been some patients clothing, pillow cases, curtains, sheets, bandages, dressings, all those essentials to caring for the patients. When I have been in the linen closets over there I have never failed to think of Old Mother Hubbard for surely there was never such bareness. Not a sheet or a garment in reserve many a time. Then a box comes and we all gloat over it and thank our good friends in Ameriac for thinking of us. Some cool-looking pale-green curains came this week. The next day they were up in the big ward on third as well as in the "little big ward" where the sick Caesarean was cheered and the whole place given another atmosphere of coolness. For the weather is burning hot with brick walls and sun-baked earth aiding the sun in giving off waves of heat. The planting of the hospital grounds makes that place the coolest in the city but even so our sunny wards are hot and we have no awnings.

The hospital yard has been a succession of loveliness all the spring beginning with the yellow forsythia and pink flowering almonds, and close upon them great masses of white and lavendar lilacs. Then the marvel of yellow roses. And east of the hospital in the woman's garden ~~these comparatively few years~~ irises and peonies. And now the roses. There are enough trees even after these comparatively few years to add a great deal to the moisture though Dr. Watson feels that there remains much to be done. The little summer-house, a sort of tiny pagoda with a pretty Chinese roof which was given by Mrs. Gibbons as a memorial to a little daughter is nearly finished. It is a very attractive place in the garden of irises I just mentioned and the girl nurses are looking forward to the time when they can sit there to study or visit. A similar one is being built west of the men's hospital as a memorial by the wife of Dr. Goldsbury who was here in Shansi as the earliest medical missionary, to the son who died of tuberculosis when nearly finished with his medical course.

Our guests from Tsinanfu have come and gone after a long visit. Naturally they talked much of the trouble in Tsinanfu. They claim that the atrocities given out to the world as committed by the Chinese soldiery were faked. The Japanese got their photographs by taking uniforms from dead Chinese and getting their own soldiers to pose in the pictures. I liked the appearance of these two young medical students and hope that they will be able to give much to their land. Surely the need is great enough. If there were hundreds where there now is one doctor there would still be a mere beginning.

And yet not a word about the mothers meetings we have been holding in the attractive "Dubuque Room" with its shiny tables and chairs, dainty curtains, and health charts on the wall. The different Chinese doctors gave the health talks, one on the care of new babies, one on the eye, one on infectious diseases, one on dysentery and how to prevent it and one on the proper food for children of from one to four years. This I think was the best received. We had a table of exhibits - the various foods suitable for children and all procurable here, such as spinach, carrots, tomatoes, millet, etc. Of course some could not afford vegetables or meat, even more could not get eggs or milk, but some at least could and all could make some improvement over their present regime.

The women have come in large numbers, usually about a hundred with up to a hundred and fifty children. The latter are entertained in another room or outside with game which they love.

Best wishes to you all

Very sincerely yours

Clara F. Watson

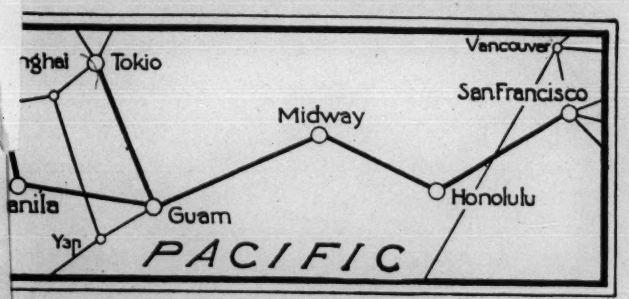
Relatives informed

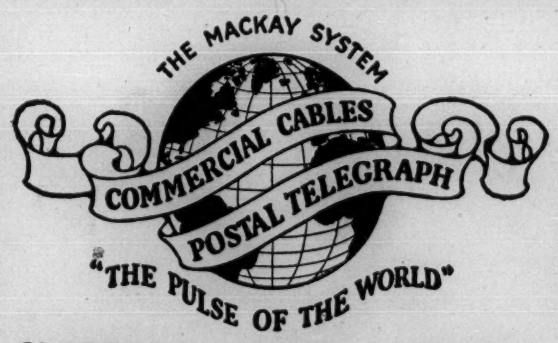
WATSON

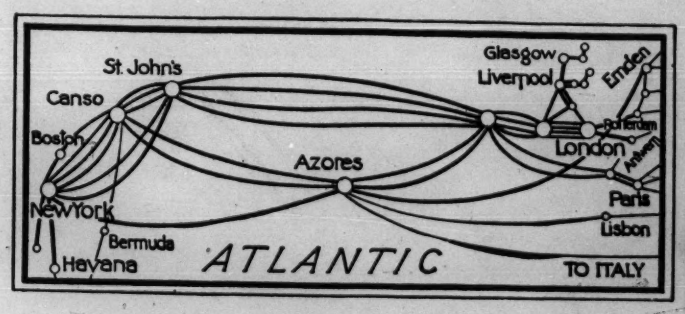
793

COMMERCIAL CABLES

POSTAL TELEGRAPH (LANDLINE SYSTEM THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES)







CLARENCE H. MACKAY, PRESIDENT.

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100 STATE ST., BOSTON

5 28

AUG 15 1928
***ANSWER BY* COMMERCIAL CABLES**

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TIENTSIN 5 1130AM

FERNSTALK BOSTON

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
AUG 15 1928

SBEJH DECOM AZIFG GERM EYFUC CUJR

Ans.

Notify friends concerned Mrs. Percy T. Watson and children expecting to arrive Vancouver September 15, 1928

Jas. H.McCann

(Empress of Russia)

Relatives informed

EDITORIAL DEPT
DEC 6 1928
REF'D TO
ANS.

Used?

794

Northfield, Minn.
111 Maple Ave.
Nov. 22nd, 1928.

Dear Friends,

This address will come as a surprise to some of you I know. I did not decide to return until two weeks before leaving Fenchow. We had hoped that it would not be necessary and William, our oldest son, left for this country via Siberia in June. But we were not able to make satisfactory arrangements for the children so we at last decided that I must return with the family to this country and get them well-started in school while Dr. Watson remained in China. So for two months we have been in Dr. Watson's old home with the children in school from second grade up to junior year in college.

It has been a crowded two months getting settled, managing the household, seeing friends, and speaking in the cities and near-by towns or you would have heard from me personally long ago.

When Dr. Watson took us to the "coast" and the boat he remained for special study in the Peking Union Medical College where he had a three weeks intensive course in the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics with Dr. Maxwell and three weeks more in other departments with the privilege of seeing whatever he chose. He found it a most valuable experience not only in the actual medical work but in the contacts with other doctors both foreign and Chinese, and in finding opportunities for the training of our students. For instance he was watching Dr. Van Gorder in the Orthopedic Clinic making artificial limbs. He has a technician who puts on his plaster paris casts and makes his splints. He said that he would be willing for our hospital to send a mechanic or nurse to learn the trade from him. As it is now it takes a great deal of the doctors' time to do this sort of thing and a great deal is never done at all because of lack of time. The expense of training this man would not be over a hundred dollars and the salary afterward not more than ten or fifteen dollars a month. A far more economical plan than using American or highly trained Chinese doctors for this work. And how often we long to make it possible for some to walk whose leg has been amputated in order to save his life, or for some apparatus that would assist in some cure.

Dr. Watson was also able to arrange for one of our graduate nurses to go to Peking and study dentistry. Ask yourself what you would do if your teeth ached most dreadfully and there was no one within days who could help you. There isn't a dentist in Shansi - or west of us. Our hospital had one trained in Peking once, but when he graduated three years ago we did not have the money to pay his salary in Fenchow. So he went into practise and is now in the Health Center in Peking. In the broad sense nothing was lost when our dentist did not come to Fenchow for he is helping the cause of dentistry in China by training others and it will be he who will train a new dentist for us. But the people of Fenchow - about fifty thousand of them - need a dentist and the help of a dentist for some of the cases that come to the hospital would be invaluable. To give a man this specialized training will cost about a hundred dollars a year!

Just a few days before Dr. Watson was to start back to Shansi a telegram reached him saying that plague had broken out in Lin Hsien so he took the midnight train that night and hurried back. Lin Hsien

is about a hundred miles northwest of Fenchow near the Yellow River. Bubonic plague has occurred there every year since 1915 at least and as Fenchow is the nearest medical center the Fenchow staff has several times, when the disease was severe, gone to check its spread. This time two Fenchow hospital nurses had gone ahead to investigate, but the officials in Lin Hsien wired for a doctor so Dr. Watson with a small party set out for the plague district a day after arriving in Fenchow.

In the previous epidemics in this locality bubonic plague has had a mortality of 96% among those contracting the disease and usually about 80% in an infected village get it. A great danger that they face is that when cold weather comes a pneumonic form may develop which has a mortality of 100% and which spreads much more rapidly even than the bubonic. The latter is transmitted by the rat flea and the former directly from man to man.

There is a serum used which is a partial protection against the bubonic plague and the relief party were of course all inoculated. The day after arriving in Lin Hsien they inoculated 170 against it but there wasn't enough serum in Peking for those in Lin Hsien alone who were asking for it. Education does accomplish something! The places where the medical people have never been won't even report getting the disease.

In the midst of writing this letter word has come from Dr. Watson, written Oct. 20th in Lin Hsien, the plague center. He was about to start off on an extended tour of investigation, but they already had reports of 80 villages which had the disease and they were constantly finding new centers of the disease. He was busy getting out literature both to help educate the people there as to how better to protect themselves and to get official action by government doctors so that the Fenchow Hospital would be no longer responsible. The letter says "Plague in Lin Hsien in 1928 has spread over a wide area as compared with the one village in 1917. The virulence is great. The situation is potent with danger for all North China."

But this letter is not meant to be a plague report, important and interesting though that subject may be. Let's turn to some of the bright spots.

It is splendid to have with us again after his long absence Dr. Curran who returned from Peking last March. The Laboratory is his hobby and I could fill this letter with the interesting things that go on there. A recent letter spoke of having captured an anopheles mosquito - the friend of malaria - right in the North Suburb of the city. And they are doing blood-grouping tests on a series of cases. Dr. Curran hopes to do a thousand and is appreciating the help of Mr. Rosenow who is one of Carleton's representatives in the Boys High School in Fenchow. He is doing the tests on the school-boys. Mrs. Curran is enthusiastically investigating the diet of Chinese children and teaching hygiene classes in the woman's school.

Miss Noreen, our Minnesota nurse who went to Fenchow two years ago after six years in the Mayo Hospital, loves her work and the Chinese and they surely reciprocate. This year with two years of language study behind her she can spend still more time in the hospital and is especially devoting herself to the training of the men student nurses. She wrote of a busy twenty-four hours they had had with four baby cases one a Caesarean, one an especially difficult case in a wealthy home nearby, and the others in the hospital.

The Nurses Training-School, Miss Kellogg's great achievement, is busier than ever. We are so happy over the eight new girls who started last year and the three more just beginning. We still need $50. scholarships for some of them and for more nurses. We haven't enough nurses for the increasing number of patients. In the middle of September the total number of patients for this year was 913 - two months ahead of last year. The hostel where patients may stay who can leave the hospital but must still have daily dressings, or where they may stay a few days at small expense until there is room for them in the hospital, or where relatives have come with patients from a distance, has been a wonderful help in taking care of the patients who number from around 80 to 105 or more. We care for more patients in a year now than we did in four years in our old buildings.

Another aid in especially crowded times is the building of some outside rooms for servants thus releasing for patients the big sunny basement floor of the men's hospital, which has formerly been used by men servants. To be sure we haven't any beds but we hope that will be remedied sometime. Even without that, half of the patients have to sleep on board beds which are impossible to keep clean and sanitary. The nurses will tell you how we long for nice plain white enamel beds - the least expensive would do - and we will make straw mattresses for them out there!

With crowded wards and nurses training-school classes to be taught, and plague and all these doctorless cities our hope is fixed upon these young men who are taking their medical course. Dr. Flora Tien, Shansi's first woman doctor, will be with us soon we hope after her valuable experience in the Peking Union Medical College.

"Wonderful", "thrills", "Isn't it too good to be true" are a few of the expletives that come from across the Pacific as the boxes of dressings, pyjamas, and hospital supplies are opened. And the sheets have arrived! They reached Tientsin just before the troubles of April a year ago and the first freight since that time has just reached Fenchow. Miss Kellogg says "imagine two sheets for a bed"! And they are the very best grade of heavy unbleached sheeting that will wear and wear. I wish I could write every single person who has anything to do with all these fine things, but you will know that that is impossible.

Dr. Watson wrote from Peking that if he only had certain new instruments some of the new ideas would be worth so much more and again that if he were relieved of the financial strain of keeping the hospital going, he felt he could make it a hundred per cent better in a short time. Then came word of the plague and he wrote that he ought to be writing letters to help the hospital but that plague would prevent all that. I rather imagine it will!

This is about the time of year when we send our Christmas greeting from Fenchow, so true to habit I am sending now our best wishes to you all for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. In these good wishes Dr. Watson joins for although he is not likely to write many Christmas letters this year he will be thinking of his friends here and wishing them well.

Very sincerely yours,

Clara F. Watson

REC'D MAR 20 1922

6 copies

To go with Hummel 795

OBERLIN. O. March 17th, 1922.

Rev, Enoch F. Bell,
14 Beacon St.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Mr. Bell,

You are quite right, to my mind, in your view that the new phonetic script will never take the place of the more cumbrous Chinese characters. Especially the educated will never give up the character, because it alone can express the classic language. As you no doubt are aware, the vast classic literature, equal in value to the Greek according to the opinion of many scholars, is all in a style that can not be understood by the ear alone, unless of course the hearer has committed it to memory so that as he hears it read he can visualize the written character from memory. The classic style can not be written intelligibly in the phonetic script, and that means that the literary treasures of the country, its history, would be lost, if the phonetic script supplanted the character. I do not believe that the people who have any ambition for education and who are at all proud of their country, will consent to let that happen. The uneducated will be content to use only the phonetic with its limitations only until they begin to feel patriotism and pride in race and culture stirring, then they will become ambitious to master the character. The character is always necessary for precision. The government will write in the simplified spelling for the sake of those who are uneducated of course, such documents as it wishes to promulgate widely. But it is not merely a simplified spelling, it requires that the style be twice as diffuse as the ordinary documentary style so as to be understood of the ear. It is almost impossible to get an educated man to take the trouble to write a document in this more diffuse style simply because it seems so like drudgery to write twice as many words as are necessary. I have never believed that the Chinese " kana" would ever drive out the other characters, nor have I hoped, it in a way. They are supplemental and a useful device to enable people who cannot get an education to master a means of letter writing and a door to reading the Bible, special proclamations, and special newspapers.

I do not believe that the phonetic script will be quite so widely used in the newspapers etc. as are the kana in Japan, for in order to be intelligible at all the whole style must be changed and for the perusal of the educated the newspapers will not change their style. The situation in the Mandarin speaking part of China is somewhat different from that in the South where even the character will not adequately reproduce the spoken language. The mandarin is adequate to print the spoken language in the north and in the interior. So in those parts there is not so great a demand for the simplified spelling. Still even there it is of great value in enabling the illiterate to speedily get access to a certain amount of literature, the bible and some few newspapers, shopsigns and popular edicts.

~~I think you and Dr. Sailer have the right view of the matter. But~~ As to the idea of the government, I look at it a little differently. The script was not inaugurated by the government. Various missionaries worked at it. Dr. Peale of Tsangchou did much and finally got out a system that is probably more scientific than that finally adopted by the government. The government system is not quite perfect yet it will do for all practical purposes and considering all the dialects may be as near perfect as is practicable. The government saw the value of having such a system and put its imprimatur on one system in order to make it universal. Any dialect may be written by such a system but the government has tried to standardize the mandarin pronunciation and to make the pronunciation gradually tend to become uniform all over the country. The government did not inaugurate it or set out to create a system until missionaries and modernminded Chinese had worked at the problem and agitated for it for some time.

I am glad if my article has been noticed by missionaries and others. I wonder what they say of it.

Sincerely yours Geo. D. Wilder.

Patton

1000-2-28

Wilder 796

COPY

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

Boston, Mass., June 22, 1929

FERNSTALK

PEKING

OCZEWRYMSM VUOJHCYNIV YKALJEYFUC EYVETXOCEH

PATTON

Chg. Am. Bd. Acct.
14 Beacon St.

Geo. D. Wilder. It is necessary that you speak campaign. It will take several weeks Sept. 15 Nov. 1. Telegraph if proposition is accepted.

Amplify: $7.00 Home Dept.

D. Nationals

Chang Heng Ch'iu 798

Chang Po-Ling 799-802

Ching Lien Li 803-805

Lan Hua Liu 806

Wei Chen Yii 807

August 4, 1928

Mr. Chang Heng Ch'iu
29 Teng Shih K'ou
Peking, China

My dear Chang:

There are three letters from you which have been on my desk and have not yet been answered. The last one has just come and was written July 26. I have read these letters with care, although I have not replied to you. I hope you get something out of the many letters I send to Mr. Cross.

Your comments on various matters are brief, but always wise. Indeed, we are delighted by the slender ray of hope which steals across the Chinese scene in these days. We pray daily for the civilian leaders in the Nationalist Government in their great responsibility and their splendid opportunity just now.

The Japanese affair, especially as connected with Manchuria, is grave indeed. We cannot see how that is coming out.

About yourself. I hope you will not have too high expectations. I do not know positively that I can raise the money for the travel to America and a time of study here. I do know that I should like with all my heart to bring it to pass. In the early fall I will take this matter up with several friends and possibly some church groups here. I ought to be able to tell fairly soon whether there is a good chance of raising the money. Perhaps by the end of 1928 I can give you a notion whether I am going to be able to secure sufficient funds or not. I think you can be going ahead with your plan to study English. You ought to have a chance for a year or so of change and study anyhow whether it brings you to America or not.

Meantime we have been sending a cable to China asking a big special job of you in the weeks just ahead.

I hope Mr. Cross has been able to make it plain out of the telegram that went. You must know by now that Mr. Fairfield has to leave Taiku; also that he is going to come here and work for the Board -- which will release the Chandlers to go to Tientsin. For his health Mr. Fairfield ought to be out of North China during these two months until November 1. Meantime there is great need in both Shaowu and Foochow for consultation with a missionary and a Chinese worker of experience. I can think of no better men that we could send to them than you and Mr. Fairfield. The Board is glad to pay the expenses for a trip like this. I do not know whether it is possible for you to do it or not. I hope it is and that you are already getting ready to start. I do not know where this letter will reach you, but sooner or later it will find you and tell of our purpose.

I look at the little silver shield with real affection. It will be a great day when I can see you again in China. Mrs. Chandler and I would send our love to your family also.

Yours as ever,

Robert E. Chandler

REC/M

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE 1201 S

Butler

CLASS OF SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT — J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS 800

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

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Received at 169 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

1929 APR 27 AM 10 05

4/30/29

MSA12 46 DL=MS NEWYORK NY 27 958A

REV ROBERT E CHANDLER, AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS=14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

LEARN PRESIDENT CHANG POLING WILL BE IN BOSTON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY IT OCCURS TO ME YOU MIGHT LIKE TO KNOW OF THIS AND ARRANGE FOR HIM TO MEET SOME LEADERS IN AMERICAN BOARD HIS ADDRESS CARE YOUNG MENS CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION THREE FORTY SEVEN MADISON AVENUE NEWYORK=

SIDNEY I GULICK.

Boston, Mass., April 27, 1929 801

Dr. Chang Po Ling
c/o Y.M.C.A.
347 Madison Avenue
New York City

CAN YOU ADDRESS AMERICAN BOARD OFFICERS LUNCH TWELVE TWENTY TUESDAY

Wynn C. Fairfield

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at 169 Congress St., Boston. Mass.

1929 APR 29 PM 2 20 802

NVB356 8=U NEWHAVEN CONN 29 213P

WYNN C FAIRFIELD=
AMERICAN BOARD 14 BEACON ST BOSTON MASS=

WILL TELEPHONE REPLY ON ARRIVING BOSTON TUESDAY MORNING=

CHANG POLING.

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

Hartford Theological Seminary
Hartford, Connecticut

Rec'd 10 April 1928

April 9th, 1928.

Answ'd 23 April

Mr. & Mrs. Robert E. Chandler,
American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions,
14 Beacon Street,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Chandler:-

I have received a letter from Heng Wei Pan appointing me as a representative of the North China Kung Li Hui at Tientsin, to express its cordial and sincere willingness of asking you to return to China next fall for doing the missionary work in the whole Tientsin district. In the letter it says that on account of the fact that Miss Sewall will return to America on furlough next fall, that Mr. Leit is preaching among the students only, and that Mr. Ballou is working in Chui Chen School, they are in need of good leaders in doing the general missionary work in the whole Tientsin district. Last month they held a meeting for discussion about this matter and they uniformly thought and agreed that you had shown enthusiasm, loving-kindness, ability and Christ-like spirit both toward dealing with people and preaching the gospel of kingdom at Tientsin, so they uniformly passed a bill that you are sincerely asked to return to Tientsin next fall to do the general missionary work. They said they had written you a special letter in regard to this matter. Nevertheless they still wish me to transmit their sincere willingness in having you to work together with them.

It gives

Hartford Theological Seminary
Hartford, Connecticut

It gives me great pleasure and honor to transmit their willingness in asking you to return to Tientsin. You have been good and faithful friends of Tientsin for about seventeen years and will still maintain the same interest for the days to come. You know them well and they would like to have their kind and sympathetic friends in their midst again. I hope you understand their real purposes and that nothing shall prevent you from coming to them.

Out Lord Jesus Christ admonished us to preach gospel to all the world. I deeply believe that you would accomplish His will and continue your work which you have so splendidly furthered in Tientsin, my native town.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Very cordially yours,

Ching Lien Li
Ching Lien Li

April 23, 1928

Mr. Ch'ing Lien Li
Hartford Theological Seminary
Hartford, Connecticut

My dear Mr. Li:

Your letter of April 9 has been here some time. I have received also the several letters from Tientsin, including your older brother and a general letter framed, I believe, by Mr. Wei Chen Yü and Miss Sewall and Mr. Ballou. These are quite overwhelming. I hardly know how to reply to the expressions made.

I have had to tell the people in China, as I think I told you, that Mrs. Chandler and I cannot return during the present year 1928. We are being pressed by the American Board to continue longer in the work we are now doing. It is not perfectly sure how long we should stay. We do not know just who will be the Secretaries in this the Foreign Department of the Board. I have consented, however, to extend the time for six months, that is, to stay through February 1929. Our hope is that we may reach China in April or May of next year.

By the time we get there conditions may be quite different in many ways. I shall certainly say sincerely to Tientsin people that Tientsin City is our home more than any other place in the world and our friends are there in all that district and it would be a deep joy to go and work with them. It would be particularly appealing to attempt to work forward in the evangelistic work on the new plans which I know are being taken up by the Tientsin Association.

We have to say also, however, that we are not able to judge fairly at this distance as to the particular thing which presents the strongest call for us. Other work in North China has been suggested, as you know. We hope that

the North China Council will help us by discussing the possibilities and giving us a clear invitation.

I am sure you are reading the papers anxiously in these days and watching the progress of events in Shantung and North China. My heart aches to think of the distress that is upon thousands of people, and including our friends. The famine situation in Shantung and Chihli is terribly hard, and then there is danger from war and banditry beside.

Thank you for writing so warmly and earnestly as you did as the representative of Tientsin. I should be glad if you would convey the substance of this letter to those who have written you. I shall, of course, write something directly myself, although I cannot compose a letter in your honorable language.

I hope that all goes well with you in Hartford.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Chandler

REC/M

RECEIVED
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT
JUN 19 1928

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Ch

A REPORT LETTER

Taiku, Shansi, China
March 31, 1928

Dear Friends:

Ans.

It is almost a year now since my arrival in Taiku. First of all I want to apologize to you all that I have been so silent all through the year. Now I want to tell you some of the things that I have gone through during the year.

Last year, I left the States on March 19. I reached Tientsin just when, as it happened, all our Taiku friends were there. I was so eager to see every one of them, but I had to tear myself away to spend about two hours with Miss Munger to learn the ways to run the schol which I had left for five years. Miss Munger told me some of the things which were important and necessary for me to know. You can imagine how I felt. I was very fearful to take up the heavy responsibility without the wise guidance and help of Miss Munger.

My brother Fa Ch'eng met me at Tientsin and came with me all the way home. We left Tientsin the next day for Peking. I lingered there only for a day to call on my old teachers and friends. The next morning we left Peking for Taiku. As soon as we got to dear old Taiku, we went first to my sister's home. In the afternoon, I was returning to the girls school, but on the way I was met by the girls and faculty on the motor road. You can imagine what a happy time it was for me.

Two days later I began to take hold of the work. There were many problems which needed to be solved. I certainly felt the need of advice and help. In May, Miss Munger returned to Taiku. It was a great joy to me. I was so happy to have her, not only because she can keep me company, but also because she had been the experienced principal for so many years, To her I can freely turn for advice and help. Thus my fears were greatly reduced. She was welcomed back by the Board of Managers, who invited her to be the Dean of the girls school.

From last fall, the school has been very encouraging. The spirit of the girls is much better than last spring when every thing was so confused, and the atmosphere is much different. There is good cooperation among the teachers, so that we are carrying on the work as a united body.

At present, our school consists of three departments: The kindergarten, the primary school and the high school. There are twenty-six children in the kindergarten under a fine teacher who was graduated two years ago from the Yenching Kindergarten Training School. There are sixty-four students in the primary school. As yet, we have coeducation in only the first four grades. The junior high school has only twenty-one girls of whom three are taking the normal course. While we have been making various internal improvements, we have not tried to add new students in the high school.

Our numbers are increasing rapidly in the primary school, which is satisfactory to us as we wish to build well from the foundation up. Beginning with next fall, we shall be better able to take in more

Students in the high school.

We have in all ten full-time teachers in our school, not including science and Miss Williams who has two classes in English. Hygiene and science are taught by the teachers of the boys school. Our girls go over to the boys school once a week on Monday for their laboratory work. We are so grateful for their help.

The most important organizations are as follows: the Y. W. C.A. including a Rainbow Club led by the older girls for the primary students, the literary society, and a self-government organization which is just now being organized with much enthusiasm.

Let me now tell you some of the things which we have accomplished. We have made a few improvements in the school plant. First, a little gate house was built near the beautiful gate of our school. A business office was fixed up which is also used as a rest room for our men teachers. A reading room was prepared for both teachers and students which is a great joy to us all. It is also used as a rest room for the women teachers who come in from the outside. The school was all repainted which helped to create a fresh and happy atmosphere as the girls came back. And finally we have greatly increased the size of our playground and are gradually ordering new pieces of playground equipment, such as basket-ball, tennis, croquet, swings, horizontal bar, seesaw, and suspended plank swing. The last mentioned is most popular of all. There is hardly a minute of the day-time outside of class hours that some one is not practising her skill on this swing.

Second, we have been trying to bring up the standards of our school, especially in Chinese, English and Mathematics. Last fall, we did our best to get the best teachers to meet our needs. Finally we were able to get two very good teachers. One of them is a young man who once was worked in the Y.M.C.A. In the university, he specialized in Chinese, but he also is very much gifted in physical education. We are glad to have him because our girls may be improved in health as well as in Chinese. Just at present he is teaching them Chinese fencing twice a week. We also got a teacher of mathematics and increased the number of periods in English and lengthened the periods of all subjects.

If we had not laid emphasis on the improvement of the health of our girls, we should not have dared to increase their study time. But by giving them a better balanced diet and an improved program of physical education, their health has been much improved in spite of heavier class room work.

Third, we have been spending a great deal of time planning for the future of our school. It has been decided that the new school grounds shall be near the boys school in the East Suburb. We hope to move the fifth and sixth grades over to the new location in 1929, and to have the junior high school follow soon after. Later, a senior high school will be established for the girls including a normal department and a department of home economics. There will be coeducation in the six grades of the primary, but for the present at least the boys and girls high schools will be separate, only using the laboratories and library in common. We all are so eager to see the development of the girls. They are the new hope and stren th of a new China. We teachers are so delighted to be able to work with them and love to see them grow.

In closing up this letter, I want my friends to know that my association with you has been always a joy to me. My memories of you will bring to me always your kindness, sincerity, and friendliness, but above all your loving heart, the heart of a sincere friend. I want you to remember me as a friend who thinks of you from far-away China.

Lan Hua Liu

Dear Mrs Lee: May 8-1928.

I am very sorry that I have not be able to answer your letter until now. Now I shall try to give you a brief answer of the point which you are interested to know.

We have decided that the higher primary and middle school are to be moved over to the East Suburb where the boys school is located. In our plan we have a normal department which is for the girls only. In this plan we did not include Fenchow as they have a normal department for the girls in the boys school.

Yes, when the normal department should be developed the standard will be of the senior middle school and there are to be college preparatory courses, and it will be co-equal so far as academic standing is concerned.

In the new place we will have pupils from kindergarten up through senior high school. And the old place we are in now is going to be the kindergarten, and primary day school. It may be some boarding students too. And this kindergarten and primary school will be the work of Woman's Board entirely. It is going to be a wonderful development in the future, because even now the students are very much crowded.

From the above letter you will see some of the things that I have done or trying to do.

Dear Miss Lee:

I suppose you want to know something about ~~me~~ myself. I am strong and sound, but have enough to do!

Mr. Yui is the President of the Training school for magistrates of Ho nan. At the present he has eight hundred students in his training. He is very busy. We may be get married this summer. The Board of managers of Jinkiu have invited him come to Jinkiu to work, but I am afraid he will not be able come this year. After we were married I may stay here for one more year but have not quite decided yet.

Hoping to hear from you again

With love

Lan Hua

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May 3, 1928

Mr. Wei Chen Yü
For Tientsin Standing Committee
American Board Mission
Hopei, Tientsin, China

My dear Mr. Wei:

I have been too long in replying to the Chinese letter which Miss Sewall sent me and which came here two weeks or more ago. Miss Sewall said that you framed the letter, and therefore I am replying to the Tientsin Standing Committee through you.

I have received also a letter of similar purport from Mr. Li Ch'ing Hsien and likewise a letter in English from Mr. Li Ch'ing Lien in Hartford.

Mrs. Chandler and I are quite overwhelmed by these many earnest expressions from you, our Tientsin comrades. We are not worthy of the tributes which you give, but we are touched and uplifted by the affection and confidence which is shown. I ought to admit at once that my Chinese knowledge is growing rusty from disuse, and I could not read the whole of your letter (neither has there been opportunity as yet for studying it all out with a dictionary or securing the help of some Chinese friend). If, in spite of this defect, you desire us so much, it makes a very strong appeal.

I think you know already from what I have written to Mr. Ballou and Mr. Cross and others what our reply must be. In the first place we cannot be in China this year of 1928. Our hope now is to return and reach you perhaps by April of next year. We cannot be definite about this. We do not know who will undertake the work which I am at present carrying as Acting Secretary in the American Board. That, I feel, is too important for me to drop it lightly. We are pressing the Prudential Committee to find a new member of the staff. As soon as they make new arrangements and a definite date for our sailing can be set, we shall joyfully inform you.

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We expect that the North China Council is meeting during these very days of May. It may be that the meeting is going on in Hopei just now. I am not supposing that a gathering in Lintsing is possible this year. Mrs. Chandler and I hope that a clear expression may come from this Council meeting about us. Do they desire that I shall continue to serve in a general way somewhat as before? In that case are they still willing to grant me some opportunity of actual ground work with country churches before I should take over from Mr. Cross? If this privilege of interim work for one or two years is to be granted, where would the Council desire to have us put in that time? We are so far away from China now that we do not feel able to adjudge the several possibilities and needs. If the Council should feel we would better work in Tientsin, we certainly should go in with delight. It would appeal to me very much to attempt to work on better lines in the evangelistic work in the country as well as in the city. I have heard with pleasure about some of the new plans which your Tientsin Association has been making. It would be a great joy also, of course, to work in fellowship again with the other churches and other Missions of Tientsin.

I must leave this as it stands somewhat indefinite. Please accept our earnest appreciation of all the honor you give us and our deep gratitude for your urgent invitation. May God bless you all individually and as a body.

Humbly and faithfully yours,

Robert E. Chandler

REC/M